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BEING AN ACCURATE

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BRITISH METROPOLIS

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD,

TO

THIRTY MILES EXTENT,

From an actual Perambulation.

By DAVID HUGHSON, *LL.D.*

VOL. V.

——— Wherever I turn my ravish'd eyes,
Gay gilded scenes and shining prospects rise;
Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground;
From theme to theme with secret pleasures tost,
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost.
Here pleasing airs my ravish'd soul confound,
With circling notes and labyrinth's of sound;
Here domes and temples rise in distant views,
And op'ning Palaces invite my Muse.

ADDISON.

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CIRCUIT

OF

LONDON.

SURREY AND KENT.

WHEN we consider the situation of the metropolis of Great Britain, its suburbs, and the surrounding towns and villages, the idea of an imperial crown encircled with jewels suggests itself; and we exclaim with COWPER:

——Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplish'd world's chief glory now!
The *villas* with which London stands begirt
Like a swarth Indian with his belt of beads,
Prove it!

Nothing can be more beautiful; here is a plain and pleasant country, a rich fertile soil, cultivated and enclosed to the utmost perfection of husbandry; then bespangled with villages, the houses surrounded with gardens, walks, vistas, and avenues, representing all the beauties of building, and all the pleasures of planting: it is impossible to view these countries from any rising ground, and not be ravished with the delightful prospect. The banks of the Seine are not thus adorned from Paris to Roan; or from Paris to the Loire, above the city: the Danube can shew nothing like it above and below Vienna; or the Po above and below Turin; the whole country here shines with a lustre not to be described. Here they reflect beauty and magnificence upon the whole country, and give a kind of character to the island of Great Britain in general.—*Tour through Great Britain.*

With

With such ideas we commence our country Itinerary from the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, and proceeding to Stangate, along the banks, we arrive at the Bishop's Walk, and THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S PALACE, LAMBETH.

It appears that the manor of North Lambeth belonged at the time of the Conquest, to the church of Lambeth, and that it had previously been the property of countess Goda, sister to William I. who had bestowed it on the episcopal church of Rochester; but her brother having seized upon it, gave it to another brother, Odo, bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent; it was however restored to the see and convent of Rochester, together with the patronage of the church of St. Mary, Lambeth. In the year 1197, the bishop and convent granted the manor, with advowson, &c. to Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, in exchange for the manor of Darent, in Kent, and other premises, and they have been annexed to the see of Canterbury till the present period. The bishop and chapter of Rochester, however, reserved to themselves "a mill in Southwark, and a marsh in Lambeth, which they had by a former exchange with archbishop Baldwyn, for the site of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr."

Archbishop Baldwin, who had intended to build a college of secular canons at Hackington, near Canterbury, met with such opposition from the monks of that place, that he was obliged to relinquish his design by pope Urban, whom the meek fathers had engaged in their favour. He was permitted, however, to begin the foundation of a collegiate church at Lambeth; for the manor of which his successor archbishop Walter, exchanged the manor of Darent, with the bishop of Rochester.

This manor house or palace appears to have been rebuilt by archbishop Boniface about the year 1262; the architecture of the chapel, however, seems to indicate a more early period, the windows resembling those of the Temple church in London. Under this chapel is a curious crypt; the arches of which are of stone. The roof of the chapel is of

of wood, ornamented with the arms of archbishop Laud; the windows were the benefaction of cardinal archbishop Morton, and contained the scripture history of the Old and New Testament, the reparation of which constituted one of the criminal charges against archbishop Laud; they were destroyed by the profane hands of the rebels*.

In the vestry of this chapel are the portraits of cardinal Pole, Dr. Williams, bishop of Chichester, 1696; Dr. Evans, bishop of Bangor, 1707; Dr. Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln, 1694; the learned Dr. Whichcote, provost of King's college; and Dr. Dupin, an eminent ecclesiastical writer.

The *Lollards Tower* is a room only twelve feet long and nine broad. In the wainscot, which is of oak, are fastened eight iron rings; and there are many half sentences, with

* This was not the only outrage committed in Lambeth Palace by the hypocritical fanatics of those times. After the manor had been jointly purchased of the reigning power by the miscreant regicides *Scot* and *Hardy*, the former converted this place into a dancing room, and to make it more convenient for this, levelled the tomb of the venerable archbishop Packer, tore his sacred remains out of the leaden coffin, in which they had rested seventy-three years, and threw the corpse into a dunghill in one of the outhouses; the coffin was sold to a plumber. On the restoration of government and humanity in 1660, the prelate's body was discovered in its degraded situation, and re-interred in the chapel. A marble slab marks the spot, on which is the following inscription:

"Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi tandêm hic quiesit."

When archbishop Sancroft arrived at the primacy, he placed the old monument in the vestibule of the chapel, and caused the inscription, said to be his own composition, to be placed on it:

"Matthæi Archiepiscopi cœnotaphium, corpus enim, (ne nescias, lector,) in adyto hujus sacelli olim rite conditum, a sectariis perduellibus, anno MDCXLVIII, effracto sacrilegè hoc ipso tumulo, elogio sepulchrali impiè refixo, direptis nefariè exuviis plumbeis, spoliatum, violatum, eliminatum; etiam sub sterquilinio (proh scelus!) abstrusum: rege demum (plaudente cœlo et terrâ) redeunte, ex decreto Baronum Angliæ, sedulo quæsitum, et sacello postliminio redditum, in ejus quasi medio tandem quiescit. Et quiescat utinam, non nisi tubâ ultimâ solicitandum. Qui denuo desecravit, sacer esto."

It was at the instance, and by the industry of Sir William Dugdale, that the archbishop's remains were discovered, and laid at rest.—*Lysons.*

names and letters, cut with a knife, as is supposed, by the Lollards, &c. confined here. It is here to be observed, that the archbishops, before the Reformation, had prisons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. Queen Elizabeth frequently made this palace a prison; not only committing the two popish prelates Tunstall and Thirleby to the custody of the archbishop, but other persons of rank. The unfortunate earl of Essex was confined here, before he was sent to the Tower, and many others. It was usual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the archbishop's table.

It may not be improper to acquaint the generality of our readers, that the Lollards, were those who held the opinions of Walter Lollard, a German who lived about the year 1315. They abounded in England during the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V. having for their apostle the famous John Wicliffe; they were esteemed heretics by the popish hierarchy, who asserted that their intention was to subvert the Christian faith, the law of God, the church, and the realm; hence they were considered as peculiarly obnoxious, and several anathemas and penal statutes were issued against them, and the archbishops published several decrees for their subversion; the high sheriffs were also bound by oath to suppress them; these statutes, &c. were repealed during the reign of Edward VI. and the Lollards are esteemed the worthy founders of the Protestant religion, and a species of illuminati, who exposed the errors and absurdities of Popish superstition, reducing the principles of religion, to their original simplicity.

The archives of the see are kept in a room over the gateway, called the RECORD ROOM. This gateway, and the adjoining tower, of brick, were built by archbishop Morton, about the year 1490.

The PRESENCE CHAMBER has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the see, and of archbishop Sheldon,

don, at whose expence it was done. In the lobby is the portrait of Henry prince of Wales, son to James I.

The LONG GALLERY, built by cardinal Pole, is ninety feet by sixteen. The wainscot remains in its original state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows are coats of arms of different archbishops. It is filled with portraits, among which are Martin Luther, archbishop Warham, and queen Catharine Par, over the chimney-piece. The gallery also contains an original portrait of archbishop Parker, by Lyne; a whole length of cardinal Pole; archbishops Arundell, Chichele, Cranmer, Grindall, Whitgift, Sheldon; bishops Pearce, of Bangor; Mawson, Fletcher, Moore, Patrick, and Gooch, of Ely; Lloyd, and Hough, of Worcester; Burnet, of Salisbury; Hoadly, of Winchester, (painted by his second lady); Berkeley, of Cloyne; and Randle, of Derry. Archbishop Moore made a very handsome bay window, in the modern taste, from the ceiling to the floor. This affords a fine view of the lawn and plantations; and, in the latter, openings have been made, through which Westminster Abbey, the bridge, the patent shot manufactory, St. Paul's, and the Monument, are seen to great advantage, and produce a fine effect.

The GREAT DINING ROOM has all the archbishops from Laud to Cornwallis. That of Laud is by Vandyck; Juxon, from a good original, at Longleate; Tenison, by Dubois; Herring, by Hogarth; Hutton, by Huson; Secker, by Reynolds; and Cornwallis, by Dance.

Archbishop Bancroft made great additions to THE LIBRARY, in 1610; but it seems to have been of antient foundation. Archbishop Abbot took much pains to secure the books to the see, and left many more as a legacy at his decease. Had it not been for the strenuous endeavours of Selden, however, they would have been dispersed during the Civil War; but that learned antiquary interested himself with the ruling powers, to have the books deposited in Trinity College, Cambridge, on his assertion that the college had a reversionary right to them, on the abolition of episcopal jurisdiction. When the parliament first seized the

books, they granted the use of them to Dr. Wincocke, and afterwards to Sion College; and many had gotten into private hands, till their preservation was accomplished by Mr. Selden. They continued in Trinity College, till archbishhp Juxon reclaimed them after the Restoration; and his successor archbishop Sheldon, prosecuting the claim, they were restored to the see; those in private hands, were in a great degree recovered; and those which were in the hands of John Thurloe and Hugh Peters, had been secured by order of Parliament in the year 1660. To this library archbishop Sheldon, made vast additions; and archbishops Tenison and Secker, also bequeathed part of their libraries: many valuable books have been added by archbishop Cornwallis; and the number amounts to twenty-five thousand volumes. On the north-east window is painted in glass the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath; and near it is a figure of archbishop Chichele. This library is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury cathedral, and prints of all the archbishops from Warham to the present time. Here also archbishop Cornwallis placed some small prints, framed, of the principal reformers from popery, and of the most eminent non-conformist ministers of the last and present century. The shell of a tortoise is shewn, to which a label is affixed, importing, that this tortoise was put in the garden by archbishop Laud, and killed in 1757 by the negligence of a gardener. This library stands over the cloisters, and forms a narrow gallery, which occupies the four squares of a quadrangle. Among the books, is an octavo edition of the Liturgy of the Church of England, translated into the Mohawk language by the famous Indian chief, colonel Brandt. Among the pictures are an original of archbishop Bancroft; Fox, bishop of Winchester; Dr. Peter Des Moulin, librarian; and Dr. Wilkins, domestic chaplain at this palace.

The Library of MSS. stands over part of the last, and contains about eleven thousand MSS. many of which are very scarce. Archbishop Moore gave a considerable sum for the fitting up of a proper repository for this collection; which,

which, among others, contains the following curious MSS. The registers of the see of Canterbury, in excellent preservation; and the various collections of archbishop Tenison, the Rev. Henry Wharton, and George Carew, earl of Totness. Those of singular curiosity are, "A Translation of the wise Sayings of the Philosophers," by Woodville, earl Rivers, with a beautiful illuminated drawing of the earl presenting his book to Edward IV. engraved for lord Orford's "Royal and Noble Authors." The "Daunce of Machabree," commonly called "Death's Dance." A Saxon MS. written by Adhelm, bishop of Shirebourn, in the eighth century, with a drawing of the bishop in his pontifical chair, &c. "Archbishop Cranmer's Household Book." And a complete copy of "Archbishop Parker's Antiquities," printed in 1572, interleaved with original MSS. records, &c. This book having been lost out of the library, fortunately came into the possession of Dr. Trevor, bishop of Durham, and was restored by that prelate in the year 1757. This edition is so scarce, that there exist only two copies of it.

The other apartments of this structure consist of THE NEW BUILDINGS: a house on the right hand of the first court, built by archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson. THE GREAT HALL: the dimensions of this hall are ninety-three feet by thirty-eight. It has a Gothic roof of wood. THE GUARD CHAMBER, antiently used as such, fifty-six feet by twenty-seven one-half; supposed to have been built before the year 1424. It is roofed like the hall. Adjoining to this are a drawing room and dressing room, built by archbishop Cornwallis.

The gardens and park, which contain near thirteen acres, are laid out with taste. They have been enlarged and improved by archbishop Moore, who (beside building an extensive brick wall) has made a new access to the house, for carriages, through the park. In the garden are two remarkable fig-trees, of the white Marseilles, which bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by cardinal Pole.

They

They cover a surface of fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost is twenty-eight inches, and the other twenty-one.

On the decollation of king Charles the First, it was purchased as above, for 1073*l.* by colonel Scott, who, besides, converting the chapel into a dancing room, demolished the great hall, and, in other respects, reduced the venerable pile to a ruinous condition. Archbishop Juxon rebuilt the great hall, at the expence of 10,500*l.* and the archbishops Sheldon, Sancroft, Tillotson, Tenison, Wake, Secker, and Cornwallis, spared no cost to render this antient structure not only convenient and comfortable, but worthy of being the residence of the primates of all England. In 1776 it was determined to be extra-parochial, by a decision in the court of Common Pleas.

It is curious that this is the only habitable house belonging to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; Lambeth Palace has, however, had its share of historical consequence. Here was held a synod in the year 1100, at which archbishop Anselm presided, to consider of the propriety of Henry I. marrying with the princess Maud, sister to the king of Scotland, which was declared legal, because, though the princess had been educated in a religious house, she was not a professed nun. Several synods were afterwards held here after it became the metropolitan residence.

Wat Tyler's rebels in 1381, attacked and despoiled the palace, burnt the furniture and books, drank up the liquors, and destroyed all the registers and other records. The amiable archbishop Sudbury fell a sacrifice in this commotion. A scene of a different kind was exhibited here by aschbishop Bourchier, when he entertained with festivities, Henry VII. previously to his coronation. It was the residence of Catharine of Arragon, and her ladies, before she was married to Henry, prince of Wales, (afterwards Henry VIII.) Mary I. often visited her cousin cardinal archbishop Pole, in this palace, which she had caused to be furnished at her own expence for his reception. Queen Elizabeth also was

frequently here on visits to the several archbishops, particularly archbishop Parker, at one of which the following circumstance occurred: the queen could never be reconciled to that part of the reformation which allowed of the marriage of ecclesiastical persons; and unfortunately Parker had not only written a treatise on the lawfulness of priests marrying, but had absolutely confirmed his opinion by entering into that holy state before the statute which forbid celibacy had been repealed. The haughty Elizabeth, though she had been entertained by the archbishop and his lady for several days, could not refrain from venting her resentment in the following rude manner at her departure; addressing herself to Mrs. Parker, by way of taking leave, she said,—"*Madam* I may not call you; *Mistress* I am ashamed to call you; yet as I know not what to call you, yet I thank you." *

This seems to have been a place peculiarly devoted to experience popular fury, as though religious sentiment, on account of the rectitude of its principles, was in a singular manner obnoxious to outrage and sedition. In the year 1641, the palace was attacked by the dissolute London apprentices, who had been spirited up to this violation of order by the seditious placards of the factious Lilburne. For this some of the ringleaders were apprehended, and one executed for high treason. Archbishop Laud, whose life had been threatened, was removed hence by the desire of king Charles I. to Whitehall; the ruling powers however profaned the sanctuary which the king had afforded, by removing the reverend prelate to the Tower, where he was soon after beheaded; a lamentable prelude to the horrid tragedy which afterwards followed of murdering the sovereign before his own palace!—The extremities which archbishop Laud suffered during his imprisonment, are scarcely credible. His palace was converted to a prison, in which the soldiers lived in outrageous excess. His furniture was sold, and the coal and wood reserved for those military free-

* Sir John Harrington's View of the State of the Church.

booters, though at the same time the archbishop was chilled for want of firing, during the month of January, in the Tower. As a prison it was the confinement of the brave earl of Derby, and the earl of Chesterfield; of Sir Thomas Armstrong, afterwards executed for being concerned in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion; of Dr. Allestry*; and of Richard Lovelace, the poet, of whom we have made mention under the parish of St. Bridget.

The

* Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," thus makes mention of Dr. Allestry: "He was descended from an antient family in Derbyshire, but born at Uppington, in Shrophire, in the year 1619. In 1636, he became a commoner of Christ's College, Oxford, and about six months after was, by Dr. Samuel Fell, then dean, made student of it. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he took up arms for his majesty, was at the battle of Edgehill, and in his return to Oxford from thence, was taken prisoner by a party from Broughton House, then garrisoned by the parliament; but soon after falling into his majesty's hands, Mr. Allestry thereupon obtained his liberty, and repairing to Oxford, bore a musquet for some time in the regiment of Scholars; which being upon several services, he was in all of them forward to put himself into action. But some time before this, when a party under the command of the lord Say were plundering this university, and had rifled the dean's lodgings at this house, locking up their plunder in a certain room of it, Mr. Allestry having a key to that room, got it all conveyed away before the next morning; whereupon he was seized, and would have been severely handled, but that the earl of Essex called away those forces on a sudden, and so redeemed him from their fury. When the visitation came on in 1648, his sufferings were renewed, and he was expelled about the middle of July that year; at which time having the care of several persons of quality, his pupils, and accounts of his own and theirs to make up, he with difficulty obtained from the governor of the town (lieutenant-colonel Kelsey) a little respite for the settling his affairs, and doing justice to those for whom he was concerned; the visitors utterly refusing his request for this reason, as Dr. Rogers, one of their number, was pleased to word it, 'because he was an eminent man.' After this he became chaplain to Francis Newport, Esq. (afterwards lord Newport) in Shropshire, and not long after the misfortune of his majesty king Charles II. at Worcester, was sent to attend that prince at Roan, in Normandy, on some affairs of moment, and received his dispatches to the managers of affairs in England. Soon after coming to Oxford, for some time he joined himself to his two friends Mr. (afterwards archbishop) Dolben, and Mr. (afterwards bishop) Fell, who, as is before said, kept up the orders of the church of England there in a private house: from thence

he

The last outrage which this palace suffered, was in the year 1780, when a factious rabble, in their infatuated zeal against popery, were possessed with the idea that archbishop Cornwallis, on account of being appointed one of the commissioners for giving the royal assent to the Quebec bill, was a favourer of the Roman Catholics. On the 6th of June, they arrived from their grand rendezvous in St. George's Fields, and exclaiming "No Popery," attacked the gates, which, however, on previous notice of their intention, had been secured. The archbishop and his family had been prevailed upon to leave Lambeth, and, by a circuitous way through Battersea, retire to the earl of Hilsborough, in Hanover Square, whence they went to Wimbledon, where being still apprehensive of their safety, they removed to his lordship's seat in Kent, where they remained till the riot had subsided. In the mean time, upon application at the War Office, a detachment of soldiers was dispatched, to guard the place, and centinels appointed to do duty on the tower, and in the avenues. A party of the Hampshire militia arrived on the seventh, and on the eighth day, the whole of the Northampton militia were quartered here, in strict garrison duty, where they continued till the 11th of August. The officers were entertained by the arch-

he retired to the house of Sir Anthony Cope, at Hanwell, where being at liberty to go and come as he pleased, he had several opportunities of conveying messages to his majesty from his friends in England; and managed that affair with great courage and dexterity. But at last he was seized at Dover, in his return from his majesty in 1659, and continued prisoner at Lambeth House about six or eight weeks, where by ill usage he contracted a sickness, which was like to have cost him his life. For these good services in the following year he was made canon of Christchurch; and about that time also one of his majesty's chaplains. In 1663 he became regius professor of divinity in this university. In 1665, was made provost of Eaton, and died in Jan. 168$\frac{2}{3}$. He was a most affectionate preacher, and richly furnished with all variety of choice solid learning, requisite to recommend him with the greatest advantage to the more intelligent world, for one of the most eminent divines of our age. His epitaph adds, *Episcopales Infulas eadem industriâ Evitavit, quâ alii ambiunt; cui rectius visum Ecclesiam Defendere, Instruere, Ornare, quam Regere.* He erected a grammar school at the expence of 1500l."

bishop's chaplains, Drs. Lort and Vyse, who remained here the whole time: the soldiers had their meals in the great hall, at the archbishop's expence.

Lambeth Palace has been also the refuge for learned and persecuted divines. The reformers Martyr and Bucer, were entertained by archbishop Cranmer; the learned archbishop of Spalato, found a refuge with archbishop Abbot; and under archbishop Parker, were comfortable receptions for the deprived bishops Tunstal and Thirleby, as before mentioned.

Adjoining to the palace is the parish church of

St. MARY, LAMBETH.

THIS fabric is of very antient foundation, having been rebuilt between the years 1374 and 1377, the tower of which still remains. The present body is supposed to have been erected about the reign of Henry VIII. The floor paved with stone, the roof covered with lead; the bases of the pillars octagonal, the arches, and most of the windows, modern Gothic; the floor of the chancel is two steps higher than that of the church, and there are three aisles; the east end of the north is called Howard's Chapel (some of the duke of Norfolk's family being buried there) and that of the south Leigh's Chapel, Sir John Leigh, son of Ralph Leigh, Esq. lord of the manor of Stockwell, and his lady, having been buried there.

The interior of the church is handsomely ornamented, and has a fine organ. In one of the windows is the figure of the Pedlar and his dog, supposed a rebus, upon the name of WALKER, of which we have made mention under Pedlar's Acre, in the close of the fourth Volume.

The dimensions of the church and chancel, length one hundred and eleven feet, breadth fifty-three, altitude about thirty-eight, and that of the tower, in which are eight bells, eighty-seven feet to the highest part of the tower: among the benefactors are Mr. Walker, the supposed pedlar; and Mrs. Tredescant, for leave to erect a tomb, 30*l.*

ANTIENT

ANTIENT MONUMENTS. A small monument, with this inscription:

In memory of Anthony Burleigh, third Son of John Burleigh, of the Isle of Wight, Esq. who was Lieutenant General to King Charles the 1st, of blessed Memory; and was put to Death at Winchester, the 26th of January, for endeavouring to release his Sacred Majesty, then prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, in the said Isle of Wight. His two elder Brothers were slain in Worcester Fight, in the Forces of his present Majesty King Charles the 2d. This being the last of that loyal Family, except his truly loving and sorrowful Sistre, who caused this Monument to be erected.

Ob. 17 Feb. 1681. Ætat. suæ 48. Spe Resurgendi.

A monument to the noble family of GRANVILLE.

A white marble monument, thus inscribed:

Near the middle of this Chapel lyeth the Body of Sir Peter Rich, Knight, late Alderman of the City of London: He died, the 26th of August 1692, in the 62d year of his Age. Near his Grave 12 of his Children, who died before him, lye buried

In Howard's chapel, a small white marble monument, with the following quaint epitaph:

In the Vault, under this Stone, is the Remains of Richard Marsh, Esq; who supp'd (before he went to Bed) with Christ. He had Issue 15 Children by Martha his Wife and Relict; eight are buried in the middle Ile against the Pulpit, one lyes in this Vault which he built for his Family. He was exceeding glad at the beautifying of this House: and tho not quite finished, was begun in his time. Being full of Hope, he departed this Life, the 18th of May 1704, Aged 61 Years.

On a flat stone on the north side of the chancel, the figure of a man in armour in brass, to the memory of THOMAS CLERE, Esq. who died in 1545.

On another slab, the figure of a woman, on brass, habited in a robe, and ornamented with coats of arms. At her feet a squirrel, to lady Catharine Howard, wife of lord William Howard, deceased April 23, 1535.

This lady, with her husband, were indicted for concealing the misdemeanours of her relation, queen Catharine Howard,

for which they were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, though afterwards pardoned.

Formerly the helmet, gauntlet, and arms belonging to Sir Noel Carron, ambassador from the states of Holland, and eight distinct coats of arms, were placed in this church.

A rich Gothic tomb at the upper end of the chancel, with the following inscription on a brass plate:

Sub pedibus ubi statis, jacet corpus Magistri HUGONIS PEYNTWIN legum doctoris, nuper Archi. Cant. reverendissimorum patrum Dnorum. Johannis Morton Cardinalis, Henrici Dene, et William Warham, Can. Archiepiscop. audien. causar. auditoris. Qui obiit 6 die Augusti, Anno Dom. 1504. Cujus animæ propietur Deus. Amen.

Opposite is a monument nearly resembling the last, to the memory of JOHN MOMPESSON, Esq. of Bathampton Wyley, in the county of Wilts, principal gentleman to archbishop Warham, who died on the 4th of May, 1524.

A black and white marble monument, adorned with effigies, enriched with artillery and trophy work, in basso relievo; inscribed:

Near this place lyeth interred the Body of Robert Scott, Esq. descended of the ancient Barons of Bawerie in Scotland. He bent himself to Travail and Study much, &c. and, among many other things, he invented the Leather Ordnance, and carried to the King of Sweden 200 Men, who after 2 years Service, for his Worth and Valour, was preferred to the Office of Quarter Master General of his Majesty's Army, which he possessed for 3 years; from thence, with his Favour, he went into Denmark, where he was advanced to be General of that King's Artillery. There being advised to tender his Service to his own Prince; which he doing, His Majesty willingly accepted, and preferred him to be one of the Gentlemen of his most Honourable Privy Chamber, and rewarded him with a pension of 600l. per annum.

This deserving Spirit, adorned with all Endowments befitting a Gentleman in the prime of his flourishing Age surrendered his Soul to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great Worth to know, who seeketh more,
Must mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In France he took to Wife Ann Scot, for whose Remembrance she lovingly erected this Memorial.

A small

A small masble monument, with this inscription:

Here lyeth 4 Foot distant from this Wall the Body of William Suthes, Gentleman, a Man adorned with the Gifts of Grace, Art, and Nature. By Grace he was religious and charitable; he was in Masonry exquisite; by Nature he was humane and affable. He, by God's Appointment, changed his humane Life of Misery for a glorious Immortality, on the 5th of October 1625. His sorrowful and grateful Wife, Mrs. Ann Suthes, as a loyal Testimony of her Love to her deceased Husband, caused this Monument to be erected for an Exemplary of his Worthiness and her Affection. He was Master Mason of Windsor Castle, a Citizen and Goldsmith of London, and an Assistant of the said Worshipful Company. He left 3 Sons towardly and hopeful, to be each of them Imitators of their Father's Virtues, John, James, and Matthew; and herein the Reader may see express'd the Goodness of the deceased Husband, and the thankfulness of a surviving Wife.

Within the altar rails, on a spacious marble grave-stone:

Hic jacet Richardus Bancroft, S. T. P. Episcopus Londinensis primo, deinde Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, & Regi Jacobo à Secretioribus Consiliis.

Ob. secundo Novembris, A. D. 1610. Ætat. suæ 67.

Volente Deo.

Near the last, on a similar grave-stone, this inscription:

Milo Smith, Reverendissimi in Christo Patris, ac Dom. Dom. Gilberti Archiepiscopi Cant. Secretarius, hic jacet. Ob. 7 Feb. 1671.

On a plated grave-stone in the chancel:

Hic jacet Thomas Thirlebye, olim Episcopus Elien. qui ob. 26 August, 1570.

A marble grave-stone in the chancel, has this inscription:

M. S.

Robertus Thompson, L. L. D. reverendissimus in Christo Patribus Gilberto & Gulielmo Archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus, nuper à Secretis 1. Sextus perilissimus servus Optimus, Eruditione non Vulgari, Benignitate morum Suaviss. Amicitia strictissima vitæq;

Integritate

Integritate summa spectabilis heic quod Mortale Deposuit Mensis Feb. die. 3 Anno Æræ Christianæ 1683. Ætat. 42.

A plain marble monument, in Leigh's chapel, to the memory of Elizabeth, formely wife of John Bayley, had these lines:

Reader, tread soft, under thy Foot doth lye
A Mother bury'd, with her Progeny,
Two Females and 4 Male; the last, a Son
Who, with his Life, his Mother's Thread hath spun.
His Breath her Death procur'd (unhappy Son!)
That thus our Joy with Sorrow ushers in;
Yet he being loth to leave so kind a Mother,
Changes this Life to meet her in another.
The Daughters first were robb'd of vital Breath,
The Mother next, in strength of Years, met Death.
The Fathers only Joy, a hopeful Son,
Did lose his life, when life was scarce begun.
If harmless Innocence, if loyal Truth
Found in a constant Wife, combin'd with Youth;
If a kind Husband's Prayer, or Father's Tears
Could have prevail'd, they had liv'd many Years:
But these all failing, here rak'd up in Dust
They wait the Resurrection of the Just.
A Husband's Love, a Father's Piety,
Dedicates this unto their Memory;
And when he hath his Debt to Nature paid,
In the same grave himself will then be laid.
That all together when the Trump shall sound,
Husband, Wife, Children, may in Christ be found.

At the east end of Leigh's chapel is a marble grave-stone, inscribed to ELIAS ASHMOLE, Esq. the famous virtuoso and antiquary, 1692.

MODERN MONUMENTS. Archbishops Tenison, Hutton, Secker, and Cornwallis. There are also many monuments, &c. particularized by Mr. Lysons, in his Environs of London, Vol. I.

In the church-yard, is the singular monument of the TRADESCANTS, erected in 1662, and repaired by subscription in 1773, when the following inscription was restored:

Know,

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
Lye John Tradescant, grand sire, father, son;
The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travel'd art and nature through,
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare in land, in seas, in air;
Which they (as Homer's Illiad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one closet shut:
These famous antiquarians that had been
Both gardeners to the rose and lily queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here; and when
Angels shall, with their trumpets awaken men,
And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise
And change their garden for a paradise."

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. GILBERT DE GLANVILLE, bishop of Rochester, and lord chief justice of England, 1196. THOMAS DE ELTESLE, first master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1348. HENRY, bishop of Joppa, 1471. JOHN PORYE, translator of Leo's History of Africa, 1563. THOMAS BLAGUE, dean of Rochester, 1576. DANIEL FEATLEY, D. D. a remarkable sufferer during the Civil Wars, provost of Chelsea College, 1618. JOHN WHITE, one of the most learned and moderate of the sectaries. ROBERT PORY, 1663, one of the most remarkable pluralists of his time. The almanack which first came out that year, and received his *imprimatur*, was from that circumstance denominated *Poor Robin's Almanack*. THOMAS TOMKYNS, author of several loyal pamphlets. GEORGE HOOPER, 1703 he was made bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Bath and Wells; he was a learned and pious prelate. EDMUND GIBSON, D. D. afterwards bishop of London, editor of Camden's Britannica, &c. JOHN DENNE, D. D. archdeacon of Rochester, 1731, author of a history of this parish. BEILBY PORTEUS, 1777, bishop of Chester, and present bishop of London. WILLIAM VYSE, L. L. D. chancellor of Litchfield.

Lambeth, was antiently called Lambythe, is situated on the side of the Thames between Southwark and Battersea, extending

extending southward from the east end of Westminster Bridge; and is chiefly inhabited by glass-blowers, potters, fishermen, and watermen. It is a very extensive parish, and is divided into six liberties; which liberties are again subdivided into eight precincts, and are thus distinguished. 1. The Bishop's. 2. The Price's. 3. Vauxhall. 4. and 5. Marsh Wall. 6. Stockwell. Lambeth Dean. The whole circumference contained in these divivisions amounts to about sixteen miles and an half.

It was under the walls of Lambeth church that Mary of Este, queen to James II. when she fled with her infant son, from the ruin impending over the royal family, took shelter for a whole hour, in the rain, during the inclement night of December 6, 1688, after having crossed the river from Whitehall. Here she was obliged to remain, a melancholy spectacle of fallen royalty, till a coach from an inn arrived, which conveyed her to Gravesend, whence she sailed to France, never to return to the country from which her imprudent and bigotted husband had banished himself, his queen, and family.

Lambeth was famous for astrologers and almanack makers, of whom Dr. Forman, the Rev. Dr. Napier, captain Bubb, and Francis Moore, were the principal.

The burial ground in High Street, contains the bones of Mr. EDWARD MOORE, author of the dramas of the Foundling, Gil Blas, comedies, and the Gamester, a tragedy; as well as Fables for the female sex; the trial of Selim, the Persian, the World, Poems, and other works. He died March 5, 1757. In the same ground lies THOMAS COOKE, the celebrated translator of Hesiod, Terence, Cicero de Natura Deorum, Amphytrion, and the following dramas: Albion, the Battle of the Poets, the Triumphs of Love and Honour, the Eunuch, the Mournful Nuptials, Love the Cause and Cure of Grief; Mr. Cooke was also editor of the works of Andrew Marvel.

This parish has the honour of being the birth place of the late THOMAS BANKS, Esq. R.A. He was born on the 22d of December, 1738, and passed the early part of his life at

a school at Ross, in Herefordshire; where he shewed his predilection for the arts by constantly exhibiting sketches on his copy books. His father, Mr. William Banks, of Great Badminton, in Glocestershire, being steward and surveyor of the buildings and works executed by Kent, for his grace the duke of Beaufort, employed his son to make architectural drawings to illustrate his instruction to the workmen; but misunderstanding the young man's genius, he not only neglected to place him where he might receive improvement suitable to his vast abilities, but sent him, at the age of fifteen, to be bound apprentice to a carver in wood, in the metropolis, with whom he lost seven years of a life, which might have been profitable to himself and useful to the public.

About this period the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, had instituted rewards for models and sculpture. Our aspiring artist burst from the trammels of slavish imitation, entered himself at the academy in St. Martin's Lane, to draw from the life; he had at this time arrived at the age of twenty-three years; within two years his intuitive faculty produced a basso-relievo of the death of Epaminondas, for which he obtained a premium in 1763; a basso-relievo in marble of the Redemption of the Body of Hector, procured the premium in 1765; and, in 1769, he obtained a third premium for a model of Prometheus, as large as life.

His fame now began to expand; and in the following year the Royal Academy not only voted to him the gold medal for a basso-relievo of the Rape of Proserpine, but two years afterwards elected him one of the students to be sent to Rome at their expence, where he arrived in August 1772.

In this emporium of classic elegance, Mr. Banks did not employ his time in vague speculation or fruitless research; in the course of seven years he had finished those noble compositions the Death of Germanicus, and Caractacus before the emperor Claudius; the first in the possession of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, in Norfolk; the latter in the possession

of the marquis of Buckingham: Mr. Banks had also begun a statue of Cupid, four feet and an half high; this he brought to London on his return in 1779, and finished in 1780. Being otherwise unemployed, he embarked with this specimen of his vast abilities for St. Petersburgh in June 1781, in which city he arrived in August following. He was noticed and patronized by the earl of Malmsbury, and prince Potemkin, who, upon seeing the Cupid, recommended it to the empress Catharine, by whom it was purchased for four thousand roubles (about 300*l.* sterling) and placed in a building called The Grotto, in the gardens at Czarsco-Zelo. Having remained a year in the Russian metropolis, during which he had executed a capital model for a statue of the empress, for prince Potemkin, Mr. Banks returned to London in 1782, and was employed by Mrs. Newton to construct a monument for her deceased lord, the bishop of Bristol, now in Bow church, Cheapside; another to the memory of Mrs. Hand, in Cripplegate church; and that fine model of excellence, the monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote, at the expence of the East India Company.

Those patrons of the sciences and literature, the BOYDELLS, perceived and acknowledged the eminent abilities of Mr. Banks, by appointing him to adorn the Shakespeare Gallery, the alto-relievo of which exhibited a grand specimen, and "a proud example of British art."

The monuments in St. Paul's cathedral, the medallions in the Bank, placed at the instigation of Mr. Soane, and other efforts of Mr. Banks's comprehensive genius, are striking proofs that though Great Britain may be of a cold climate, yet she is prolific in great men, in the sciences, the arts, eloquence, and the other requisites to substantiate her right to classic eminence; without recurring to a long list, we shall content ourselves with the recollection of Reynolds, Barry; Banks, Bacon; Pitt, Burke, and Fox.

Mr. Banks died on the 5th of February, 1805, aged sixty-seven, leaving behind him the character of a dignified artist and worthy man.

Lambeth,

Lambeth, by means of archbishop Walter, obtained the grant of a market and fair, from king John, so that they were not prejudicial to the interests of the city of London. The citizens gave their consent, provided the fair commenced on the morrow of St. Peter ad vincula, and continued only fifteen days. Both are now discontinued.

Respecting the foundation of the collegiate church in this parish, mentioned at the commencement of this article, it appears that archbishop Baldwin having failed in establishing a religious foundation at Hackyngton, removed it to Lambeth. The monks, his opponents, being dissatisfied, removed their application to the court of Rome, with such power, that his successor, archbishop Walter, was compelled, by a popish mandate, to level the whole with the ground, though it had been actually built and inhabited, and though it had received the sanction and approbation of the king, nobility, and prelacy of England. This took place in 1199.

The site was granted by the archbishop to Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, for a residence for him and his successors in the see of Rochester, who made it their palace till the sixteenth century *.

At this time the building was denominated La Place, and was seized into the hands of Henry VIII. who granted it to Robert Aldridge, bishop of Carlisle, as a town residence for him and his successors, hence it took the name of Carlisle House. It does not appear to have been inhabited by the prelates of that see, as they leased it out. It was sold in 1687 to one Matthew Hardy, for 220*l*. Afterwards it was a pottery, a tavern, and a common brothel. Mr. Froment, an eminent dancing master, then took it for the purpose of converting it to a place of public entertain-

* "In bishop Fisher's time a most execrable murder was committed here by a cook; who, by throwing poison into a vessel of yeast, not only destroyed seventeen persons of the bishop's household, but some poor persons who were fed at the gate, for which horrid deed he was boiled to death in Smithfield, in consequence of a law made for that purpose."—*Lysons.*

ment, but without success. After many vicissitudes the premises were converted into an academy for the education of young gentlemen, as it still continues. Some of the antient wall surrounds the premises.

NORFOLK ROW stands on the site of the premises which constituted the residence of the dukes of Norfolk, and came afterwards by purchase to Mr. Parker, lady of the archbishop, who resided in it till her death.

In Fore Street was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Hereford, since converted to a pottery.

WALCOT PLACE is so called from Mr. Edmund Walcot, who gave the ground on which it stands as a benefaction to the parish; at the time of the grant it was valued at 26*l.* and lately at 84*l.* 10*s. per annum.*

In LAMBETH WALK was a place of public entertainment, called Lambeth Wells. It was at first opened on account of its mineral water, which was sold at one penny *per* quart. The music commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and the price of admission was threepence. A monthly concert, under the direction of Mr. Goodwin, organist of St. Saviour's, was afterwards held here; and Erasmus King, who had been coachman to Dr. Desaguliers, read lectures, and exhibited experiments in natural philosophy, the admission being raised to sixpence. A penny wedding of the Scotch fashion, for the benefit of the young couple, was advertised to be kept here in 1752; but the wells, at length becoming a public nuisance, the premises were shut up, and ultimately let as a methodist meeting house.

A continuation of Lambeth Walk is denominated VAUXHALL WALK, leading to FAUKESHALL, corruptedly called VAUXHALL.

In a record of the reign of Edward I. Faukeshall is said to contain twenty-nine acres of meadow, valued at three shillings an acre; and eighty acres of arable land, at fourpence an acre. It probably received its name from Foukes de Brent, who, having married Margaret de Ripariis, became possessed of the manor of South Lambeth, to which, according to antient records, this place originally belonged.

This

The manor was granted by Edward II. to Roger Damorie, and, upon his attainder for joining the barons against his sovereign, Faukeshall was granted to Hugh le Despencer. Upon his execution, in 1326, the manor was restored to the widow of Roger Damorie, who gave it to Edward III. in exchange for lands in Suffolk; that monarch granted it to his son Edward the Black Prince, who gave it to the church of Canterbury; when Henry VIII. dissolved it as a monastery, he transferred this estate to the dean and chapter, to whom it now belongs.

It seems that near the Thames had been a large mansion which belonged to Sir Thomas Parry, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and held of the manor of Kennington, and in which lady Arabella Stuart suffered twelve years imprisonment under Sir Thomas's custody, merely on account of her near alliance to the crown, which had excited the jealousy: this house in 1615, was called COPT HALL, and is described as being opposite to a capital mansion called Fauxe Hall, which having probably fallen to decay, or been pulled down, its name was transferred to its opposite neighbour, of which a survey was taken by order of parliament, after the death of Charles I. where it is described as "a capital messuage called Vauxhall, alias Copped Hall, bounded by the Thames; being a fair dwelling house, strongly built of three stories high, and a fair stair-case breaking out from it nineteen feet square." It had been surrendered to the crown in 1629 by John Abrahall, the tenant, and heir of Sir Thomas Parry; and was then identified as Vauxhall only. The parliament in 1652 determined that it should be sold, and the purchaser was John Trenchard, of Westminster. It was leased, after the Restoration, to Henry lord Moore, afterwards earl of Drogheda, for thirty-one years, with the proviso that if the king "should think fit to appropriate any part of it to his own use, it should be surrendered upon proper allowance." An advantage was made of the proviso in the course of the ensuing year, and it was occupied by Jasper Calthoff, a Dutchman, who was appointed to cast guns and to furnish

warlike implements for the public service. Part of Vauxhall afterwards was in the occupation of Peter Jacobson, a sugar baker. The ingenious and eccentric mechanic, Sir Samuel Morland, having obtained a lease of the premises in 1675, made Vauxhall his residence, and considerably improved it; and agreeably to his fancy, every apartment exhibited specimens of his invention; "the side table in the dining room was supplied with a large fountain, and the glasses stood under little streams of water. His coach had a moveable kitchen, with clock-work machinery, with which he could make soup, broil steaks, or roast a joint of meat; and when he travelled he was his own cook."

Vauxhall was in 1725 granted to a distiller, named Kent, for twenty-eight years. It was afterwards in the occupation of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. many years knight of the shire for the county of Surrey, and is still held by undertenants, as a distillery*.

Spring Gardens, or, as they are commonly called, Vauxhall Gardens, were in the year 1615, the property of Mrs. Jane, widow of John Vaux; and the mansion was then called Stockdens. Mrs. Vaux left two daughters, one of whom married Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln; and the moities of this estate, which were divided betwixt them, passed through several possessors till the year 1752. In the reign of queen Anne it appears to have been a place of great public resort; for in the Spectator, No. 383, dated May 20, 1712, Mr. Addison has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in

* Mr. Lysons informs us that "there does not appear the least ground for the tradition that Vauxhall, or Fauxhall, was the residence of Guy Faukes, except the coincidence of names. Jane Vaux, or Faukes, mentioned in the History of Lambeth, as holding a copyhold tenement at Vauxhall in the year 1615, was the widow of John Vaux. The infamous Guy was a man of desperate fortune, and not likely to have a settled habitation any where, much less in a capital mansion. It appears, however, that the conspirators of the detestable plot in which he was concerned, held their meetings in Lambeth, at a private house, which was burnt down by accident in the year 1635."—*Environs of London.* I. p. 323.

a voyage

a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall. We find also in the Connoisseur, No. 68, a very humorous description of the behaviour of an old citizen, who, notwithstanding his penurious disposition, had treated his family here with a handsome supper. Jonathan Tyers, Esq. having taken a lease of the premises in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers; and Mr. Tyers was so successful in occasional repetitions of the same entertainments, as to be induced to purchase one moiety of this estate of George Doddington, Esq. for the sum of 3800*l.* in 1752, and a few years afterwards, the remainder, and opened the gardens every evening during the summer. Mr. Tyers was at a great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings, by the humorous pencils of Hogarth, Hayman, and other eminent masters. He likewise erected an orchestra, engaged a band of music, and placed a fine statue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conspicuous part of the garden. After his death it passed to several proprietors, and is now principally the property of Mr. Barrett.

The season for opening the gardens commences some time in May, and continues till towards the end of August. Every evening (Saturday and Sunday excepted) they are opened at half past six. The gala nights are usually on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The great gate is at the end of a short avenue from the road, where the admission is three shillings. The first scene that salutes the eye is a noble gravel walk, nine hundred feet long, planted on each side with a row of stately elms which form a fine vista, terminated by the representation of a temple, in which is a transparency, emblematic of gratitude to the public.

A few steps to the right, is a quadrangle, called the Grove. In the centre a magnificent Gothic orchestra, is ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. The ornaments are plastic, a composition imitating plaster of Paris. In fine weather the musical entertainments are performed here by a band of vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity

extremity of this orchestra, is a fine organ; and, at the foot of it, are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music at eight o'clock, after which the company are entertained with various songs and concertos till the close of the entertainment, at eleven.

In the front of a large timber building, approached from the middle of the great room, is a painting called the Day Scene. At the end of the first act, this is drawn up, to exhibit the scene of a cascade, with a very natural representation of a water-mill, and a bridge, with a mail-coach, a Greenwich long stage, &c. This exhibition lasts ten minutes. A glee and catch, in three or four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the musical bill of fare, which consists of sixteen pieces.

In the Grove, fronting the orchestra, tables and benches are placed for the company, and a pavilion of the Composite order, built for Frederick prince of Wales. Behind is a drawing room, entered from the outside of the garden, for the admittance of the royal family.

The Grove is illuminated by about two thousand glass lamps, and a great number of variegated lamps are interspersed, which produce a fine effect.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in a rotunda, seventy feet in diameter, and nearly opposite the grand orchestra. Along the front is a colonade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the Grove to the room in which is the little orchestra. The roof is a dome, slated on the outside, and is so contrived, that sounds never vibrate under it; so that the music is heard to the greatest advantage. This pavilion is made to represent a magnificent tent, the roof of which is of blue and yellow silk in alternate stripes; it seems to be supported by twenty pillars, representing Roman fasces gilt, and bound together by deep rose-coloured ribbands, with military trophies in the intervals. The sides drawn up, in the form of festoons, produce the beautiful appearance of a

flower

flower garden; the upper part being painted all round like a sky, and the lower part, above the seats, with shrubs, flowers, and other rural decorations. At the extremity, opposite the orchestra, is a saloon, the entrance of which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola; the roof is arched and elliptic, ornamented with two little cupolas; from the centre of each descends a large glass chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter Ionic columns, painted in imitation of scagliola. Between these columns are four pictures, (in magnificent gilt frames) by the masterly pencil of Hayman.

The first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to general Amherst. On a stone, at one corner of the picture, is inscribed:

"Power exerted, Conquest obtained, Mercy shewn! 1760."

The second represents Britannia, holding a medallion of George III. and sitting on the right hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by sea horses. In the back ground is the defeat of the French fleet by Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759. Round the chariot of Neptune are attendant sea-nymphs, holding medallions of the most distinguished admirals in that glorious war. For that of admiral Hawke (afterwards lord) he sat to the painter. The third represents lord Clive receiving the homage of the nabob of Bengal. The fourth represents Britannia distributing laurels to the following principal officers who served in that war; the marquis of Granby, the earl of Albemarle, general (late marquis) Townshend, colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, on each side of which, on the inside, are the pictures of king George III. and queen Charlotte, in their coronation robes.

A few years ago, a new room, one hundred feet by forty, was added to the rotunda. It is now opened as a supper room. In a recess, at the end of it, is the beautiful marble statue of Handel, formerly in the open gardens. He is represented, like Orpheus, playing on the lyre. This was

the first display of the wonderful abilities of Roubiliac. Although not so large as the life, it is very like the original, and the excellence of the soulptor exhibits a model of perfection, both in the design and execution.

The Grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a number of pavilions, ornamented with paintings; and each pavilion has a table that will hold six or eight persons. The first on the left hand, from the principal entrance to the garden, represents two Mahometans gazing in astonishment at the beauties of the place: 2. A shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a shepherdess into a wood: 3. New River Head, at Islington: 4. Quadrille, and the tea-equipage: 5. Music and singing: 6. Building houses with cards: 7. A scene in the Mock Doctor: 8. An Archer: 9. Dances round the May-pole: 10. Thread my needle: 11. Flying the kite: 12. Pamela revealing to Mr. B.'s house-keeper her wishes to return home: 13. A scene in the Devil to Pay: 14. Shuttlecock: 15. Hunting the whistle: 16. Pamela flying from Lady Davers: 17. A scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor: 18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and Moors.

The pavilions continue in a sweep leading to a beautiful piazza and colonnade five hundred feet in length, in the form of a semicircle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. In this semicircle are three large temples, each adorned with a dome; the two latter are now converted into portals, (one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the cascade) which are directly opposite to each other: the middle temple, is still a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chinese taste, with the story of Vulcan entraping Mars and Venus in a net. On each side the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass drinking. The paintings in the upper pavilions of this sweep are landscapes. A sweep of pavilions thence lead into the great walk: in the last of these is a painting of Black-eyed Susan returning to shore.

Returning to the Grove, and beginning at the east end, behind the orchestra, and opposite the semicircle above mentioned; the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces: 1. Difficult to please; 2. Sliding on the ice; 3. Bagpipes and hautboys; 4. A bonfire at Charing Cross; the Salisbury stage overturned, &c.; 5. Blindman's buff; 6. Leap frog; 7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars just come ashore; 8. Skittles.

Another range of pavilions, is adorned with paintings, forming another side of the quadrangle. These are, 1. The taking of Porto Bello; 2. Mademoiselle Catherina, the dwarf; 3. Ladies angling; 4. Bird-nesting; 5. The play at bob-cherry; 6. Falstaff's cowardice detected; 7. The bad family; 8. The good family; 9. The taking of a Spanish register-ship, in 1742.

In the centre of a semicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, is the entrance of an anti-room, leading to the Prince's Gallery, built in 1791, and opened on masquerade and gala nights only. It is near four hundred feet long, and adorned on each side by landscapes in compartments, between paintings of double columns, encircled in a spiral form by festoons of flowers. At one end, is a fine transparency, representing the prince of Wales in armour, leaning against his horse, held by Britannia, while Minerva is holding the helmet, and Providence fixing the spurs; Fame appears above, with her trumpet, and a wreath of laurel. The anti-room, erected in 1792, is fitted up with arabesque ornaments, between fluted pillars.

The remainder of the paintings in this range are, 1. Bird-catching; 2. See-saw; 3. Fairies dancing by moonlight; 4. The milk-maid's garland; 5. The kiss stolen.

The turning on the left, leads to a walk along the bottom of the gardens; on each side of which are pavilions; those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings: 1. A prince and princess in a traineau; 2. Hot cockles; 3. A gipsy telling fortunes by coffee-cups; 4. A Christmas gambol; 5. Cricket.

The opposite row of pavilions at the extremity of this walk forms another entrance into the gardens immediately from the great road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the prince's, is a semicircle of pavilions ornamented with three Gothic temples.

A narrow vista that runs to the top of the gardens, is called the Druid's, or Lover's Walk: on both sides are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a fine verdant canopy. The anti-room runs across one part of this walk.

A noble vista is formed from the grand south walk, terminated by a Gothic temple, which is opened on gala nights, and exhibits four illuminated vertical columns, in motion, and, in the centre, an artificial fountain, effected by machinery.

The temple, in the centre of the cross walk, is the largest of the kind in England, built in 1786; the diameter is forty-four feet, and the dome is supported by eight lofty pillars. On the right this walk is terminated by a fine statue of Apollo; and, at the extremity on the left, is a painting of a stone quarry in the vicinity of Bristol.

Another gravel walk leading up the gardens, is formed on the right side by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp.

The colonnade, which forms a square, was erected in the walks round the orchestra, and is an admirable shelter from rain. It cost 200*l.* the expence of which was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco. The roof, &c. are richly illuminated, particularly on a gala night, when upward of fourteen thousand lamps have been used in the gardens at one time.

To detain visitors, after the orchestra is closed, the proprietors have engaged a band of wind music to continue playing, whilst, at intervals, bands of Savoyards contribute to enliven the scene. Not one of these performers is permitted to take money, or any refreshment, from the company. On gala nights, the band of the duke of York's regiment

regiment of guards, dressed in full uniform, adds to the splendour of the gardens by the magnificence of mililitary harmony.

Near Vauxhall turnpike was erected one of the forts by the parliamentarians. In the road from Vauxhall to Wandsworth, is an almshouse for seven poor women, founded in 1612, by Sir Noel Caron. Over the gate is a Latin inscription, importing, that it was founded in the thirty-second year of his embassy, "as an insignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." The present income of these houses is 28*l. per annum*, payable out of Caron Park, the villa of Charles Blicke, Esq. (exclusive of a legacy of 1100*l.* bequeathed to the alms-people in 1773 by the dowager countess Gower.) These women must be parishioners of Lambeth, and upwards of sixty years old. They are allowed (which is a very pleasing circumstance) to get an addition to their income, if they can, by the exertions of industry. Farther on, is a fine spring called Vauxhall Well; which, in the hardest winter, is never known to freeze.

South Lambeth, between Stockwell and Vauxhall, was thought such an agreeable situation, by Sir Noel Caron, the Dutch ambassador to the British court for thirty-three years, that he erected a handsome palace with two wings; what remains of it is an academy, called Caron House. A new chapel of ease has been built here by a subscription of the inhabitants.

In South Lambeth lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rarities, described in a book, printed at London, in 1656, called *Musæum Tradescantianum*. By a deed of gift of the younger Tradescant and his wife, the museum became the property of Mr. Ashmole, who presented it to the university of Oxford. Their celebrated physic garden in this place, was one of the first established in the kingdom. The elder Tradescant, had been gardener to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and

and other noblemen, and was afterwards promoted to the service of Charles I. He travelled over great part of Europe and Africa, in search of new plants; many of those introduced by him were long called by his name; there are now no traces of this garden.

Kennington, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth, was once a royal palace, in which Henry III. is said to have assembled a parliament, and in which Edward III. kept his Christmas in 1342. That monarch afterwards made it a part of the duchy of Cornwall, and granted it to Edward the Black Prince, who resided here frequently. It was likewise the residence of the unfortunate Richard II. when prince of Wales. In 1396, the young queen Isabella was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourse of people, from Kennington to the Tower. Henry V. resided in this palace, when the clergy complained to him of Sir John Oldcastle and his followers. There is a grant of Henry VI. dated from his manor of Kennington, *anno* 1440. Henry VII. previously to his coronation, came from Kennington to Lambeth, where he dined with archbishop Bourchier; and Leland says, that Catharine of Arragon was there for a few days. Henry VIII. farmed out the manor. In his time there were no traces of this palace. It was probably pulled down, after it ceased to be an occasional royal residence, and a manor house built on the site, which was occupied by Charles I. when prince of Wales. In a survey, taken in 1656, this manor house is said to be "small, and an old low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the antient mansion house of the Black Prince, and other dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long since utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, one hundred and eighty feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn." At this time, therefore, not only the manor house, but, what Camden could not find, *The Long Barn*, was visible; and the latter, in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor distressed Palatine Protestants. In 1786, in digging near this barn for a cellar, some spacious vaults of stone were discovered, the arches of

of which were cemented by a substance harder than stone itself. The manor belongs to the prince of Wales, as part of the duchy of Cornwall, and is leased out. A public house, in Prince's Road, not far from the Long Barn, called Sot's Hole, and humourously mentioned as such in the Connoisseur, No. 68, has the sign of the Black Prince. This road is denominated the Prince's Road, in all antient writings; it having been the road by which the Black Prince came to his palace, when he landed at Lambeth. Kennington gave the title of earl to William duke of Cumberland, son of George II.

At Lambeth, Hardicanute died suddenly, in the year 1041, during an entertainment which he gave, on account of the marriage of a noble Dane. His death was imputed by some to poison; by others, to intemperance; and the scene of it probably was at Kennington. Harold, the son of earl Godwin, who usurped the crown after the death of Edward the Confessor, is said to have placed it on his head, with his own hands, at Lambeth.

Stockwell is between Kennington and Clapham. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which archbishop Secker contributed 500*l.* On the site of the antient manor house, a handsome villa has been erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, for the remainder of a lease for one thousand years. Part of the antient offices are still standing. Mr. Lysons observes, that the tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Cromwell earl of Essex, is without foundation, it having belonged at that time to Sir John Leigh the younger.

A singular imposition was practced here in the year 1772, at the house of a Mrs. Golding, in which the furniture danced and broke in an extraordinary manner, as related in a pamphlet published at the time, which, among other surprizing circumstances, declares, "that when Mr. Gardner, a surgeon of Clapham, came to bleed Mrs. Golding, who had fainted from fright, he desired that the blood might not be thrown away, as he would examine it when cold; but that when the blood had congealed, it sprang out of the bason

bason upon the floor, and presently after the bason broke to pieces." Another mortifying thing occurred; which was, that when a Mrs. Savile, (Mrs. Golding's neighbour) and others, "were desired to drink a glass of wine, the bottles broke in pieces before they could be uncorked." It is curious that the imposition was never discovered; but, after the death of Mrs. Golding and her daughter, there was an auction at the house in 1792, "when," says Mr. Lysons, "the dancing furniture sold at very extravagant prices."

We return by the Vauxhall road to Walcot Place, and turning to the right come to the New Road leading into Kent, in which the first object of notice is a house, formerly a place of public entertainment, denominated THE DOG AND DUCK, which owed its origin to a well of purging water*, that was much resorted to on account of its contiguity to London: the proprietor finding it a profitable concern, built a large room for the accommodation of company, and furnished it with an organ, and other inducements to draw company; but ultimately the incroachments upon decency and order became so great, that the

* Dr. Russel, in his account of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain, observes, that "this water is clear, and has very little taste. Some authors inform us, that it has been found effectual in the cure of leprous disorders; and Dr. Baynard tells us, that it had cured an ulcerated cancer in the breast by drinking the water, and keeping a wet cloth always over it. Dr. Fothergill acquaints us, that it seems to have nothing volatile in its composition, because it will operate as well, after keeping several weeks, as when drank fresh at the spring. Being drank, from one pint to three, it generally purges easily and briskly, and without affecting the strength, unless in very tender constitutions. Children, and those who cannot bear a large dose, may have it boiled to one half. It may be taken as an alterative instead of common drink; for it has acquired a great reputation for the cure of scorbutic pimples, tetters, and the leprosy. as well as the king's evil, or at least they have been often relieved by it. It is also a palliative cure in cancerous disorders, for it has been the means of prolonging the lives of some with comfort. When there is a tendency to this disease, this water has retarded its approaches. They do no harm to any, except persons advanced in years, and especially free livers; for in these cases they cool too much. and bring on watery swellings; they are also prejudicial to persons of a weak habit of body, though attended with eruptions, and to women in particular, by bringing on the fluor albus."

premises

premises were shut up by order of the justices. They were afterwards appropriated, during the scarcity of provisions some years since, as a public kitchen for giving soup to the necessitous poor. It has however emerged from its disgrace and obscurity, to be THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

" The object of the School for the Indigent Blind is to instruct persons of that description in a trade, by which they may be able to provide, either wholly or in part, for their subsistence; an useful act of Charity, were no other good to result from their labour, than the relief afforded by it to their poor friends and relations, on whom the cost of maintaining them is frequently a heavy charge, but of which the benefits will appear far more important, when considered with reference to the comfort of the blind themselves, and to the effect which habits of industry must necessarily produce on their feelings and general character. It is perhaps difficult to conceive any two situations in the infinite varieties of civilized life, more different from each other, in respect to happiness, than the condition of a blind person with his faculties benumbed by sloth, and his spirits depressed by the consciousness of being a burthen to those about him, and that of the same individual engaged in constant employment, and feeling that he contributes, by his daily occupation, to the comforts of the family of which he forms a part.

" Subscriptions were first solicited for the institution in the month of December 1799; but so much time was unavoidably spent in procuring a proper place for the school, in providing accommodations for the reception of the pupils, and in other necessary arrangements, that very few admissions could take place till towards the end of the following year. But from the progress made in the several trades, since that time, there is good reason to believe, that the institution will answer the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

" The benefits of this institution are extended to both sexes, who are completely cloathed, boarded, lodged, and

instructed by the society; day scholars are also admitted, who come in the morning and return home in the evening, being allowed dinner at the school; the committee are obliged to be particularly strict in their enquiries, into the character and former habits of life of scholars of this description, as for want of better accommodation in the present premises, the day scholars are employed in the same workshop with the other pupils, and the care of the committee extends as well to the moral and religious principles of those admitted into the school, as to their skill in manufacture.

" The articles at present manufactured in the school, are shoemaker's thread, fine and coarse thread, window sash-line, and clothes-line, (of a peculiar construction, and made on a machine adapted to the use of blind persons,) by the females; and window and sash-line, clothes-line, hampers and wicker baskets, by the males; of these the thread is regularly disposed for shoemaking as fast as it can be made. A large quantity of the fine thread has been wove, by order of the committee, into cloth, of good quality, specimens of which may be seen at the school, and the coarse is worked up into the clothes-line and window sash-line. In the manufacture of these different kinds of line, a very material improvement has taken place, and specimens of that article have been approved of by architects of the first eminence in their profession. The sale of baskets at the school has very much increased, and orders are constantly executed by the pupils to a great extent: a large assortment of baskets of different sorts and sizes, are always kept at the school for sale, so well made, that persons inclined to patronise the charity, will experience no injury or inconvenience by taking from it such articles in that way, as may be wanted from time to time, for the use of their families.

" The pupils are only kept in the school, till they have attained a sufficient knowledge of their trade, which, in general, where there is no want of diligence or capacity, will be in about two years; they are then discharged, to make room for others, with a portion of their earnings by way

way of encouragement, and a set of tools; and many have already been returned to their friends grateful for the instruction they have received, during their continuance in the school, in religion and morality, and qualified by the skill they have acquired there, to contribute in a great degree towards their maintenance.

" If the party, on whose behalf application is made, be chargeable to the parish, it is required, that such parish shall contribute a weekly allowance towards his maintenance in the school; and if the parish be at a distance from town, that some respectable housekeeper in or very near London shall become responsible for the regular payment of the sum stipulated. It is also expected, in all cases, that some respectable person resident in or very near London, shall engage to take the pupil back again, when discharged from the school, either in consequence of being sufficiently instructed, or on account of misconduct, or for any other cause, and likewise to defray the expences of the burial, if he dies there. It is proper to observe here, that cases of extreme indigence are not those, in which admission into this school is likely to be of most use, for when the pupil is dismissed, the value of the instruction he has received, must entirely depend upon the means he may possess of putting in practice the art in which he has been instructed, and unless his friends shall be in a condition to furnish him, with a constant supply of materials for the regular exercise of the skill he may have acquired, the society will have taught, and he will have learned to very little purpose.

" Such are the nature and present state of the School for the Indigent Blind; a charity, which, it may be hoped, will, in the course of time, be conducted on a much larger scale, and prove, in no slight degree, the means of bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of a portion of the community, whose claims to compassion and assistance cannot be disputed. Those who may be desirous of seeing to what extent the situation and faculties of the blind are capable of improvement, may easily satisfy themselves on that head by visiting the present school, which will at all

times be readily shewn to them.—they need not be apprehensive of meeting there with any thing which can shock their feelings, or give rise to melancholy reflections:—they will not find the pupils sitting (as is commonly the case with the blind), in listless indolence, or brooding in silence over their own defects, and their inferiority to the rest of mankind; but they will behold a number of individuals, of a class, hitherto considered as doomed to a life of sorrow and discontent, not less animated in their amusements during the hours of recreation, and far more cheerfully attentive to their work in those of employment, than persons possessed of sight."

Lower down, on the left side of the road, is situated a building, the object of erecting which, blended the purposes of charity, industry, and police; in fact the institution to which it is appropriated, is that of true benevolence, THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

This society was instituted in the year 1788, and incorporated in 1806, by the name and stile of "The President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Members of the Philanthropic Society." Its object is to give a good education, with the means of acquiring an honest livelihood to some, who must otherwise set out in life under circumstances of peculiar disadvantage; and who, if not protected and instructed by this charity, would probably fall into bad hands, and become the wretched pupils of vice and profligacy.

The children taken under the care of this society, are either the offspring of convicted felons, or such as have themselves been engaged in criminal practices.

The former, have probably been contaminated by the sentiments and example of the parent before his conviction, and are, at all events, involved in his disgrace.

Those of the second class, viz. those who have themselves been criminal, have also strong claims on the compassion of the charitable: it frequently happens, that very serious offences are committed at an age, which does not allow of their being followed by legal punishment; in such cases, the offender, hardened by detection, perhaps publicly

licly disgraced, must become thenceforward the companion of the vicious and dishonest, for with persons of that description, will he, under such circumstances, be most inclined to associate, and by such only will he then be received. In this situation are such children, as have been carried before a magistrate for theft or fraudulent practices, and have been discharged, not in consequence of any doubt respecting their guilt, but either for want of complete legal evidence, or through the unwillingness of the injured party to bring them to trial; or children who, after being tried and convicted, have been recommended to the care of the society, as fitter subjects for the discipline of education, than for the vengeance of the law. There are some within its walls, upon whom, (though sentenced to transportation or death) the law must have taken its course, if the institution had not, by preparing an asylum for the offender when pardoned, afforded to the crown an opportunity of exercising mercy, without endangering the public safety.

The society has, for the reception of the children taken under its care, an house at Bermondsey, called "The Reform;" a large manufactory in St. George's Fields, for the boys; and a spacious building, adjoining to the manufactory, for the girls.

This is an institution, in the support of which the impulse of the heart will be found to act in concurrence with the suggestions of the understanding, and the dictates of the soundest policy.

The effect of this institution is to convert persons, who, by their birth or in their infancy, are become outlaws, as it were, and rebels to Society, into good subjects and industrious members of the community; an effect of which, considered even in a pecuniary point of view, it is not easy to compute the advantage. The value of a number of individuals, trained up to honest industry, may be easily estimated; but who shall calculate what is saved to the public, by stopping, in the beginning of their career, those who must otherwise seek a livelihood by fraud or violence, and

plunder for subsistence until they can be overtaken by the slow and reluctant hand of criminal justice?

The number of children within the society's walls at present, are one hundred and twenty-one boys, (of whom fifteen are in the Reform, and one hundred and six in the manufactory), and forty-eight girls.

In the CHAPEL, the erection of which cost 7831*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* is a good organ, which cost 976*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The windows have stained glass, put up at the expence of one of the vice-presidents.

At the bottom of Prospect Place, are THE FISHMONGERS ALMSHOUSES. The most antient is ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL; the entrance to which is by a pair of iron gates, opening to the centre of a lofty, but irregular building, composed of two quadrangles, a hall and a chapel. To the south of these is the foundation of Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the company, in 1719. The statue of that gentleman, is in the centre of the square.

It appears that the Fishmongers Company erected ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL by virtue of letters patent granted by James I. in 1618, for the reception of several of their poor members who had pensions bequeathed to them by the wills of the more opulent members. Thirteen of the pensioners were beadsmen and aged women, who received from the year 1513, the sum of eight-pence *per* week, in consequence of the bequest of Sir Thomas Knesworth, a great benefactor to the Fishmongers company. Sir Thomas Hunt, in 1615, had left 20*l.* 10*s.* *per annum* towards the support of six antient poor men and women; and Mr. Richard Edmunds had bequeathed, in 1620, an annual sum of 6*l.* towards the maintenance of two poor persons; which number of twenty-one pensioners, with one added by the company, were all placed in this hospital: there were also added an annuity of 28*l.* in consequence of the wills of Sir John Leman, Sir John Gayer, &c.

The twenty-two alms people who inhabit this part of the fabric, have each two rooms, and an allowance of 3*s.* *per* week,

week, 15*s.* at Christmas, a chaldron of coals, and a gown yearly; and one of the pensioners, who reads prayers in the chapel, has an additional annual allowance.

Twenty poor men and women, are accommodated in Mr. Hulbert's almshouses with two neat rooms, an allowance of 3*s. per* week, a chaldron of coals, 10*s.* at Christmas, and a gown every year.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, extends from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, and is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at *butts*, antiently much practised here, and in other towns of England, to fit men to serve as archers.

Though this place is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, a church at Walworth is mentioned; and it is not improbable, but that upon the removal of that church to another situation, the houses by which it was soon surrounded took the name of *Newton*, and by corruption Newington.

The only manor in the parish is that of Walworth, called in the above record, WALEORDE, which at that period was held by Bainardus, of the archbishop of Canterbury, and appropriated to the support of the monks of Canterbury, to whom it had been given by Nithardus, jester to king Edmund, who had bestowed it on him; but in the reign of St. Edward, having determined to make a pilgrimage to Rome, he had obtained a licence from that monarch to vest it in the monks. It was then worth 3*l.* and in 1291 was taxed at 10*l.* It now belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

It is not improbable but that this was the birth place of the famous Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London.

The church of St. Mary, Newington, was rebuilt, on a larger scale, but on the same inconvenient spot, by the side of a great road, in 1793. It has in its church-yard a remarkable tomb raised over the body of WILLIAM ALLEN, a young man killed by the firing of the soldiers at the time that John Wilkes was in the King's Bench prison. There are several singular inscriptions round the tomb.

The

The parsonage is an antient building of great curiosity, and is surrounded by a moat, over which there are four bridges.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. NICHOLAS LLOYD, compiler of a Dictionary. Dr. SAMUEL HORSLEY, afterwards bishop of St. David's, of Rochester, and of St. Asaph; a learned prelate, and a firm defender of the doctrines of the church of England.

Passing through the hamlet of Walworth, the road lined by elegant mansions, we arrive at CAMBERWELL, in Surrey, two miles from London, an extensive parish, including Peckham and Dulwich. Its village reaches through a considerable extent; and the parish contains the manors of Camberwell Buckingham's, Milkwell, Camberwell Frerne, Dowdale's, Camberwell, Colde Abbey, and Deptford Strond; part of the latter being in this parish.

The church, dedicated to St. Giles, appears to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; the date 1520, appearing in the east window of the north aisle. Some of the monuments are curious, particularly those of the Muschamps, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and resided at Peckham; of the antient family of Scott, one of whom was appointed a baron of the Exchequer in 1532, and whose descendant married archbishop Cranmer's widow. On the ground are the following lines on one of this family:

Here might be praises, but he needs not them;
Such puffs the virtuous and the dead contemn,
For such are better pleased good to be,
Than to be called so: and such was he.
This then for ostentation raise we not,
Nor out of fear his worth should be forgot;
But that the readers and the passers-by,
Reflecting on the shrine of death an eye,
May mind their own—so neither will the cost
Seem vain, nor the beholder's labour lost.

In the year 1786, this church, on account of being too small for the accommodation of a large congregation, underwent

...n opens into the succession garden, enriched ... wall and other fruit trees, and enclosing the me... and gardener's apartments. The lower extremity ... the arbustum, through which a walk of nearly a ... is carried under the shade of upwards of one ... trees. On the borders of this walk grow ... ed European plants, placed in succession ... innean classification, and lettered in le... catalogue of which is preserved. The ... an open portico, supported by eight ... centre is a piece of marble statuary, ...rmaphrodite asleep. From the por... northward to a circular temple or ...ew of the surrounding country is ...h that of London, and its neigh... of the Thames, and its floating

... by the trunks of eighteen oak ...rgin's bower, honey-suckles, or ...ine their foliage, and meet at ...f festoons. The outside of the ...s in statuary marble, of Ceres, ...ntony, Alexander, and various ... the mechanical instruments of ... models in cork, by Dubourg, ... Fortune in Rome; the Sybils ...Tivoli; the triumphal arch of ...nb at Pausilippo near Naples; ...Tivoli; of the Scipio family in ...tii and Curiatii in Rome; the ...me; and Stone Henge, on Sa...

...ary, consisting of sixty-four hives, ...guished in legible chasacters, by the ... or independent nation, commenc... afterwards including Asia, ...ding with the great Euro...

From

As this picturesque hill commands the most gratifying views, in which the whole of the metropolis, and the shipping in the Thames are conspicuous, it may be agreeable to see delineated the more striking circumstances of a place, occasionally visited by persons of taste and curiosity.

The garden is an oblong square of about an acre, situated on the south side of the dwelling house, and enclosed by a wall, well covered with fruit-trees, and the extremities ornamented with shrubberies. In the upper part is a statue of Urania, supporting a globe, and a dial, with this inscription,

Post est occasio calva.

["*Time is bald behind*," or, "*Take Time by the Forelock.*"]

Near this is a group in statuary, representing the Fates; Lartho holding the spindle, and pulling the thread, which Lachesis winds up. Atropos in a kneeling posture extends the right hand, holding an open scissars, intent upon immediately dividing the thread, figurative of human life: on the back ground appears Hygeia, the priestess of health, near a column encircled by a serpent, the emblem of medicine and of renovated life, and laying hold of the hand of Atropos, prevents the fatal division of the thread.

At the lower extremity of the garden is a figure of Contemplation, standing on a stone pedestal; bearing this inscription from the Psalmist:

O JEHOVA!
Quam ampla sunt tua opera!
Quam sapienter ea fecisti!
Quam plena est terra possessione tuâ!

[*O LORD!*
How manifold are Thy works!
How wisely hast Thou formed them;
How full is the earth of Thy riches!]

Adjoining to the east wall is the kitchen garden, of about half an acre in extent. Over the entrance from the pleasure garden is a figure of Flora, standing on a pedestal.

Above the kitchen garden are the wash-house, laundry, brewhouse, and other offices. The left or eastern wall of

of this garden opens into the succession garden, enriched also with wall and other fruit trees, and enclosing the melonary, and gardener's apartments. The lower extremity opens into the arbustum, through which a walk of nearly a mile in extent is carried under the shade of upwards of one hundred fruit trees. On the borders of this walk grow about four hundred European plants, placed in succession agreeably to the Linnean classification, and lettered in legible characters, a catalogue of which is preserved. The walk is continued to an open portico, supported by eight small columns; in the centre is a piece of marble statuary, representing Cupid Hermaphrodite asleep. From the portico the arbustum tends northward to a circular temple or observatory; whence a view of the surrounding country is presented, combined with that of London, and its neighbouring villages: as well as of the Thames, and its floating forest of ships.

The temple is supported by the trunks of eighteen oak trees; round each, ivy, virgin's bower, honey-suckles, or other climbing shrubs entwine their foliage, and meet at their summits in the style of festoons. The outside of the base is ornamented with busts in statuary marble, of Ceres, Pomona, Cleopatra, Marc Antony, Alexander, and various others. Within is contained the mechanical instruments of the late Mr. Ferguson, and models in cork, by Dubourg, representing the Temple of Fortune in Rome; the Sybils temple (or of Vesta) near Tivoli; the triumphal arch of Titus in Rome; Virgil's tomb at Pausilippo near Naples; sepulchres of Plautius near Tivoli; of the Scipio family in Rome; and of the Horatii and Curiatii in Rome; the Temple of Health, in Rome; and Stone Henge, on Salisbury Plain.

Hence is seen the apiary, consisting of sixty-four hives, each of which is distinguished in legible chasacters, by the name of some kingdom, or independent nation, commencing with the north of Europe, afterwards including Asia, Africa, and America, and concluding with the great European islands.

From the temple, the arbustum winds towards the front of the dwelling house, and leads to the cold bath, formed in a natural excavation of the ground; and flowing incessantly, is conveyed into a bason; near which the arbustum passes, through the serpentine, into Shakspeare's walk, where a statue of the poet is placed, under a thatched shed, supported by the trunks of eight oak trees, with the branches cropped, and bearing evergreen climbing shrubs. Facing this statue is a reservoir of water, well stored with fish, and its banks are embellished with shrubbery, which is continued along the walk, till the cottage opens to view, supported by the trunks of eighteen trees, entwined with climbing evergreens to their summits, and there meeting in festoons.

Within this range of oak columns, is the sitting room, which in consequence of its less dimensions, admits of a walk between it and the oak trunks, and exhibits the form of a colonnade. Fronting these are the figures of two dragons, the supporters of the city arms, which were removed hither when the Guildhall of London was new fronted in the year 1790. Facing the cottage is a statue of Venus rising from the water, by Locatelli, and over the door a representation in alto-relievo of the history of Acis and Galatea in statuary marble.

The fountain which fronts the cottage is supplied by pipes under ground, from an ample spring issuing from the summit, and collecting in a sheet of water, or canal, and rising through the centre of an elegant composition in Portland stone, forms the jet d'eau, or fountain, already noticed, which afterwards falling into this reservoir, preserves it in continual agitation.

From this scenery, a walk leads to the canal or sheet of water just mentioned, which is surrounded with cedars, pines, laurels, and other evergreens. The spring, supplying this canal, through a vase on which reclines a naiad in ornamental stone, gives the name of Camberwell to the village so called.

The

The DWELLING HOUSE, is a plain structure, consisting of six rooms on the ground floor, and of four on each above; the front contains three emblematical figures, in alto-relievo, cast in artificial stone, representing *Liberality* on the east end of the house, and *Plenty* on the west; the centre exhibits *Flora*, holding in each hand a festoon of flowers, the right resting on a pedestal.

The windows on the second story are faced with an open screen of iron balustrades; the top of the front and each wing are capped with balustrades of artificial stone, and the extremities of the wings ornamented with sphinxes.

The entrance of the dwelling house, on the extremity of the wing facing the east, opens into the hall, which is thirty feet in length, by twenty-six feet in breadth; it is ornamented with Chinese figures, and tables in Chiola. There is also an original painting of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which, since the conflagration of Coudry House, is supposed to be the only one of that interesting event.

The LIBRARY and MUSEUM occupy the western wing. The former is thirty-nine feet in length, and twenty in breadth, divided into sixteen compartments, with a bust over each, of some distinguished personage, characteristic of the particular science.

At each end of the library is a chimney-piece, finished in artificial stone: that at the east end has the entablature supported by the figures of FAITH and HOPE, in alto-relievo; the tablet, Charity; the friezes, wheat-ears in flutes; the block, doves, (Holy Spirit) on a Glory. The entablature at the west end is supported by FLORA and POMONA; the tablet, a Grecian wedding; the friezes, wheat-ears in flutes; blocks, bow and quiver on a myrtle wreath.

The library contains about six thousand volumes of books: cabinets of shells, insects, and various subjects of natural history; the specimens of woods and of ambers are extensive and valuable, as well as the collection of engravings, catalogues of which are preserved for inspection; the hortus siccus, or collection of dried plants, occupy sixty

sixty volumes. The orrery constructed by Ferguson, is in this apartment, with other philosophical instruments.

On the south front of the dwelling-house, are representations of the Seasons in alto relievo.

SPRING—a naked boy sitting, holding in the left hand a basket of flowers, on one side the zodiac sign, Aries. SUMMER—a boy kneeling, holding a drop of fruit; the zodiac sign, Libra. AUTUMN—a boy lying among wheat, with a sickle in one hand; zodiac sign, Cancer. WINTER—a boy putting on skates; the zodiac sign, Capricorn.

On the other wing, forming the outside southern wall of the hall, are the following tablets also in alto-relievo.

ARTS—Music, painting, and architecture. COMMERCE—Neptune and Triton, joining plenty and wealth; ships on the back ground. PEACE and PLENTY—Olive branch and cornucopia. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE—Loom and sheep. SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LAWS—Uniting liberty and military power. TRUTH—unveiling herself, and Prudence holding a mirror.

In the centre of these is placed, a large tablet, representing the great pyramid of Egypt, which appears at a distance, and forms the back ground, skirted by a palm. The principal figure is the Isis of Sais, and on each side is a sphinx, emblematic of mystery; under the Isis is a serpent, representing eternity, in a circular form, including the following inscription:

ΕΓΩ
ΕΙΜΙ ΠΑΝ ΤΟ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ
ΚΑΙ ΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ,
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟΝ ΠΕΠΛΟΝ
ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΠΩ ΘΝΗΤΩΝ
ΑΠΕΚΑΛΥΨΕΝ.

["*I am whatever is, or has been, or will be; and no mortal has hitherto drawn aside my veil.*"]

The library opens by a glass door into the garden through the green-house; and by another door into the museum or repository for natural history and other curiosities. The marble chimney-piece in this room is carved in shells, equal to

to fine natural specimens, with a centre tablet representing a water nymph; and on each side is a cabinet of medals and coins.

A splendid collection of ores and minerals occupies two sides of this museum, catalogues of which are kept for inspection. The specimens of Cornu Ammonis are likewise very considerable, as well as those of fossils in an adjoining room or smaller museum.

The chaste and elegant poet, the late John Scott, Esq. upon viewing the scenery from Grove Hill, which a clear day exhibited, produced the following descriptive eulogy; which evinces at the same time the sensibility of his own heart:

"Where Grove Hill shows thy villa fair,
But lately there, my Friend, with thee
'Twas mine the tranquil hour to share—
The social hour of converse free;
To mark the arrangement of thy ground,
And all the pleasing prospect round,
Where, while we gaz'd, new beauties still were found.
There, as the impending cloud of smoke
Fled various from the varying gale,
Full on the view fresh objects broke
Along the extensive peopled vale
From ancient Lambeth's west extreme,
To Limehouse, glittering in the evening beam.
And now and then the glancing eye,
Caught glimpse of spots remoter still,
On Hampstead's street-clad slope so high,
Or Harrow's far conspicuous hill;
Or eastward wander'd to explore
All Peckham's pleasant level o'er,
To busy Deptford's vessel-crowded shore.
Or sought that southern landscape's bound.
Those swelling mounts—one smooth and green,
And one with oaken coverts crown'd,
And one where scattering trees are seen.

'Twas

'Twas these with summer's radiance bright,
That gave my earliest youth delight;
Of rural scenes the first that met my sight.

That business with fatiguing cares,
For this delightful scene of thine,
Such scanty store of moments spares,
Say, Friend, shall I for thee repine?
Were it the commerce of the main,
Or culture of the teeming plain,
From blame or pity I should scarce refrain.

But O! to alleviate human woes,
To banish sickness, banish pain,
To give the sleepless eye repose,
The nerveless arm its strength again;
From parent eyes to dry the tear,
The wife's distressful thought to cheer,
And end the husband's and the lover's fear.

Where want sits pining, faint and ill,
To lend thy kind unpurchas'd aid,
And hear the exertions of thy skill
With many a grateful blessing paid—
'Tis luxury to the feeling heart,
Beyond what social hours impart,
Or nature's beauteous scenes, or curious works of art."

For this full account of so enchanting a spot no apology will be thought necessary; we shall only add, that the rev. Mr. Maurice, the celebrated author of *Indian Antiquities*, wrote a poem entitled *Grove Hill*, where the scenery above described is delineated with equal elegance and simplicity. The following lines, therefore, from this charming piece will constitute an appropriate conclusion:

"Such are the soft enchanting scenes display'd,
In all the blended charms of light and shade,
At Camberwell's fair grove, and verdant brow,
The loveliest Surry's swelling hills can show."

The descent from Dr. Lettsom's house leads to DULWICH.

The first mention of this place occurs in the year 1127, when it was given by Henry I. to Bermondsey Abbey, and

continued in the possession of that fraternity till their dissolution by Henry VIII. when it was granted to Thomas Calton, and alienated by his descendant Sir Francis Calton, to Edward Alleyn, Esq.* in the fourth year of James I. It was at that time of the annual value of 800*l.*; the sum paid by Mr. Alleyn for the purchase was 5000*l.*

In the year 1614, Mr. Alleyn began to erect a commodious building for an hospital, from a design by Inigo Jones; and having with some difficulty obtained his majesty's letters patent for settling lands on it, he executed a deed of trust, by which he conveyed the manor of Dulwich and other estates to the use of the college for ever.

This institution he named THE COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT; and appointed it to consist of a master, warden, and four fellows; of which three are ecclesiastics, and the fourth an organist, six poor men, as many women, all of whom are enjoined celibacy; and twelve boys, who are educated by two of the fellows of the college.

The right of presentation to this institution he vested in three parishes, with which he was immediately connected; and in the master, warden, and fellows of the college; thus distinguishing them into four separate parties; who have

* Mr. Edward Alleyn was a celebrated actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He had been accustomed to the stage from a very early period of life, and had acquired such a comprehensive knowledge in his profession, that Shakespeare is supposed by some, to have formed his instructions to the player in Hamlet, from hints communicated by him; and from observations on the various beauties exhibited in the different characters which he sustained. In the course of his theatrical pursuits he became proprietor of the Fortune playhouse in Golden Lane; where he performed with a company under his own engagement; and sought the favour of the public, in a spirit of generous emulation and opposition to our great dramatic bard. He was likewise master of his majesty's sports of bull and bear baiting; and had the conduct of the theatre called Paris Garden, where those diversions were exhibited.

Having by this office, by the profits of his playhouse, and by marriage, accumulated an affluent fortune, he settled at Dulwich; and formed the benevolent plan of appropriating, during his life, the property he had acquired to the service of those whose career had not been so fortunate as his own.

each the right of introducing an equal number of poor persons, to partake of the charity of the founder. The parishes are, St. Botolph Bishopsgate, where he was born; that part of St. Giles, Cripplegate, now formed into St. Luke, Middlesex, which contained the Fortune playhouse; and St. Saviour, Southwark, where the Bear-garden was situated. He ordained, that the churchwardens of these parishes should have a vote in the concerns of the college, under the title of Assistants; and that they ſhould audit the college accounts twice every year. The power of visitation he assigned to the archbishop of Canterbury.

The plan being thus completed, the founder passed the remainder of his life in a kind attention to the welfare of the little community he had formed; and to the regulation of its future domestic concerns. He died at Dulwich, Nov. 21, 1626, in the sixty-first year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of the college, without any further memorial than an inscription on a stone in the pavement.

The benevolent intention of the founder seems to be completely fulfilled, in the prudent administration of the college concerns, by the various superiors; whose kind attention to the happiness of the society is acknowledged by those who have the good fortune to be under their care*.

The institution does not seem to have originated from a vain and ostentatious disposition, but from a mind replete with humanity and benevolence. An idle tale was however propagated, that the Devil had appeared to Alleyn on the stage, and frightened him into this act of charity. Mr. Oldys, in his life of the founder, thought it necessary to enter into

* A tradition prevails at Dulwich, that the soldiers of the parliamentary army were suffered by their officers to disturb the remains of those who were buried there, for the purpose of converting the leaden coffins into bullets. From this may be inferred, that the College of God's Gift underwent a similar fate with that of Sir Thomas Gresham, at the time the chair of the astronomical professor was filled by Sir Christopher Wren. When one of his friends attempted to enter, in order to hear the lecture, he was met at the gate by a man with a gun on his shoulder, who told him, that he might spare himself the trouble, for the college was *reformed* into a garrison.

a serious refutation of the charge; but the story was an old one, variously applied by Prynne, and other puritans, though never so injudiciously as in this invidious attack on Satan's sagacity.

Mr. Alleyn left behind him a diary of transactions, after the foundation of the college, which, in the following extract, as well as in many others that might be made, expresses his gratitude for the ability of doing good to those around him.——"June 6th, 1620, My wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common Pleas, of all my lands to the college. *Blessed be God that has lent us life to do it.*" *

On a vacancy in any department, two persons are chosen by the master and warden of the college, out of the parish from which the deceased was admitted: these draw lots, consisting of two pieces of paper, in one of which is written "God's Gift," which constitutes the successful candidate. The place of master is however an exception to the above mode. To this the warden succeeds; and he must take it on himself within twenty-four hours after the death of the former master, and must appoint the Monday fortnight for the election of his successor; at the conclusion of which they all receive the sacrament, in token of their unanimity; and the new warden provides a dinner for the whole college at his own expence.

Mr. Alleyn directed that the offices of master and warden should be confined to "the blood and family of the founder;" but if the family should become extinct, that those officers should be chosen from persons of the name of Alleyn, or Allen.

* Before his decease the founder inconsiderately made an additional charge on the estate, towards the support of thirty poor persons, for whom he had erected habitations in the three parishes before-mentioned, and six junior chaunters for the chapel, forgetting that what he had once appropriated, as before stated, was no longer at his own disposal. This occasioned an unfortunate litigation between the heads of the college and the officers of the three parishes, till it was at length settled in favour of the college; the thirty poor persons being excluded any participation in the college estate, but allowed the privilege of being the only candidates for admission at Dulwich.

On the death of one of the poor inhabitants, the furniture which he brought with him is sold, and the money being divided into twelve equal shares, is distributed among the survivors; the matron who has the care of the boys, having two shares for her portion. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are either sent to the universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of ten pounds is given with each of the latter; and if they behave well, they are presented with five pounds at the expiration of their servitude.

The letters patent for the institution of the college bear date June 21, 1619; the deed of foundation September 13. in the same year; and the deed of uses April 24, 1620.

In the year 1686, Mr. William Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookseller in Holborn, gave to the college, by will, his collection of books, pictures, linen, and four hundred pounds in money; and in 1776, a legacy of three hundred pounds was left to the college by lady Falkland, which was placed in the public funds; and the interest is divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor.

The college contains a small library of books, chiefly the productions of our own language in the latter end of the sixteenth, and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Amongst these was a collection of old plays, which Mr. Garrick obtained of the college by an exchange of modern publications. The plays however are not withdrawn from the public use, having been since deposited in the British Museum. There is likewise a gallery of pictures, the gifts of several benefactors, and of others which were left by the founder. Some of them are valuable for their merit; some for their singularity; and others on account of their being authentic portraits of remarkable persons. Amongst these are, Henry prince of Wales, eldest son of king James I.; king Charles I. and his queen Henrietta Maria; James duke of York; a portrait said to be that of queen Elizabeth, but the authenticity of it is not ascertained. At the upper end of the gallery is a collection of portraits

portraits of the monarchs of England, and their queens; among which is one of Anne Bolleyn, which is considered as genuine, but which by no means answers the idea of beauty usually annexed to this lady; it rather agrees with the account given of her by Saunders the Jesuit; who describes her as "lean-visaged, long-sided, gobber-toothed, and yellow-complexioned." We quote from Dr. Fuller, who stands forth as her majesty's champion, and enters the lists in defence of her beauty; but as the former of these authors was a bigoted Catholic, and the latter a zealous Protestant, the one thought it incumbent on him to degrade, and the other to exalt the character of this unfortunate lady. There is also a whole-length portrait of the founder; and another of James Alleyn, Esq. a cursitor baron, who held the office of master of the college several years, and founded an additional school at Dulwich, for the education of children. Mr. Cartwright's portrait is likewise amongst them, as is that of Burbage the actor, painted by himself. He was cotemporary with Shakespeare, and is said to have painted the only original picture of him now extant. Cartwright was the Falstaff of Charles the Second's time*.

Over the entrance into the college is a long Latin inscription, written by Mr. James Hume, descriptive of Mr. Alleyn's qualifications and benevolence.

DULWICH was celebrated a few years since for its medicinal water, to which there was such a resort of company, that the master of the house, then called the Green Man, erected a handsome room for their accommodation. In this house was born the famous Miss ANN CATLEY†, an eminent vocal performer on the London theatres. The wells having fallen into disrepute, the house was occupied for some time by lord Thurlow, whilst his house at Knight's Hill was rebuilding. The fine walk opposite this house, through the woods, affords from its top a noble prospect: but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, under a tree, called The Oak of Honour, from a tradition that

* Ellis's Campagna of London.

† Afterwards the wife of general Lascelles.

queer

queen Elizabeth was used often to repose under it. Dulwich is thus celebrated by the Æsculapian bard:

> Or lose the world amid the silvan wilds
> Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous arts unspoil'd.

The seat of the late lord Thurlow, called KNIGHT'S HILL, lies in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood. When his lordship purchased this estate of the duke of St. Alban's, there was only a farm-house upon it, which he new-fronted; building, at the same time, some additional apartments. His lordship afterwards took the whole down, and erected the present mansion, in a plain and simple style, under the direction of the late Mr. Holland, architect of Drury Lane Theatre. This house is the first that was finished throughout with the new invented cone flooring. The upper stories exhibit delightful views over Kent, Surrey, and the metropolis; and the Thames is discernible, in various parts, from Chelsea to Gravesend.

PECKHAM, another hamlet of the parish of Camberwell, lies in the road to Greenwich. According to Domesday Book, it antiently belonged to Battersea, and the manor, which had been held by Alfred of Harold, was granted by William the Conqueror to his half-brother, Odo, bishop of Baieux, and held under him by the bishop of Lisieux. This was afterwards divided into the two manors of Bredingburst and Basynges. They seem, however, to have been latterly consolidated and sold by Edward Eversfield, who had married the heiress of the family of Muschamp, to Sir Thomas Bond, in 1672. This gentleman rebuilt the manor house in a very handsome stile, but having been deeply engaged in the pernicious schemes of James II. he was obliged to leave the kingdom with his infatuated sovereign; and it was with great difficulty that the populace were hindered from destroying his mansion.

His son Sir Henry Bond, alienated the premises to Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards lord chief justice, and a peer. Lord Trevor made it his occasional residence, and after his death it was purchased by various proprietors, and held of the king, as of his castle of Dover.

This

Engraved by J. Boyle from a Drawing by Schnebbelie

Pub. by Hughes's Description of London

KNIGHTS HILL near DULWICH.

Seat of Lord Thurlow.

Published by J. Ansford, 20 Holborn Hill, July 18 1800

This hamlet contains many excellent houses belonging to opulent citizens, and places of worship for Dissenters. Dr. Samuel Chandler, an eminent scholar, and dissenting minister, was pastor of the congregation at Peckham in 1716. Here and in Camberwell are annual fairs, which are much resorted to from London.

From Peckham, through Camberwell to the Kent Road, and thence to the GRANGE and NECKINGER ROADS, leads to ROTHERHITHE.

In the Kent Road, near NEW CROSS, is the handsome villa of JOHN ROLLS, Esq. the front of which, on an eminence next the road, has a stately appearance, and the apartments and offices are elegant and convenient. The stair-case is of a peculiar construction, by Mr. Raffield, to every communication with the interior of the mansion. The grounds are finely laid out, and possess the additional gratification to the owner, that they were made out from the marsh land between Rotherhithe and Deptford.

The Grange Road is rendered worthy of notice for a place of public entertainment, denominated BERMONDSEY SPA, from a chalybeate spring discovered here in 1770. The premises had been famous before this period; they had been opened as tea gardens by Mr. THOMAS KEYSE, an ingenious self-taught painter, who exhibited in various parts of the gardens capital specimens of his pencil; among the rest a butcher's shop had all the appearance of reality. The great resort of company induced Mr. Keyse to procure a licence for opening his gardens with musical entertainments similarly to those at Vauxhall. His plan succeeded, and his ingenuity suggested various improvements, and among others, he entertained the public with an excellent representation of the Siege of Gibraltar, consisting of transparencies and fireworks, constructed and arranged by Mr. Keyse himself; the height of the rock was fifty, and the length two hundred feet; the whole of the apparatus covering about four acres of ground.

After the death of this excellent artist and mechanic, Bermondsey

mondsey Spa was rented by several adventurers, who all failed, and the premises have been converted to other purposes.

ROTHERHITHE, commonly called Rederiff, was antiently a village and marsh, to the south-east of London; but now forms a vast suburb, though locally situated in the county of Surrey. It is said that the trench cut by Canute the Great, in order to besige the metropolis, began in this parish, and reached to Vauxhall. The channel through which the river was turned in the year 1173, for the purpose of rebuilding London Bridge, is supposed by Stow to have taken the same course.

The manor belonged to the abbot of Graces, who, with the permission of Richard II. granted it to the priory of Bermondsey, being then valued at 20*l. per annum*. After its suppression it was seized by the crown, where it remained till Charles I. granted it to William White, and others. In 1672, it was in the possession of James Cecil, earl of Salisbury. It ultimately was possessed by general Goldsworthy, and has a court leet and court baron.

Such parts of this parish as are next the river are well inhabited by masters of ships, seafaring people, and tradesmen, depending upon navigation; and, in general, the ground is covered with very handsome and substantial buildings.

On the 1st of June, 1765, a dreadful fire broke out in a mast-yard near the church, which in a few hours consumed upwards of two hundred and six houses. It also burnt the inside of a brig; but the wind driving the flames from the waterside, no other damage was done to the shipping. The fire was occasioned by a pitch-kettle boiling over. Great contributions were made in London for the relief of the sufferers: it exceeded the sums required to restore their losses.

To the east of Princes Street, near the Thames side, stands the parish church of

ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE.

THIS church is distinguished from others dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by the name of the place in which it is situated.

situated. The old church had stood above two hundred years, when, in 1736, it was in so ruinous a condition that the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to pull it down, which being granted*, the present structure was finished in 1739.

This edifice is built with brick, and ornamented with stone. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners both in the tower and body are strengthened with a handsome rustic. The tower, in which are eight bells, consists of two stages: in the lower are a door and window; in the upper a window and dial; and the whole is terminated by a balustrade, from which rises a circular base that supports a kind of lanthorn, very elegantly constructed with Corinthian columns; over these are urns with flames; and from the roof of this lanthorn rises a well-constructed spire, terminated by a ball and fane. This church is a rectory, in the gift of a lay patron.

The only monument worthy of particular notice is in the church-yard, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew, or Palas Islands, and son to Abba Thulle, rupack or king of the island Goo-roo-raa, who departed this life on the 27th of December 1784, aged twenty years; this stone is inscribed by the Honourable East India Company, as a testimony of the humane and kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of their ship the Antelope, captain Wilson, which was wrecked off that island in the night of the 9th of August, 1783.

Stop, reader, stop, let Nature claim a tear,
A Prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here.

An account of this amiable prince is given in Mr. Keate's interesting narrative of captain Wilson's adventures at the Pelew Islands.

A passage under the Thames is now (February 1808) forming from Rotherhithe to Limehouse, under the sanction of an act of parliament, and the management of Mr. R. Trevethick, the ingenious inventor of an "improved steam engine," one of which, of thirty-horse power, con-

* Stat. 11. Geo. II. c. 13.

structed by Harledine, of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, is erected to lift the water which drains into the works. There is no doubt but that this water issues from the drainage of the surrounding country, and not from the river under which it passes; for it is ascertained, that the river is sustained by a mass of clay, impervious to water, about sixteen to twenty feet in thickness. Under this, and through which the tunnel passes, the stratum varies, being at the entrance a running sand, towards the middle a hard compact limestone with intermixture of iron-ore, generally in the form of branches of trees, yet so rich with iron, as to yield 80lb. on an assay. The present tunnel is intended for foot passengers only, to be of an elliptical form, eleven feet diameter, to be secured by cast metal segments, so as to render it completely water tight. The passage under the river is about six hundred feet, which will be lighted with lamps at proper distances; the passages to it at the ends are about three hundred feet each. These are intended to remain open, though at the entrance of the archway the height of the walls will be upwards of forty feet. The draining way under the river is effected, the time which it took up was little more than six months. It is conjectured that the archway will be completed in a year from the present date, for foot passengers. Thus will a footway be established between the opposite sides of this important river, where a bridge would have ruined the navigation. Indeed it is worth considering whether this principle cannot be put in practice in other situations, where bridges now appear difficulties to the accommodation of the metropolis.

Near the extremity of Rotherhithe parish are the docks for the Greenland ships. "A profitable nuisance," says Pennant, "very properly removed to a distance from the capital." The great dock is supposed to have been the mouth of Canute's canal before mentioned.

We now enter the COUNTY OF KENT, and it is necessary that some account should be given of this extensive district, as far as consists with the present object of this work.

The

The county of Kent, forms the south-eastern angle of the British island, and is bounded on the north by the German ocean, and the river Thames; on the west by Surrey; on the south by Sussex; and on the east by the Downs and Straits of Dover. It is of an irregularly quadrilateral figure, the shortest side towards Surrey, and the longest stretching along the Thames and its mouth. The greatest breadth of the county is its eastern side; but it is considerably narrowed on its southern side, and its contents, according to the most accurate computation, are about one thousand four hundred square miles, or nine hundred thousand statute acres.

Two chains of hills run across Kent, from west to east; the whole northern side of the county consists of chalk, intermixed with flints, with the exception of a line of marshes, or meadows, on the banks of the Thames, Medway, and other rivers. The THAMES is equally bountiful to this as to many other counties, to which it serves in part of its course as a boundary. This noble river furnishes all the northern side of the banks with a border of rich marshes; serving also for the conveyance of the products of the neighbourhood to the metropolis, and other places.

The principal river however properly belonging to Kent, is the MEDWAY, which rising from different heads on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, flows in a north-eastward direction to Maidstone, being first joined by the BEULT, a considerable stream from the Weald, and then runs straight north to Rochester, at which city it again takes an eastern course, till it empties itself into the mouth of the Thames, between the isles of Shepey and Grain. A channel from it, called the SWALE, completes the separation of the isle of Shepey from the main land. The Medway admits large men of war as far as Chatham, where its channel suddenly contracts. It is navigable, however, for large barges to Maidstone, and for smaller to Tunbridge.

The DARENT is a rivulet springing near Sevenoaks, and flows northward to Dartford, below which it mixes with the Thames in Long Reach, having been first joined by the CRAY.

Kent, like other maritime counties on the eastern side of England, is subject to cold ungenial blasts from the north-east, which frequently injure the vegetation in spring, and affects the health of the inhabitants. The low marshy grounds near the Thames, are also by their situation particularly unhealthy; and the garrison of Sheerness is supposed to suffer more from sickness than any other in the kingdom. The higher and more internal parts of the country enjoy a pure and wholesome air, and many spots are distinguished for pleasantness and salubrity. The products of agriculture are earliest on the northern side.

This county has long been celebrated for a very intelligent and spirited system of agriculture, and more of arable than pasturage; annually sending out a great quantity of grain for the supply of London, and other places. The manure principally used is sea-weed. On the banks of the Thames, about Deptford, Greenwich, and Gravesend, garden vegetables are much cultivated for the London markets, and the supply of shipping. The Gravesend asparagus is acknowledged superior to any other.

The London brewery is almost wholly supplied with its hops from Kent, of which the principal plantations are in the vicinity of Canterbury, and of Maidstone. The stony lands about Maidstone, which form the hop grounds, likewise yield great quantities of apples, cherries, and filberts, which are commonly cultivated together. The fruit chiefly goes to the London market: cyder is also sometimes made from the apples.

Many of the Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and South-down sheep are kept as a favourite breed on the Sussex border, in West Kent.

The marsh land of the Medway, Thames, Swale, &c. containing about eleven thousand five hundred acres, is all devoted to the fattening of cattle and sheep, or the breeding of the latter. The waste commons of Kent are computed not to exceed twenty thousand acres.

There is no county in England where property is more divided than in Kent, a natural consequence of the tenure

of

of gavel-kind, which is prevalent throughout the county, and one of the properties of which is the equal division of lands among all the sons of a family. Hence the yeomanry of Kent, have long been famous for their numbers and comparative opulence, and it is said that they are still on the increase. The Kentish freeholders are supposed to be about nine thousand, an extraordinary number considering the large possessions of the two episcopal dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, and of other corporate bodies within the county. There are also from twenty to thirty seats of noblemen in Kent, as well as many mansions of the inferior gentry, to which are attached large estates.

The abundance of cover in this country renders game very plentiful. Its pheasants, in particular, are noted for their size and flavour. Fish abounds in its rivers, and other waters. The lobsters taken off the isle of Thanet are reckoned the finest in England. Oysters form a considerable article of exportation, there being a particular corporation at Rochester for the management of those which are fed in the creeks of the Medway. Milton, near Feversham, has a species of oysters of peculiar excellence.

Kent is primarily divided into large districts, called Laths, of which there are five. Each of these is subdivided into bailiwicks, hundreds, and liberties, of which subdivisions the whole county contains fourteen bailiwicks, sixty-three hundreds, and thirteen franchises, or liberties. Kent, moreover, is divided into two moieties, East and West Kent; the first of which is reckoned to contain the laths of Sutton at Hone, Aylesford, and the southern division of that of Scray. This makes nearly an equal partition of the county, and the courts of session for the districts in each are held four times in the year; those for the eastern at Canterbury, for the western at Maidstone.

The ecclesiastical division is, first, into the two dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester. Each of these is subdivided into deaneries and parishes, of which Rochester contains four deaneries and one hundred and thirty-two parishes. Besides the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, there are reckoned

reckoned thirty market towns in this county, though in some of these the market is discontinued. The county town is Maidstone, where the assizes are always held, and the knights of the shire elected. Kent sends eighteen members to Parliament. The chief trade of Kent consists in the export of its agricultural productions; but much employment is afforded by means of its connection with the river Thames, and the navy. The dock yards and arsenals at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness, keep a great number of men at work in all the branches of ship building, and the preparation of naval and military stores. Near London some branches of manufacture are carried on connected with the trade of the metropolis. At Maidstone linen thread is made; there are also large paper mills, and other works on the river and in this town. British spirits, denominated British Geneva, are also distilled in great quantities. Tunbridge has an elegant manufacture of turnery ware. The principal character of this county is agricultural; and it has long supported a considerable population, which the improved culture of its land, and the increasing business of its naval towns, have certainly not suffered to diminish.

GAVELKIND is an antient tenure peculiar, among the English counties, to that of Kent; our description would be very incomplete without giving some account of this tenure; and therefore we present our readers with the following summary.

This custom, which antiently obtained throughout England, is still in force in a great part of Kent, Urchenfield, in Herefordshire, and elsewhere, though with some difference: but by the statute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 26, all gavelkind lands in Wales are made descendible to the heir, according to the course of common law; whereby it appears, that this tenure was also in that principality; and was probably of British original.

In an antient book of records in Christchurch, Canterbury, of the time of Henry VIII. our Saxon ancestors are said to have held their lands either by writing, or without;

the first was called *Bockland*, whose owners were men whom we now call *Freeholders*; the second was called *Folk-land*, the owners of which were of servile condition, and possessed at the will of their lord. The inheritance, or freehold, did not in those days descend to the eldest son, but to all alike; which in Saxon was called *Landescyftan*; and in Kent, *to Shiftland*, whence came the custom Gavelkind. And the reason why it was retained in Kent more than other places, was, that the people of Kent, upon the Norman invasion, could not be reduced to surrender to the Conqueror, but on these conditions, that they should retain their antient country customs without any infringement or diminution; and especially that of Gavelkind.

In the reign of Henry VI. there were not above thirty or forty persons in the county of Kent, who held by any other tenure than this of Gavelkind; which was afterwards altered upon the petition of several Kentish gentlemen, with regard to great part of the land in this county, so as to be descendible to the eldest son, according to the common law: by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3. Though the custom to devise Gavelkind still remains; and all lands in Kent shall be taken to be gavelkind, except those which are disgavelled by particular statutes, the distinguishing properties of this tenure are various; some of the principal are these; the lands held under this denomination of Gavelkind, which is an antient soccage tenure, descend equally, and are divided, share and share alike, among all the male children; and in defect of these, among the females. They are of age, or qualified to take the lands upon them, at fifteen; and may then give, vend, or alienate the same to any person, without the consent of any lord: and children here inherit their father's land, though convicted of felony, murder, &c. according to the maxim:

> The father to the bough—
> The son to the plough.

The tenants of Gavelkind are to do fealty, and to be in the tuition of the next a-kin, who is not next heir, to them,

them, till fifteen years of age; and to pay acknowledgment to the lord for the lands, and various other customs*.

The county of Kent is remarkable on many accounts. History informs us that it was the first county in England; and the men of Kent boasted their superior strength, courage, and valour, in the antient wars with the Danes, &c. The front of the battle was looked upon as belonging to them, as so many *Triarii*, who, among the Romans, were the strongest men, and on whom the stress of the battle lay; and on these accounts the nobility of Kent laid claim to honours of the first rank. This antient spirit they still boast of, but at the same time it is blended with humanity.

William of Malmsbury writes, that "they retain a spirit above the rest of the English, being more ready to afford respect and kind entertainment to others, and less inclinable to revenge injuries."

This just compliment to Kent has been also a theme of high poetic lore. The immortal Shakespeare thus expresses himself:

> Kent, in the Commentaries Cæsar writ,
> Is term'd the civil Place of all this isle;
> Sweet is the country, because full of riches,
> The people, liberal, valiant, active, wealthy.

The inspired Drayton, also, in his Poly-Albion, thus exclaims:

> ——————— O famous Kent,—
> What county hath this Isle, that can compare with thee!
> That hath within thyself as much as thou canst wish;
> Thy rabbits, venison, fruits, thy sorts of fowl and fish;
> As what with strength comports, thy hay, thy corn, thy wood,
> Nor any thing doth want, that any where is good.

Time, has not yet deprived this county of its antient name, but as Cæsar, and others, called it *Cantium*, so the Saxons named it Cantpa-papic, *i. e.* the Kingdom of the *Cantwari, People of Kent.*

* Encyclopædia.

If

If the computation already given, is accurate, there are not more than five * counties superior to Kent in size: but, extensive as it is at present, it is supposed to have been of larger extent. The western quarter particularly, is thought to have included all the land lying on the north side the road from New Cross, through Peckham, and from thence to Lambeth Ferry. Subsequent even to the Norman Conquest, the inhabitants of Surrey seem to have encroached on the boundaries of Kent; the parish of Deptford having been wholly within the latter, though Surrey now claims that part in which are the manor of Bredinghurst, and the manor and seat of Hatcham. Bredinghurst, at Peckham Rye, is particularly recorded as being one of the knights fees in Kent; divers inquisitions also taken since the time of Henry II. have found Hatcham to be within the same county. Hatcham lies at a little distance on the north side of the road. The old manor house was taken down but a few years since, and nearly on the same site is erected that large building, which can hardly fail of drawing the traveller's attention. Mr. Hasted, in his valuable History of this county, observes that the name Hatcham denotes its situation close to the confines of both counties; as Kent-Hatch in Westerham points out its situation at the very outside of Kent, and as a messuage, called Kent House, does its near neighbourhood to the boundaries of it between Beckenham and Croydon, in Surrey. At present, and certainly for several centuries, the entrance this way into the county is not far from New Cross. The reception of prisoners from the county of Surrey having been for a long space of time at New Cross, inclined several to be of opinion, that the limits of the county are upon that spot; but in this they are mistaken, for they extend to a small bridge, now concealed by the raising of the road beyond Hatcham, near the way to Bredinghurst †.

After passing through the gate at New Cross, the road on the right hand leads to Lewisham, Bromley, Sevenoaks, and

* Yorkshire, Devonshire, Lincolnshire, Hampshire, and Northumberland. † Hasted's Kent.

Tunbridge, in Kent; and to Rye and Hastings, two of the cinque ports on the coast of Sussex.

LEWISHAM is situated in the lath of Sutton, and on the river Ravensbourn. It is a pleasant village on the borders of Surrey. The manor, according to Dugdale's Monasticon, is said to have been given, with its appendages Greenwich and Comb, by Elthreda, niece to Alfred the Great, to the abbey of St. Peter, at Ghent, to which this place became a cell. The grant was confirmed by king Edgar in 964, and in 1044 by Edward the Confessor, with many additional privileges.

The manor, &c. are thus described in Domesday Book: "In Grenviz hundred the abbot of Ghent holds Levesham of the king, and he held it of king Edward the Confessor; and it then was, and now is taxed at 2 sulings. The arable land is 14 carucates. In demesne there are 2 carucates, and 50 villeins, with 9 bordars, who have between them 17 ploughs. There are 8 slaves and 11 mills, with the rent of the socmen, amounting to 8*l.* 12*s.* Of the profit of the haven (of Greenwich) 40*s.* There are 30 acres of meadow, and of wood. Pannage for 50 hogs. The whole manor in the time of king Edward was worth 16 pounds, and afterwards 12 pounds, and now 30 pounds."

The manor continued in the possession of the abbot and convent, till the dissolution of alien priories by Henry V. when it was granted by that monarch to his new founded priory of Shene. Upon the general dissolution of monasteries, this manor became the property of the crown, and was bestowed on John earl of Warwick, eldest son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; on his attainder it reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by queen Elizabeth on his brother Sir Ambrose Dudley, who had been restored in blood by queen Mary, and, by Elizabeth, created lord L'Isle, and earl of Warwick. From this nobleman, after various changes, it came by purchase, with the rectory, &c. to George Legge, Esq. admiral of the royal navy, and afterwards earl of Dartmouth, in whose family it still continues, and constitutes the second title of the earldom, the

eldest son being always denominated, by courtesy, lord Lewisham. An ancestor of the earls of Dartmouth was Thomas Legge, or as pronounced, Leggy, citizen and skinner, sheriff, and twice lord mayor of London, in the reign of Edward III.

Lewisham, on account of its length, has been subjected to the vulgar distinction of "long, lazy, lousy Lewisham," very undeservedly; its length is about a mile, interspersed with good houses, and gardens, the river forming a pleasant canal along the whole. The parish is of large extent, and the common between Blackheath and Sydenham, comprises nearly one thousand acres.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a new and handsome structure, erected in 1774, and adorned with monuments to the memory of some of the family of Petrie; one of which, for Mrs. Anne Petrie, and her son, consisting of a bas-relief of white statuary marble, enclosed within a border of dove marble, representing, in figures of the natural size, the deceased lying on her death-bed, her relations lamenting, was executed in Italy. The other, to the memory of Mrs. Margaret Petrie, who died in 1791, was executed by Banks, and represents her expiring in the arms of Religion, supported by Faith and Hope. In the vault, among others, is a memorial for Dr. George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, and vicar of this church; and against the south wall, on the outside of the building, is a tablet in memory of the beneficent Abraham Colfe, minister, who died in 1657. Among the monuments in the church-yard is one to Benjamin Martyn, Esq. who died October 25, 1763, aged sixty-four. "He was the first promoter of the design of erecting a monument to the memory of Shakespeare, in Westminster Abbey, which was carried into execution by him, with the assistance of Dr. Mead and Mr. Pope, by the profits of a play; the prologue spoken on that occasion was wrote by him." There is also a monument to the rev. William Louth, M. A. brother to the learned bishop of Louth, vicar fifty-five years.

There are several chapels of ease to this parish. Lewisham gave birth and sepulture to the excellent Dr. BRIAN DUPPA, bishop of Winchester, 1660. He is said to have received 50,000*l.* for fines soon after his translation from Salisbury to Winton. It is certain that he remitted no less than 30,000*l.* to his tenants, and left 16,000*l.* to be expended in acts of charity and munificence. He left legacies to Christchurch, Oxford, of which he had been dean; and to All Souls, in that university, of which he had been fellow; as well as to the cathedrals of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester, of which he had been bishop; besides 300*l.* towards rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral. He also founded an almshouse at Richmond. He was such a pious prelate that the profligate Charles II. craved his blessing on his knees, as the bishop lay on his death-bed, in 1662. Bishop Duppa was author of several books of devotion and sermons. There is a head of him before his "Holy Rules and Helps of Devotion."*

A considerable portion of Blackheath is in this parish, including Dartmouth Row, and Lewisham Hill. The earl of Dartmouth, in 1682, obtained the grant of a market to be held twice a week upon Blackheath, and two annual fairs. The market has been discontinued for many years; but the fairs, for cattle only, is held annually on the 12th of May, and the 11th of October.

SYDENHAM, a hamlet of Lewisham, is noted for its pleasant situation, and for the extensive views from its hill, which form the most beautiful, the most interesting, and enchanting scenes.

The chapel here was formerly a dissenting meeting house, rendered famous by the ministry of Dr. John Williams, author of the Greek Concordance, and other learned works, who was pastor here many years.

We quit this article by noticing the excellent *Grammar School* and *Almshouses*, founded by the reverend Mr. Abraham Colfe. The former for the education of thirty-one boys, five of whom were to be from Lewisham, ten from

* Granger.

Greenwich,

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Hinkins

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

DEPTFORD,

Greenwich, eight from Deptford, one from Lee, one from Charlton, three from Eltham, and three from Woolwich; in addition to which, every incumbent minister in the hundred of Blackheath, and of Chiselhurst, have the privilege of sending one son for education here. The master is to be examined and approved by the head masters of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Merchant Taylors Schools; by the president of Sion College, the ministers of the hundred of Blackheath, and of Chiselhurst; and to be chosen by them, in conjunction with the wardens of the Leathersellers Company, and the lord of the manor, who has the privilege of nominating a Westminster scholar, to stand in election with one, two, or three candidates nominated by the other electors. The master is not to undertake any church duty, without leave of the trustees, by whom he may be displaced if he be guilty of any notorious behaviour.

The *Almshouses* are for six poor godly householders of this parish, sixty years of age and upwards, and able to say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. Mr. Colfe also bequeathed other annual benefactions; besides founding an English school for thirty-one boys, to be taught reading, writing, psalm-singing, and the accidence. All the above foundations are under the guidance of the Leathersellers Company.

A school for girls was instituted in 1699, to which Dr. Stanhope bequeathed 150*l.* and his lady 50*l.* To the interest of these sums are added two-thirds of the sacrament collections, amounting to a salary of twenty guineas *per annum* for the mistress, besides coals and candles.

At the entrance to the village, near the church, is a stately mansion, now used as a boarding school, which was built in 1680 by Sir John Letheullier, a rich Turkey merchant, and sheriff of London in 1674.

Returning to the great Kent road*, we arrive at

DEPTFORD.

This place does not seem to have been inhabited by, or even

* Horsley, in his Britannia Romana, p. 343, informs us, that in the year 1690, a Janus's head was found in the road to New Cross, near St. Thomas's

even known to the Romans, on account of its marshy situation; the tide also flowing over the greatest part of the land, might have occasioned the Roman way to have taken a more southern direction than the present road.

The antient name appears to have been *Depeford*, on account of the ford over the Ravensbourn, till a wooden bridge was erected over that river, which was replaced, in 1628, by a stone bridge near its influx into the Thames.

Deptford was the principal seat of Gilbert de Maminot, a Norman baron, in the time of William I. His son, Walcheline de Maminot, having been appointed warden of the Cinque Ports, maintained them in favour of the empress Maud; but being reduced to the last extremity, he surrendered Dover castle to king Stephen. Upon the accession of Henry II. he again surrendered it to that monarch, and retired into Normandy, where he died without issue. This nobleman was a great benefactor to the abbey of Bermondsey, to which, in the year 1157, he gave ten shillings rent out of the mill at Deptford.

Whilst the family of Maminot held this place, they erected a castle, and esteemed it the head of their barony *; the

Thomas's watering place, one side of which represented the countenance of a bearded man, with the horns and ears of a ram, a jewel, or other ornament suspended on each side of the head, which was crowned with laurel; on the opposite side was the countenance of a young woman, in antient head attire, which at the same time that it covered the head, projected from it. The whole was entire, and seemed to have been fixed on a square terminus, and was one foot and an half high. It was afterwards deposited in the collection of Dr. Woodward. *Hasted*, in his History of Kent, has preserved a figure of this Roman remain.

* Sir Henry Spelman informs us, that "the Saxon *Theinge*, or lord of the town, (whom the Normans called a *Baron)* had of old jurisdiction over them of his own town, (being as it were his colony); and as Cornelius Tacitus saith, did *agricolis suis jus dicere*. For those whom we now call *Tenants*, were in those antient times but husbandmen dwelling upon the soil of the lord, and manuring the same, on such conditions as the lord assigned; or else such as were their followers in the wars, and had therefore portions of ground appointed unto them in respect of that service;

the castle, according to Mr. Hasted, had some remains visible near Saye's Court, in Bromfield, on the bank of the Thames, near the Mast Dock.

By a female heir this place came into the possession of the family of Saye, and was then called the *Manor of West Greenwich*; by which name it was granted by Geoffery de Saye, with the advowson of the church, &c. to the Knights Templars. His son Geoffrey regained the possession of Deptford, by an exchange of Sadlescombe, in Sussex. This honor came afterwards by another female heir to the family of Heron; it was then held by De la Pole, duke of Suffolk, from whose family it came to the crown in the reign of Henry VII. It was granted by that monarch to Oliver

service; which portion was thereupon called a *Knight's Fee*; because that *a servant in the war*, whom the Saxons called a *Knight*, had it allotted unto him as the *fee* or *wages* of his service. Neither, at the first, had they these their fees, but at the lord's pleasure, or for a time limited; and therefore both these kinds of military and husbandmen dwelling upon the town or colony of the lord, were, as in reason they ought, under the censure and will of their lord respecting the lands they occupied; who therefore set them laws and customs, and in what manner they should possess these their lands; and as any controversy rose about them, the lord assembling the rest of his followers, did by their opinion and assistance judge it. Out of which usage, the *Court Barons* took their beginning, and the lords of towns and manours gained the privilege of holding plea and jurisdiction within those their territories over their tenants and followers; who thereupon are at this day called *Sectatores*, in French *Suitres*, or *Suivre*, to follow. But the Saxons themselves called this jurisdiction *Sacha* and *Socha*, signifying thereby *causarum actionem*, and *libertatem judicandi*; for *Sacha* signifieth *causa*, in which sense we yet use it, as when we say *For God's sake;* and *Socha* signifieth *Liberty* or *Privilege*, as *Cyric-socne*, *libertus ecclesiæ*. But by this manner the lords of towns, as *ex consuetudine regni*, came to have jurisdiction over their tenants and followers, and to hold pleas of all things touching land. But as touching cognizance of criminal matters, they had not otherwise to meddle therewith, than by the king's charters. For, as touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *Free-borgs*, or *Tithings*, consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other, and did amongst themselves punish small matters, in their court for that purpose, called the *Lete;* which was sometime granted over to the lords of manours, and sometimes exercised by peculiar officers. But the greater

Oliver St. John, and at the death of his son it reverted to the crown; and was granted in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Richard Browne, who died in poſſeſſion, 1604. Mary, the sole daughter of another Sir Richard Browne, bart. having married John Evelyn, Esq. in 1647, this estate went into that family, in which it still continues in the person of Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart. of Wotton, in Surrey. The manor, however, is still vested in the crown, and the stewardship has been held with that of Greenwich.

Mr. Evelyn, the author of several eminent works, particularly on gardening, made this his favourite spot; his gardens here, are said to have been the wonder and admiration of the times; and what he prided himself upon was a hedge of holly, which he thus describes, with a great degree of enthusiasm, in one of the later editions of his *Silva*, published by himself in 1704. "Is there under heaven a more glorious and refreshing object of the kind, than an impregnable hedge of about four hundred feet in length, nine feet high, and five in diameter; which I can shew in my now ruined garden at Saye's Court, (thanks to the czar of Muscovy) at any time of the year, glittering with its armed and varnished leaves; the taller standards, at orderly distances, blushing with their natural coral? It mocks the

greater things were also carried from thence into the *Hundred Courts*; so that both the streams of civil justice, and of criminal, did there meet, and were decided by the hundreds, &c. as by superior judges both to the *Court Baron* and *Court Leet*.

A very important lesson is conveyed to all jurymen, by one of the laws of king Ethelred, which says, "Let the courts be holden in every hundred, and let twelve men of the elder sort, together with the rive (of the hundred) holding their hands upon some holy thing, take their oath that they shall neither condemn any man that is innocent, nor quit him that is guilty."

Canute the Great ordained, "That a man was not to be delayed above three court days from having his right: for if he were, he might then resort to the county; and if he obtained it not there, within four courts, then he might seek unto the king." This is the origin of removing causes into superior courts.—*Antient Government of England.*

rudest

rudest assaults of the weather, beasts, or hedge-breakers—*Et illum nemo impune lacessit.*" "It is said," observes Mr. Lysons, "that Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, to whom Mr. Evelyn lent his place at Saye's Court, whilst he was studying naval architecture in the adjoining dock-yard, in 1698, used to amuse himself by being wheeled through this hedge in a wheelbarrow. Though the royal tenant paid very little respect either to his landlord's trees or hedges, I think, by Mr. Evelyn's description of his holly, and the exulting manner in which he speaks of its being proof against the rudest hedge breakers, that the czar rather chose any other hedge than this for his amusement." The house and gardens are now demolished, and there is no trace remaining of Saye's Court, which was pulled down in 1729; the parish workhouse is built on the site!

Deptford has to boast of having been the residence of the earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral, and the destroyer of the Spanish Armada. The Gun tavern is supposed to have been his house, over the chimney-piece of which, his armorial bearings, encircled with the Garter, are carved in wood. In Deptford was also a magnificent house belonging to Sir Thomas Smith, farmer of the customs to queen Elizabeth, and ambassador from James I. to Russia; the house was burnt down in 1618. Cowley, the poet, was a resident for some time in this town.

There are two hospitals belonging to the corporation of the Trinity House. The old hospital was built in the reign of Henry VIII.; it was rebuilt in 1788, and the number of apartments increased from twenty-one to twenty-eight. This structure joins the church-yard of St. Nicholas. The New Hospital is situated in Church Street. Sir Richard Browne, in 1672, gave the ground, after the expiration of a short term; and Capt. Maples, in 1680, gave 1300*l.* towards the building. This structure has fifty-six apartments, and forms a spacious quadrangle, the statue of captain Maples being in the centre; a plain building on the east side serves as a chapel and hall, to which the brethren

of the Trinity House resort annually on Trinity Monday, in procession, and afterwards go to St. Nicholas's church. The pensioners in both hospitals consist of decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows. The single men and widows receive about 18*l.* *per annum*; the married men about 28*l.* Of the origin and foundation of this corporation we have given an account in Vol. II. p. 213.

Deptford received its first consequence and gradual increase of population from

THE ROYAL DOCK YARD.

This noble arsenal was founded by Henry VIII. and is esteemed one of the most complete repositories for naval stores in Europe; and the number of hands which are conconstantly employed in the several branches of this important object of national strength and security, is immense. The vast storehouse we are describing, forms a grand quadrangle on the east, west, and south sides; and a double front towards the north was added in the year 1721. A spacious storehouse parallel, and of the same length to the buildings abovementioned, having sail and rigging lofts, have been recently finished. Lord Barham, (Sir Charles Middleton) in 1780, caused a range of smaller storehouses to be erected; so that the whole extent of the yard covers about thirty-one acres; in which are a double and a single wet dock, and three slips; a bason, and two mast ponds. A large smith's shop contains twenty forges for anchors, &c. mast houses, sheds for timber, a mould loft, various workshops and houses for the officers, who are a clerk of the cheque, storekeeper, master shipwright, and assistants, clerk of the survey, master attendant, surgeon, &c.; for on account of its proximity to the metropolis, this dock yard has no commissioners, being immediately under the inspection of the Navy Board. The treasurer of the navy usually resided here during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. The number of artificers and labourers, riggers, &c. are supposed at three thousand. In this yard were

were built the Cambridge, of eighty guns; the Impregnable, of ninety guns; and the Windsor Castle, and the Neptune, both of ninety-eight guns.

This is the station of the royal yachts *.

THE VICTUALLING OFFICE

stands on the site of a large range of storehouses, formerly called THE RED HOUSE, on account of being built with bricks of that colour, which was burnt down in the year 1639, and all the stores destroyed. Upon being rebuilt, it was included in a grant to Sir John Evelyn, in 1726, being then described as eight hundred and seventy feet in length, and thirty-five in width, and were rented by the East India Company. The crown re-purchased them

* On the 4th of April, 1581, queen Elizabeth visited captain Drake's ship, called The Golden Hind. Her majesty dined on board; and after dinner, conferred the honour of knighthood on the captain. A prodigious concourse of people assembled on the occasion; and a wooden bridge, on which were a hundred persons, broke down, but no lives were lost. Sir Francis Drake's ship, when it became unfit for service, was laid up in this yard, where it remained many years; the cabin being, as it seems, turned into a banqueting house. "We'll have our supper (says Sir Petronel Flash, in a comedy called Eastward Hoe! written by Ben Jonson, and others) on board Sir Francis Drake's ship, that hath compassed the world." It was at length broken up, and a chair made out of it for John Davis, Esq. who presented it to the university of Oxford." *Lysons. Dodsley's Old Plays*, vol. IV. p. 254. Phillipot is chargeable with a small mistake in asserting that nothing was left of this vessel in a short time; the chair made and presented to the university is, however, a sufficient evidence to the contrary. This appears from a copy of verses composed by the celebrated Cowley upon this incident.—The well adapted and pleasing lines here referred to, are as follow:

To this great ship, which round the world has run,
And match'd in race the chariot of the Sun;
This Pythagorean ship (for it may claim,
Without presumption, so deserv'd a name)
By knowledge once, and transformation now,
In her new shape this sacred port allow.
Drake and his ship could not have wish'd from fate,
An happier station, or more bless'd estate:
For, lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heaven.

of the Evelyn family, and erected a victualling office in 1745, which was burnt down within four years, with most of the stores and provision. The present structure has been raised upon a more extensive plan, and contains storehouses of various kinds, a spacious cooperage and brewhouse, slaughtering houses, houses for curing provisions, bake-houses, and other buildings, besides residences for the officers, who are the clerk of the checque, hoy-taker, clerk of the brewhouse, clerk of the cutting house, clerk of the dry stores, master cooper, master brewer, &c.

Deadman's dock yard is situated near the Victualling Office, the property of Sir Frederick Evelyn, in which men of war of seventy-four guns are often built.

A considerable manufacture of earthenware, carried on in the town, is called Deptford ware.

An act of parliament passed in the 27th of George II. for the better relief and employment of the poor, and for paving the streets.

Deptford originally consisted of only one parochial district, and the church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, the supposed patron saint of all mariners, which is the reason that churches on sea shores, and near great rivers, are thus dedicated. From the encrease of inhabitants, and the want of another church, application was made to parliament, who caused that of St. Paul to be erected, as one of the fifty new churches, and it was consecrated in 1730. It is noticed by Mr. Hasted, as a remarkable circumstance in that act of parliament, "that out of two thousand acres of land which belonged to St. Nicholas, nearly one thousand nine hundred and seventy were given to the parish of St. Paul. Besides which, four acres of glebe were taken from the old, and vested in the churchwardens of the new parish for the time being, who pay the sum of 70*l.* yearly, as a further maintenance to the rector, over and above 3500*l.* allotted by the act, and placed in the Old South Sea Annuities for that purpose. The consequence of this unequal divisions of land, is, that whilst the parish of St. Paul supports

ports its own poor at a yearly assessment of about 2*s.* 4*d.* the rate for the like use in that of St. Nicholas is seldom less than 5*s.* 6*d.* in the pound."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS

is antient; it was repaired in 1630, by means of contributions from Sir William Russel, and the East India Company. On account of the increase of inhabitants, the whole was pulled down in 1697, except the antient tower, which is still standing, composed of stone and flint, and containing eight bells. The builder performed his contract in such an incompetent manner, that the church was obliged to undergo a thorough repair in the year 1716, at the expence of 400*l.* Towards the rebuilding Isaac Loader, Esq. high sheriff of Kent, in 1701, generously bestowed 90*l.* in the following manner: By subscription for rebuilding the church, 125*l.*; for paving the aisles with marble, 161*l.*; for the altar, 29*3l.*; for the vestry and portals, 50*l.*; for the bells, 38*l.*; for the charnel house, 19*4l.*; and for re-casting the tenor bell with addition of metal, 40*l.* The church was again repaired in 1780, and the great bell new cast; but after all the structure has a mean external appearance, being, as Mr. Hasted observes, "a medley of stones and brick, of Gothic and modern building of different times." The inside is however very handsome, consisting of a nave and aisles, galleries, a good organ, and a beautiful chancel, ornamented with carved work and paintings; a portait of queen Anne is on the right side of the altar.

It abounds with monuments, and other memorials for the dead; among the principal are those for the rev. JOHN HUGHES, A. M. of Jesus College, Cambridge, *ob.* 1710; Mrs. MARY GRANSDEN, a benefactress to the poor, *ob.* 1719. ISAAC LOADER, Esq. PETER PETT, Esq. *ob.* 1652; the BROWNES, and EVELYNS, of Saye's Court; JOHN, the son of admiral BENBOW, *ob.* 1762, æt. 25.; GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Esq. secretary to the Post Office, and F.R.S. *ob.* 1760. Hon. R. BOYLE, eldest son of RICHARD, earl of

of Corke, *ob.* 1617. E. FENTON, esquire of the body to queen Elizabeth, *ob.* 1603. WILLIAM HAWKYNS, Esq. of Plymouth, brother to the famous admiral Sir JOHN HAWKYNS, *ob.* 1589, &c.

Above the altar is a representation of the Nativity, in stained glass.

VICARS OF EMINENCE. SAMUEL PAGE, D. D. 1603. GEORGE STANHOPE, D. D. dean of Canterbury, and vicar of Lewisham. JOHN DRAKE, LL. D. rector of Agmondesham, Bucks, present vicar.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

is a very beautiful stone edifice, highly ornamented, consisting of a nave and two aisles, supported by Corinthian columns, and has a lofty, but we think rather too small, spire. The interior is equally handsome; being well pewed with Dutch oak, and neatly decorated. Here are stately monuments to the memory of the family of FINCH; vice-admiral SAYER, who first planted the British standard, in Tobago, and led the attacks at the taking Senegal and Goree, in 1756.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. RICHARD CONYERS, LL. D.* JOHN EATON, LL. D. present rector.

There

* The exemplary character of this excellent divine is of too much importance, not to occupy a space in this work; it is extracted from EVANGELICAL BIOGRAPHY, vol. I. p. 575.

" Richard Conyers, LL. D. was descended from a respectable family at Helmsley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and was born Feb. 13, 1725. When young he was deprived by death of both his parents; but his loss was, in a great measure, repaired by the kind attention of a grandmother, who brought him up with tender solicitude.

" At a suitable age he was entered at Jesus College, Cambridge, where his assiduity was unwearied, and his progress in every branch of useful literature rapid. On leaving the university he was ordained to the curacy of Over Carr, in the vicinity of Pickering, about twelve miles from Helmsley, which he served more than five years.

" On the decease of the aged vicar, Dr. Conyers, according to a former promise, was presented to the living by his friend Mr. Duncan. This he considered to be a high degree of preferment, not for the sake of its emolument, but for the opportunity it afforded him of doing good.

" About

There are several places of worship belonging to various denominations of Dissenters.

A very HUMANE and BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION has been lately established in behalf of the infant families of the poor Welsh labourers employed in his majesty's dock-yard and victualling office at Deptford. Possessing barely the means of procuring subsistence (very often a scanty one) for themselves, their wives, and tender offspring, they had it not in their power to bestow education on their children; and being themselves for the major part ignorant and illiterate, they were as little able to instruct them in the rudiments of useful knowledge at home. Actuated by the purest spirit of philanthropy, the rev. Mr. JONES, of Lewisham, made, in the year 1794, an attempt to enlighten the minds of both the parents and children, by preaching to them every Sunday in the Welsh language,

" About 1764, the late John Thornton, Esq. of Clapham, being informed of his excellent character and singular success, made him a visit. Their congeniality of disposition was productive of a friendship, which uninterruptedly continued during the remainder of their lives. By this intimacy Dr. Conyers was introduced to Mrs. Knipe, an affluent and pious widow, sister to Mr. Thornton. Mutual affection ensued, and in 1765, they were united in matrimony. The liberality of Dr. Conyers increased with the augmentation of his fortune, and his amiable consort cheerfully contributed her assistance in these benevolent exertions. Although very opulent, and able to indulge herself in the enjoyment of the superfluities and luxuries of life, yet she devoted her time and property to the relief of the necessitous. During the inclemency of the winter, this happy pair constantly provided clothes to secure the wretched from the rigours of the season, and when scanty harvests seemed to threaten approaching want, purchased large quantities of corn, which they distributed at half the market price. Every Sabbath about thirty persons from distant parts were regaled around their hospitable board.

" Two or three years after his marriage, he took the degree of LL. D. at the university of Cambridge. His comforts, however, were interrupted by the melancholy certainty that a tedious and painful disease would deprive him of the partner of his life. Her complaint baffling all the efforts of the medical art, she languished till Feb. 24, 1774.

" On Sept. 1, 1775, he received a letter from Mr. Thornton, informing him of the vacancy of the living of St. Paul's, Deptford, the next

guage, at Lewisham: but though his labours were not unattended with benefit, he found the effects not commensurate to the full extent of his wishes, and the laudable object he had in view. He therefore enlarged his plan, and in the spring of 1798, opened, *at his own expence*, a school for the instruction of the children of the aforesaid Welsh labourers at Deptford, where they are taught reading and writing, together with the principles of the Christian religion. Considerable success has already crowned his benevolent undertaking, which is patronized by their royal highnesses the PRINCESS OF WALES, and the DUTCHESS OF YORK, the archbishop of CANTERBURY, the bishops of St. DAVID, and ROCHESTER, and many of the nobility, gentry, &c. Thirty children are at present on the foundation.

We have already described the progress of the Croydon canal, in the commencement of Vol. II. of this work.

The Ravensbourn, which separates this parish from Greenwich, and falls into the Thames, rises on Keston Common, and its banks are under the superintendance of a

next presentation to which he had purchased. Of this rectory he made a tender to Dr. Conyers, which he accepted, to the unutterable distress of his people at Helmsley."

The doctor continued rector of this parish till his decease, highly respected in his life, and affectionately lamented in his death, for his piety and benevolence.

The following epitaph is inscribed upon his tomb-stone:

" Here is deposited the mortal part of Richard Conyers, LL. D. ten years rector of this parish. In his ministry, with singular wisdom and simplicity, with equal fidelity and tenderness, he most successfully displayed and enforced the glorious Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, his God and Saviour; and the tendency and power of it, exemplified in his constant practice. While publicly engaged in his Master's work, on the Lord's day, the 23d of April, 1786, ætat. 62, he was suddenly called away, to behold his glory. Blessed is that servant, whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing.

Sent by the Lord on purposes of grace,
Thus angels do his will and see his face;
With out-spread wings they stand, prepar'd to soar,
Declare their message, and are seen no more."

commission of sewers. The wooden bridge, which was formerly over this river, was the scene of a skirmish in the reign of Henry VII. previously to the battle at Blackheath, between lord Dawbeney's army and "certeyn archers of the rebelles, whose arrowes, as is reported (says Hall), were in length a full yerde."

"The cultivation of asparagus is carried on to the greatest extent in the parishes of Deptford, St. Paul's, Chiswick, Battersea, and Mortlake. Deptford is also famous for the culture of onions for seed; of which, on an average, there are about twenty acres. It is stated that there are about five hundred acres in this parish occupied by farming gardeners. Their method is to manure their land to the highest pitch of cultivation for garden crops, both for the market and for cattle, after a succession of which, they refresh it by sowing it with corn." *

Having visited all that is remarkable in the town of Deptford, we return to the main road, and passing on the bridge over the Ravensbourn, arrive at

GREENWICH.

It will be taking up too much of our space, and the attention of our readers, to attempt ascertaining the etymology of the name, which, at best, is but of vague interpretation. Greenwich is of note in antient English history for being the head quarters of the Danes, and the harbour of their fleet, when that people ravaged the country by robbery and murder. In the year 1011, having spoiled the city of Canterbury, they seized on Ealpheg, the archbishop, whom they kept as a prisoner for seven months in their camp near this place; and being enraged on account of his inability to pay a ransom which they demanded of him, they murdered him on the spot †. The citizens of London purchased the body at a great price; the corpse was first buried in St. Paul's cathedral, but eleven years

* Lysons.

† The circumstance is detailed by Ditmarus Mersepurgius, who lived about the same time, in the Eighth Book of his Chronicles.

afterwards, when Canute the Great held the reins of government, he caused the body to be taken up and conveyed to Canterbury, where it was inhumed with great solemnity. Alphage was afterwards canonized, and on the spot where he was so cruelly murdered, a church was consecrated, on the site of the present parish church. The murder is said to have happened on the 19th of April, 1012.

The manor of Greenwich is called in records East Greenwich, and was formerly an appendage to that of Lewisham, being given with it by Elthruda, to the abbey of St. Peter, at Ghent. It continued in their possession till the dissolution of alien priories by Henry V. when that monarch transferred it the monastery of Shene. The manor afterwards came to the crown, in which it still continues.

The manor of *Pleazaunce* came into the hands of the crown at a very early period, and was consolidated with the former at the general survey.

Upon the disgrace of the bishop of Baieux, for high treason, Greenwich was seized by the crown, and it remained in the royal possession, as a favourite residence of the sovereigns of England. In the eleventh year of the reign of Henry VI. he made a grant of this manor to his uncle, Humphrey duke of Glocester, who built a handsome tower and palace, which he called L'PLEASAUNCE, or PLACENTIA, on the spot now the Royal Observatory. After his death the whole reverted to the crown, and Edward IV. took great delight in enlarging and finishing the palace; and in the fifth year of his reign granted it to his queen, Elizabeth Woodville. The palace, in the reign of Henry VII. was beautified with a brick front towards the water. Henry VIII. exceeded his predecessors in magnificent decorations at his palace, which caused Leland, the antiquary, thus to exclaim:

> How bright the lofty seat appears!
> Like Jove's great palace pav'd with stars.
> What roofs! what windows charm the eye!
> What turrets, rivals of the sky!
> What constant springs! What smiling meads
> Here Flora's self in state resides,

And

And all around her does dispense
Her gifts, and pleasing influence.
Happy the man! whoe'er he was
Whose lucky wit so named the place
As all its beauties to express.

Greenwich was the birth-place of queen Mary I. and queen Elizabeth; and here Edward VI. died. The palace, however, being afterward suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II. who began a magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. The architect chosen for the new edifice, was Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, from whose papers the designs are said to have been made. One wing, however, was all that was completed, at the expence of 30,000*l.* and in which the monarch occasionally resided; no further progress was made either by him or his successor. Charles also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal observatory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celebrated FLAMSTEAD, whose name the hill retains; and which has since been rendered famous by the residence of HALLEY, BRADLEY, and MASKELYNE. He likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day-time.

That which is properly the palace here, is an edifice of great extent, and is converted into a residence for the ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory and the One Tree Hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former; the magnificent and picturesque scenery is too well known to need a particular description.

The first wing of GREENWICH HOSPITAL was erected by Charles II. in 1696, for a palace; but the character of piety and humanity which history has given to the consort of William III. appears here to have been justly founded; by many effects of her excellent disposition remaining to this day, and by the first idea of this noble charitable institution, which, with every appearance of justice,

tice, is ascribed to her. " It was impossible to find objects who deserved better of the public, or in a situation more deplorable, than those whose strength had been exhausted, or who had been mutilated or disabled in the service of their country. For want of a safe harbour wherein they might anchor, and an asylum wherein they might repose, after the fatigues, hardships, and dangers which they had encountered, few only escaped from the accumulated distresses of poverty, infirmity, and pain. To behold the protectors of a nation which she loved, cruelly abandoned under such circumstances, excited her royal compassion; and one of the last acts of her exemplary life was the proposal of an institution, which should provide for those unfortunate, but highly deserving sufferers."

King William, sensible of its utility, readily acceded to the wishes of his royal consort. Before her demise a grant was made of " a house built by king Charles II. with certain lands in the manor of East Greenwich;" and after her decease, this institution was honoured by his majesty's singular protection. Thus they gave the palace for the use of disabled English seamen and their children, and for the widows and children of such as were slain at sea. King William also appointed commmissioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and therein desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum toward this work as he desired. In conformity to his request, many benefactions were made during that and the succeeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209*l.* The hospital first began to receive disabled seamen on the present plan in 1737; and the forfeited estate of the earl of Derwentwater, for rebellion in 1715, amounting to 6000*l. per annum*, was given by parliament to this national charity.

The front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings, with the ranger's house at the back part in the centre, behind which the park rises with a noble ascent.

These

These wings, between which is a large area, are terminated by very noble domes. In each front to the Thames, two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns support their pediments, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The front is rusticated, and there are two series of windows. The domes at the end are one hundred and twenty feet high, supported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below; and under one of these is the chapel.

The CHAPEL having been destroyed, on the 2d of January 1779, by a dreadful fire, which likewise consumed the great dining-hall, and eight wards, containing the lodgings of near six hundred people, has been since rebuilt, and was opened for divine service on the 20th of September, 1789. The rebuilding of this beautiful structure, with its internal decorations, cost 84,000*l*. The portal consists of an architrave, frize, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with sculpture. The frize is the work of BACON, and consists of the figures of two angels with festoons, supporting the sacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription:

THE LAW WAS GIVEN BY MOSES:
BUT GRACE AND TRUTH CAME BY JESUS CHRIST.

The great folding doors are of mahogany highly enriched, and within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, from Greek models. These support the organ gallery. The tablet in the front of the gallery represents the figures of angels; the pedestals on each side are ornamented with trumpets and other instruments of music; and on the tablet between is the following inscription in letters of gold:

PRAISE HIM WITH THE SOUND OF THE TRUMPET:
PRAISE HIM WITH STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND ORGANS.
PSALM 150.

The organ is by GREEN. On each side of the organ gallery

gallery are four grand columns; their shafts of Scagliola in imitation of Sienna marble, by RICHTER, and their capitals and vases of statuary marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched cieling and roof. The columns are of the Corinthian order, and are twenty-eight feet high. On the sides of the chapel are galleries, for the officers and their families: those of the governor and lieutenant-governor, are distinguished by ornaments consisting of the naval crown, and other suitable insignia. These galleries are supported by fluted pilasters, &c. decorated with antique foliage, marine ornaments, festoons, tridents, wreaths, and other appropriate emblems. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro obscuro, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour. Above the galleries is a richly carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the Composite mode, of Scagliola. The epistylum is enriched with angels, bearing festoons of oak leaves, dolphins, shells, and other applicable ornaments. The curved ceiling is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are painted, in chiaro obscuro, the Apostles and Evangelists. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in chiaro oscuro, of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David.

The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corns, and vine foliage. This table is supported by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions. Above is a painting, by WEST, representing the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, on the island of Melita. This picture is twenty-five feet high, and fourteen wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck: near these is an elegant figure, supposed

to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged infirm man, who, being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men. In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers with their proper insignia. The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel and other necessaries for the relief of the sufferers. The sea and wrecked ship (which at this point of time are considered as an episode) appear in the back ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of seafaring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this glorious asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth. On either side the arch, which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by BACON; one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling by a painting of the Ascension, designed by WEST, and executed by REBECCA, in chiaro obscuro; forming the last of the series of paintings of the life of our Saviour, which surround the chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble; in the centre an anchor and seaman's compass. The pulpit is circular, supported by six fluted columns of lime tree. In the six inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, executed after designs by WEST: The Conversion of St. Paul, Acts, chap. ix. Cornelius's Vision, chap. x. Peter released from prison by the Angel, chap. xii. Elymas struck blind, chap. xiii. St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius the Areopagite,

Areopagite, chap. xvii. Paul pleading before Felix, chap. xxiv. The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit; in the four inter-columns are also alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zachariah, and Malachi, copied after designs by the same artist.

The following paintings in chiaro obscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows: the first four by DE BRUYN, at the south-east end of the chapel, represent the Nativity; the Angel appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worshipping; the Flight into Egypt: on the same side, by CATTON, represent St. John baptizing; Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on Shore; the stilling of the Tempest. The four at the north-west end, by MILBURNE, represent our Saviour walking on the Sea, and saving Peter from sinking; the blind Man cured by a Touch; Lazarus raised from the Dead; the Transfiguration. Four on the same side, by REBECCA, represent the Lord's Supper; Our Saviour carried before Pilate; the Crucifixion; the Resurrection. The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are by the last mentioned artists, after designs of WEST.

The HALL. The painting of this hall, which is executed in a masterly manner, was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill, in 1708. In the cupola of the vestibule is represented a compass with its proper points duly bearing. And in the covings, in chiaro obscuro, the four winds with their different attributes. In this vestibule is the model of an antique ship, presented by the late lord Anson; the original, of marble, found in the Villa Mattea in the sixteenth century, now stands before the church of Sta. Maria in Rome. A large flight of steps leads into the SALOON, or GRAND HALL, about one hundred and six feet long, fifty-six wide, and fifty high; ornamented with a range of Corinthian pilasters standing on a basement, and supporting a rich entablature above. On the south side, are the windows,

dows, two rows in height, the jambs ornamented with roses impanelled. On the north side are painted, in chiaro obscuro, the following allegorical figures, viz. *Hospitalitas*, *Magnanimitas*, *Liberalitas*, *Misericordia*, *Generositas*, *Bonitas*, *Benignitas*, *Humanitas*.

In the frize round the hall is the following inscription:

Pietas augusta ut habitent secure et publice alantur qui publicæ securitati invigilarunt regia Grenovoci Mariæ auspiciis sublevandis nautis destinata regnantibus, Gulielmo & Maria MDCXCIV.

On the cieling are the portraits of king William and queen Mary, the royal founders, surrounded by the Cardinal Virtues, &c. and with the emblematical representation of the Four Seasons of the year; this cieling is very well described by Sir Richard Steel in his Lover; of which the following is a copy:

"In the middle of the cieling is a very large oval frame painted and carved in imitation of gold, with a great thickness rising in the inside to throw up the figures to the greater height; the oval is fastened to a great suffite adorned with roses in imitation of copper. The whole is supported by eight gigantic figures of slaves four on each side, as though they were carved in stone; between the figures, thrown in heaps into a covering are all manner of maritime trophies in metzo-relievo; as anchors, cables, rudders, masts, sails, blocks, capitals, sea guns, sea carriages, boats, pinnaces, oars, stretchers, colours, ensigns, pennants, drums, trumpets, bombs, mortars, small arms, granades, powder barrels, fire arrows, grapling irons, cross staves, quadrants, compasses, &c. all in stone colours, to give the greater beauty to the rest of the cieling, which is more significant.

"About the oval in the inside are placed the twelve signs of the Zodiac; the six northern signs, as Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, are placed on the north side of the oval; and the six southern signs, as Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, are to the south, with three of them in a groupe, which compose one quarter of the year: the signs have their attitudes, and their draperies are varied and

adapted to the seasons they possess, as the cool, the blue, and the tender green to the spring; the yellow to the summer; and the red and flame colour to the dog days and autumnal season; the white and cold to the winter: likewise the fruits and the flowers of every season as they succeed each other.

"In the middle of the oval are represented king William and queen Mary sitting on a throne under a great pavilion, or purple canopy, attended by the four cardinal virtues, as Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude, and Justice.

"Over the queen's head is Concord, with the fasces, at her feet two doves, denoting mutual concord and innocent agreement, with Cupid holding the king's sceptre while he is presenting Peace with the lamb and olive branch, and Liberty expressed by the Athenian cap to Europe, who laying her crowns at his feet receives them with an air of respect and gratitude. The king tramples Tyranny under his feet, which is exprest by a French personage with his leaden crown falling off, his chains, yoke, and iron sword broken to pieces, cardinal's cap, triple crown, mitres, &c. tumbling down. Just beneat his Time bringing Truth to light, near which is a figure of Architecture holding a large drawing of part of the hospital with the cupola, and pointing up to the royal founders, attended by the little Genii of her art. Beneath her is Wisdom and Heroic Virtue, represented by Pallas and Hercules, destroying Ambition, Envy, Covetousness, Detraction, Calumny, with other vices, which seem to fall to the earth, the place of their more natural abode.

"Over the royal pavilion is shewn at a great height Apollo in his golden chariot, drawn by four white horses attended by the Horæ, and morning dews falling before him, going his course through the twelve signs of the Zodiac; and from him the whole plafond or cieling is enlightened

"Each end of the cieling is raised in perspective, with a ballustrade and eliptic arches, supported by groupes of stone figures, which form a gallery of the whole breadth of the hall; in the middle of which gallery (as though on the stock) going into the upper Hall, is seen in perspective the tafferil of the Blenheim man of war, with all her galleries, port-holes open, &c. to one side of which is a figure of Victory flying with spoils taken from the enemy, and putting them aboard the English man of war. Before the ship is a figure representing the city of London,

don, with the arms, sword and cap of maintenance, supported by Thame and Isis, with other small rivers offering up their treasures to her. The river Tine pouring forth sacks of coals. In the gallery on each side the ship are the Arts and Sciences that relate to navigation with the great Archimedes, many old philosophers consulting the compass, &c.

" At the other end, as you return out of the Hall, is a gallery in the same manner, in the middle of which is the stern of a beautiful galley filled with Spanish trophies. Under which is the Humber with his pigs of lead. The Severn with the Avon falling into her, with other lesser rivers. In the north end of the gallery is the famous Ticho Brahe, that noble Danish knight, and great ornament of his profession and human nature. Near him is Copernicus with his Pythagorean system in his hand; next to him is an old mathematician holding a large table, and on it are described two principal figures, of the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, on which many extraordinary things in that art are built. On the other end of the gallery, to the south, is our learned Mr. Flamstead, reg. astron. profess. with his ingenious disciple, Mr. Thomas Weston. In Mr. Flamstead's hand is a large scroll of paper, on which is drawn the great eclipse of the sun that will happen in April————1715; near him is an old man with a pendulum counting the seconds of Time, as Mr. Flamstead makes his observations with his great mural arch and tube on the descent of the moon on the Severn, which at certain times form such a roll of the tides as the sailors corruptly call the Higre, instead of the Eager, and is very dangerous to all ships in its way. This is also expressed by rivers tumbling down by the moon's influence into the Severn. In this gallery are more arts and sciences relating to navigation.

" All the great rivers, at each end of the Hall, have their proper product of fish issuing out of their vases.

" In the four great angles of the cieling, which are over the arches of the galleries, are the four elements, as Fire, Air, Earth, and Water, represented by Jupiter, Juno, Cybele, and Neptune, with their lesser deities accompanying, as Vulcan, Iris, the Fauni, Amphitrite, with all their proper attitudes, &c.

" At one end of the great oval is a large figure of Fame descending, riding on the winds, and sounding forth the praises of the royal pair.

"All the sides of the Hall are adorned with fluted pilasters, trophies of shells, corals, pearls; the jambs of the windows ornamented with roses impaneled, or the opus reticulamium, heightened with green gold.

"The whole raises in the spectator the most lively images of Glory and Victory, and cannot be beheld without much passion and emotion."

Another flight of steps leads into the upper Hall: the centre of the cieling represents queen Anne and prince George of Denmark, accompanied with various emblematical figures.

On the left hand side is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the landing of king William. On the right hand over the chimney the landing of king George the First at Greenwich.

At the further end of this Hall are painted the portraits of king George the First and his family, with many emblematical figures; amongst which Sir James Thornhill has also introduced his own portrait.

On the right and left of the entrance are allegorical paintings representing *The Public Weal*, and *Public Safety*.

Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given 100*l.* or upward, toward the building; among the most considerable of which were, king WILLIAM, who gave 19,500*l.* Queen ANNE, 6,472*l.* JOHN DE LA FONTAIN, Esq. 2000*l.* ROBERT OSBOLSTON, Esq. 2000*l.* Sir JOHN CROPLE and Mr. EVELYN, each 2000*l.* JOHN EVELYN, Esq. 1000*l.* Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

The whole of this celebrated work was not completed till 1727, and cost 6,685*l.* being after the rate of 3*l. per* yard for the ceiling, and 1*l. per* yard for the sides, agreeable to a resolution of the directors, after consulting the following eminent painters, viz. Vandervelt, Cooper, Richardson, Sykes,

Sykes, and Degard, who reported the performance to be equal to any of the like kind in England, and superior in number of figures and ornaments*.

At the upper end of the COUNCIL ROOM is a whole-length portrait of king George the Second in his robes, by Schakleton, the bequest of admiral Townsend. Two half-lengths of king William and queen Mary, by Kneller. Also a whole-length, by Gainsborough, of the late earl of Sandwich, the gift of Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. A half-length portrait, by Lely, of Edward the first earl of Sandwich, who was killed in the engagement in Solbay in 1672, the gift of the late earl. A half-length of lord viscount Torrington, by Davison. A whole-length portrait of Robert Osbolston, Esq. (whose munificent benefaction has already

* When Sir James had finished the ceiling and sides of the great saloon in 1717, he delivered in a memorial to the directors, stating the prices which were given for paintings of the like kind at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, the duke of Montague's, the palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court, Bulstrode chapel, and other works at the duke of Portland's, and at the earl of Burlington's, which is too curious to be omitted, and the following copy of it is therefore inserted:

To the Right Honourable the Commissioners for building the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

The Memorial of James Thornhill, History-painter,

Sheweth,

That, in pursuance of an order of the 10th inst. signified to me by Mr. Corbet that I should make a demand and valuation of the painting done by me at the said hospital, I have made diligent enquiry into the prices of history painting in this kingdom, and find, that when money was at much greater value, greater prices were given, and beg leave to instance in one, not presuming to a parallel, Sir Peter Paul Rubens had 4000l. for the ceiling of the Banqueting House, at Whitehall, which is little more than four hundred yards of work, so was near 10l. a yard.

The late duke of Montague paid monsieur Rosso for his saloon 2000l. and kept an extraordinary table for him, his friends and servants, for two years, whilst the work was doing, at an expence computed at 500l. per ann.; which is near four hundred and fifty yards, amounting to about 7l. per yard, ceiling and sides.

Signior Varrio was paid for the whole palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court, ceilings, sides, stairs, and back stairs, 8s. per foot, which is 3l. 12s. per

ready been noticed) copied from an original in the possession of lord Aylmer, a former governor, at the expence of the hospital, by Degard. A whole-length portrait of lord Torrington, by Davison; and of admiral Sir John Jennings, a former governor. Near the window at the upper end of the room is a three quarters oval of captain Clements, by Greenhill, pupil of Lely. At the lower end the head of a venerable old man, said to have been the first pensioner who was admitted into the hospital.

In the pannel opposite the chimney is a spring clock, by Holmes, ornamented with the signs of the Zodiac, beauti-

per yard, exclusive of gilding, had wine daily allowed him, lodgings in the palaces; and, when his eye-sight failed him, a pension of 200l. per ann. and allowance of wine for his life.

	£.
Signior Rizzi had of the present duke of Portland for three rooms	1000
For the little chapel at Bulstrode - - - -	600
Of the lord Burlington for his staircase - - -	700
Signior Pellegrini of the duke of Portland for work at his house	800
And for a small picture over a chimney - - -	50
Of the earl of Burlington for the sides of his hall - -	200

All which prices are by measure, more than signior Varrio's; and I was lately paid for a ceiling at Hampton Court, upon a reference from the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury to the honourable board of works, 3l. 15s. per yard, including gilding. And, although these painters were foreigners, yet since the several ingenious gentlemen painters and artists, to whom your honours have been pleased to refer this for a parallel to be drawn, have not thought this inferior in performance, and more full of work, I have no reason to apprehend any discouragement from your honours, but that you will be pleased to allow me as good a price as any of these modern painters, especially since I have spent six years of the prime of my life therein; and, though I have in that time done several small works, yet they have chiefly served to enable me by experience and money to carry on this great one, which must otherwise necessarily have required a considerable imprest for which a large interest would have been paid.

And also hope that this being an hospital will make no difference, since royal hospitals are as well embellished as palaces, and with as much expence. Therefore humbly submit myself to your honours justice herein, and am, your honours most faithful,

And obedient humble servant,

24th August, 1717. JAMES THORNHILL.

fully

fully carved and gilt, from a design of the late Mr. Stuart, when surveyor of the hospital.

Under several of the above pictures are some of Sir James Thornhill's original sketches, for the paintings in the Great Hall, presented by the said Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Cox of Badbey, Northamptonshire.

Near the door of the ANTICHAMBER is a month equation clock with a double pendulum, by Quire; and, in different parts of the room, the following paintings, viz. Two large sea pieces, given by Philip Harman, Esq. representing the naval exploits of his ancestor, captain Thomas Harman, in the reign of king Charles II.; one, at the upper end of the room, being an engagement between the Tyger frigate, commanded by captain Harman, and eight Dutch privateers, in opposition to which he conducted a large fleet of colliers into the river Thames, without the loss of one, when there was the greatest want of coals in London. The other, over the door at the lower end, being an engagement between the same captain, in the same frigate, and a Dutch man of man, in the bay of Bulls; in which the latter was taken and towed into the harbour of Cadiz, in sight of a squadron of Dutch ships riding there. In other parts of the room are six small pictures, representing the loss of the Luxemburgh galley, commanded by William Kellaway, (which was burnt in the year 1727, on her passage from Jamaica to London) and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew; the gift of Mr. Parker, executor to captain Maplesden, late lieutenant-governor of the hospital. The circumstances of this disaster are interesting and extraordinary, as related by captain Boys himself, late lieutenant-governor of the hospital, who was second mate of the ship at that time*. They are inserted in the account of the Hospital by the rev. Messrs. Cooke and Maule.

In 1763 it was submitted to the general court by the directors, whether it would not be adviseable to build an

* Lieutenant-governor Boys was accustomed to pass annually in prayer and fasting the number of days the ship's crew were in distress, in commemoration of his wonderful deliverance.

INFIRMARY.

INFIRMARY without the walls of the Hospital, in order that more pensioners might be added to the establishment, and the sick taken care of with greater convenience and more comfort to themselves.

A work so necessary was immediately concluded upon, and a building ordered to be erected for that purpose; which was designed by Mr. Stuart, the late surveyor, and completed under the direction of Mr. Robinson, then clerk of the works.

As nothing has been omitted which was judged necessary to render this building convenient and comfortable to the patients, so all possible care is taken that the diet is adapted to their particular cases; the drugs and medicines are bought of the Apothecaries Company, in order that they may be the best of their kinds; and, when it is necessary for any of the patients to go to Bath, or the salt-water, or, in cases of insanity, to Bethlem or other places of confinefinement, they are immediately sent thither; the hospital paying all necessary expences.

The SCHOOL. Agreeable to the tenor of king William's commission, and the Register Act, which direct some provision to be made for the maintenance and education of the sons of seamen, is solely under the management of the directors, who in rotation nominate the boys for admission; prior to which it must be made appear, by proper certificates, that they are sons of seamen, between eleven and thirteen years of age, objects of charity, of sound body and mind, and able to read; and their parents or friends must give security that they shall be at the directors disposal, and to indemnify the hospital for the value of their clothes, &c. if they should run away with them.

The boys are lodged, clothed, and maintained, at the expence of the hospital, for three years. Five nurses are appointed to keep them clean, to take care of their clothes, to make their beds, attend at their meals, &c. And a guardian and four assistants, are appointed to superintend them when out of school. They are instructed in the principles of religion by the chaplains, and in writing, arithmetic

metic, and navigation, by a schoolmaster appointed for that purpose; who also instructs those in drawing who shew a genius for it. Each boy, on his admission, is supplied with a Bible and Common Prayer book; and with all necessary books and instruments for his instruction, which he is allowed to take with him when he is bound out.

All the boys attend the directors, once a year to be viewed, when they bring specimens of their several performances; and three of them who produce the best drawings after nature, done by themselves, are allowed the following premiums, according to their respective degrees of merit, viz.

A Hadley's quadrant,	1st prize.
A case of mathematical instruments,	2d ditto.
Robertson's Treatise on Navigation,	3d ditto.

They are bound out for seven years, to the sea-service only, for the better improvement of their talents, and that they may become able seamen and good artists.

In 1783, it was recommended by the directors to the general court, to build a school and dormitory for the boys, without the walls of the hospital, which was built from the designs of Mr. Stuart. This building is one hundred and forty-six feet in length, and forty-two in breadth, exclusive of its Tuscan colonade, intended for a play place and shelter for the boys in bad weather, which is one hundred and eighty feet long, and twenty feet broad. This excellent charity is calculated for the double purpose of providing for the sons of poor seamen, and making them useful to their country, by training them up to a seafaring life, is solely supported by money arising from the following incidental funds, viz. Shewing the Painted Hall, chapel, and other parts of the hospital. Mulcts, absences, cheques, &c. of pensioners, and nurses. Profits on provisions purchased of the pensioners*. Sale of old hous-

* By this excellent plan, those who find it more convenient for their families to have money in lieu of their provisions, are prevented from exposing them to sale elsewhere; and though the hospital derives a profit, are allowed full as much if not more than they can otherwise make of them.

hold stores. Unclaimed property of deceased pensioners and nurses. Interest of money in the stocks, being savings from the above-mentioned funds. The clothing of the boys, as well linen as woollen, is of the same quality as that of the pensioners; and when bound out, are supplied with two complete suits, and other necessaries.

The following Table shews the number of wards and beds in the several parts of the building:

	No. of Beds.
King Charles's Building - - -	301
King William's ditto - - - -	551
Queen Ann's ditto - - - -	437
Queen Mary's ditto - - -	1092
Total	2381

We shall conclude this article with an account of the respective sources whence the whole revenue of the Hospital is at present derived, and also the principal articles of its expenditure.

REVENUE.—1st, Sixpence per man per month for all seamen and marines belonging to his majesty's ships, including those in ordinary. 2d, Ditto for all seamen employed in the merchants' service. 3d, The duties arising from the North and South Foreland lighthouses. 4th, The half-pay of several of the officers of the hospital who are entitled thereto. 5th, The wages, with the value of provions and other allowances, of the two chaplains of Woolwich and Deptford dock-yards. 6th, The rents and profits of the Derwentwater estates, including lead mines. 7th, The rents of the market at Greenwich, and of the houses there and in London. 8th, Interest of money invested in the public funds. 9th, Fines for fishing in the river Thames with unlawful nets, and other offences. 10th, Forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize and bounty money.

EXPENDITURE.—1st, Cloathing, victuals, necessaries of all kinds, and weekly allowance of money to the pensioners and nurses; together with salaries and allowances to the officers and clerks, and wages and allowances to cooks, scullery-

scullery-men, and other inferior officers and servants. 2d, Ordinary works and repairs of the hospital, including the infirmary, boys school, brewhouse, and other buildings, and salaries to the officers, &c. in that department. 3d, Contingent expences for directors attendances, law charges, stationary, and various other articles, including the Derwentwater estate. 4th, Pensions to out-pensioners, including salaries to clerks, and other expences incident to that service.

Present Establishment of Officers, &c.

A master and governor, 1000*l.*; one clerk at 50*l.* A lieutenant-governor, 400*l.* Four captains, each 230*l.* Eight lieutenants, each 115*l.* A treasurer and receiver, 200*l.*; three* clerks at 50*l.* A secretary, 160*l.*; two clerks, one at 60*l.* and one at 50*l.* An auditor, 100*l.*; one clerk at 50*l.* Two chaplains, each 130*l.* A physician, 10*s.* *per diem*, 182*l.* 10*s.* A steward, 160*l.*; four clerks, one at 60*l.* and and three at 40*l.* each. A surgeon, 150*l.*; two assistants at 40*l.* each, one servant at 30*l.* A clerk of the checque, 160*l.*; four clerks, one at 60*l.* and three at 40*l.* each. A surveyor, 200*l.* A clerk of the works, 5*s.* *per* day, 91*l.* 5*s*; one clerk at 60*l.* A dispenser, 50*l.*; one assistant at 30*l.* Three matrons, each 40*l.* A schoolmaster, 150*l.* A master brewer, 60*l.* An organist, 60*l.* A butler, 25*l.*; two mates at 15*l.* each. Two cooks, each 30*l.*; four mates, two at 20*l.* and two at 15*l.* A scullerymen, 20*l.*; two mates at 15*l.* each. A messenger, 30*l.* Two porters, each 15*l.* Barber, 12*l.* †

The

* One of them was appointed on account of out-pensioners; and the first clerk has 50l. more on the same account.

† On account of improper persons having obtained lucrative situations in this establishment, and who had not been in the sea service, it was moved in the House of Commons, on the 22d of March, 1808, by vice-admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, member for Newark, that some regulations were necessary to be adopted. He observed, that "as a member of parliament, and one of the late members of the late Board of Admiralty, he found it necessary to make a motion on the subject of the charter

The number of pensioners maintained in the hospital is two thousand three hundred and fifty; every boatswain is allowed

of Greenwich Hospital, and to correct a repetition of the errors which had crept into that meritorious establishment. The noble lord who presided at the head of that board (earl St. Vincent) was ever anxious to see ample justice done to the navy, and every man connected with it, and therefore was of opinion with him, and with every disinterested man in the country, that the strict spirit of the charter should be adhered to, and that all offices should be filled in Greenwich Hospital by seafaring men, who were competent to the task. The honourable member then proceeded to read the commission issued by William III. by queen Anne, by George II. and the subsequent charter. From all these it appeared, that the Hospital was established for the comfort of those who were wounded or maimed in the navy, as being an industrious and laborious set of men, who ought to be invited, rather than forced, into his majesty's navy, whose glory, from their exertions, reached the remotest parts of the world. He then proceeded to read an abstract from the fourteenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, page 549, stating that they had enquired into the state of Greenwich Hospital, and that they found a number of persons had been admitted of a description and class that ought not to have been. It was to remedy this evil that he would submit some resolutions, which he had prepared, to the house, as it was the duty of every naval officer to anticipate the legitimate wants of every seaman, who suffered great privations while serving his country, and by which he ought ever to be cherished and protected. For these reasons he moved the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That it appears the commission granted by king William for the benefit of Greenwich Hospital was since enlarged, by a subsequent act and charter.

Resolved, That it appears to the house that the rules and regulations were strengthened by an act of William, Anne, and Geo. II.

Resolved, That it appears, by the fourteenth Report of the Naval Commissioners, that a number of offices were filled by a description of persons, in violation of his majesty's gracious intention, as expressed in his charter.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he be graciously pleased to give direction, that in conformity to the said charter, its regulations may be complied with, as far as was convenient, according to the intention of the said charter."

The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Percival) "said he was very desirous of giving every facility to the wishes of the hon. baronet, on a subject which so justly excited the feeling of a gentleman, particularly of his profession.

allowed 2*s.* 6*d.*; every mate 1*s.* 6*d.*; and every private man 1*s.* *per* week for pocket money. Their * cloathing consists of a blue suit, hat, three pair of blue yarn hose, three pair of shoes, four shirts, every two years. The coats and hats of the boatswains and boatswains mates are distinguished by a broad or narrow gold lace. The pensioners are also allowed neckcloths, nightcaps, and all necessaries for bedding, which are changed as worn out. Great coats are allowed for the old and infirm, and watch coats for those on guard.

The pensioners dine at twelve o'clock, when the lieutenant on duty attends to see that good order be preserved during their meals †.

There are a number of nurses appointed by warrant from the admiralty, who must all be widows of seamen; and under the age of forty-five years, at the time of admission. Their allowances are, wages, each, *per annum*, 8*l.* A

fession. He had no objection to his preceding resolutions, but he conceived the latter would defeat his object, and he would therefore move an amendment, by leaving out the words, "as far as convenient," and restrict the trustees in their appointments, by specifying those officers alone who may be selected from those who were not at sea; for instance, the surveyor, the clerk of the works, the auditor, who was also a legal adviser, the brewer, and the organist. He was of opinion that these could not be conveniently selected from the navy, but in case of vacancy he would it advertised for one month previous to the election, to see if any naval man would apply, who, if found competent, would be elected. Such, he said, was the amendment he would propose, which would, he hoped, meet the wishes of the honourable baronet, and the concurrence of the house"

The motions, as amended agreeably to the suggestion of the chancellor of the exchequer, were agreed to.

* By an act of parliament passed in the twentieth year of George II. it was enacted, that persons taking to pawn clothes belonging to the hospital, or changing the colour or marks thereof, should forfeit 5l. upon conviction before one of his majesty's justices of the peace; or be committed to prison for three months: and that the pensioner, or nurse, going off with the same, should be committed for six months. One moiety of this sum is directed to be paid to the informer, the other for the benefit of the hospital.

† The surplus of pease-soup, being a considerable quantity, is given away to the pensioners families at the gates of the hospital.

grey serge gown and petticoat, yearly. Provisions and bedding, the same as a pensioner. The nurses are required to take out certificates of their husband's service in the navy in the same mode as the pensioners; and to produce certificates of their age and marriage to the admiralty on the day of examination.

In consequence of an act of parliament passed in 1763, one thousand four hundred out-pensioners were appointed at 7*l. per annum* each; whose numbers gradually decreased in consequence of death, or admission into the hospital, till the year 1782, when five hundred additional ones were appointed, and in the year following as many more; the in-pensioners, who were desirous of it, were allowed to retire upon the out-pension, if they thought proper, there appearing to be no objection; and there have been progressive admissions since that period*.

For the above interesting description of this grand national establishment, we are obliged to the authentic account of Greenwich Hospital by the rev. Mr. JOHN COOKE, and the rev. Mr. JOHN MAULE, joint chaplains.

The Painted Hall is commemorated for being the depository of the revered remains of the gallant lord NELSON, previously to its public interment in St. Paul's.

In the centre of the grand front is a descent to the river, by a double flight of steps, as represented in the plate. The ground-plot of the whole edifice forms nearly a square, of which, King Charles's Building occupies the north-west angle; Queen Anne's, the north-east; King William's, the south-west; and Queen Mary's, the south-east. The in-

* By the above-mentioned act, "All assignments, bargains, sales, orders, contracts, agreements, or securities whatsoever, which shall be given or made by any out-pensioner, for, upon, or in respect of, any sum or sums of money, to become due on any out-pension granted by the commissioners or governors of the hospital, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes."

Also, "the personating or falsely assuming the name and character of an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, in order to receive the out-pension, or procuring any other to do the same, is made felony without benefit of clergy."

terva

terval between the two former buildings, forms a square, two hundred and seventy feet wide, in the middle of which, is a statue of GEORGE the Second, sculptured by Rysbrach, out of a single block of white marble, that weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French, by admiral Sir George Rooke: this statue was given to the Hospital by Sir John Jennings, who was governor from 1720 to 1744; the following inscriptions on the pedestal were drawn up by Mr. Stanyan, author of the Grecian History:

On the east side:

HIC REQUIES SENECTÆ
HIC MODUS LASSE MARIS ET VIARUM
MILITIÆQ.

On the west side:

FESSOS TUTO PLACIDISSIMA PORTU
ACCIPIT.

On the north side:

HIC AMES DICER PATER ATQ. PRINCEPS.

And underneath the royal standard:

IMPERIUM PELAGI.

On the south side:

Principi potentissimo GEORGIO IIdo. Britanniarum Regi, cujus auspiciis et patrocinio augustissimum hoc hospitium ad sublevandos militantium in classe emeritorum labores—a regiis ipsius ante cessoribus fundatum auctius indies et splendidius exurgit.

JOHANNES JENNINGS, Eques, ejusdem hospitii præfectus Iconem hanc pro debitâ suâ principem reverentiâ et patriam charitate posuit, anno Domini MDCCXXXV.

The precincts of the Hospital are entered through iron gates, with rusticated piers, and lodges; on the western entrance are placed two large globes of stone, of an oblique position, agreeably to the latitude of Greenwich. On the terrestrial globe is marked the tract of the voyage round the world, undertaken by admiral Anson, in the Centurion, during the reign of George II.

There are two cemeteries belonging to this foundation; in one of which was buried the reverend Mr. NICHOLAS TINDAL,

TINDAL, appointed chaplain in 1738, and died in June 1774. This gentleman was the translator and continuer of Rapin's History of England: he also wrote "A Guide to Classical Learning," and other works. He was nephew to Matthew Tindal, the Deistical writer, out of whose property he was defrauded by the famous writer, Eustace Budgell *.

This transaction provoked the following lines of Mr. Pope:

Let Budgell charge low Grub Street on my quill,
And write whate'er he please—*except my will.*

Part of the hospital stands on the site of a Franciscan monastery, founded by Edward IV. Among this community queen Catharine of Arragon, the first wife of Henry VIII. was accustomed to rise at midnight, and join in their devotions; she also appointed John Forrest, one of the monks, to be her confessor. Her partiality for the order, induced a grateful return, and they were advocates in her cause, which so provoked Henry, that he instantly suppressed the whole Franciscan order, throughout England. This convent was dissolved in 1534. Their possessions were restored by Mary I.; but her successor, Elizabeth, completed their dissolution in 1559, and attached their buildings to the palace. In this church was buried lady lady Elizabeth, wife of Thomas lord Dacre of the North, and sister of William, first lord Sandys, in the reign of Henry VIII.

A new building has been recently erected near the western entrance of the Hospital, for the purpose of transacting the concerns of the *Chest at Chatham*, which are now under the control of the governors of Greenwich Hospital.

In 1560, Mr. Lambard† built an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, said to be the first erected by an English Protestant subject.

A college

* See Noble's Continuation of Granger, III. p. 324. 326.

† Lambard was a bencher of the society of Lincoln's Inn, a master in chancery, keeper of the rolls and records in the Tower, and belonged to

A college at the east end of the town, fronting the Thames, (for the maintenance of twenty decayed old housekeepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be alternately chosen from Snottisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk,) is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded, in 1613, by Henry earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, and son of the illustrious warrior and poet, Henry earl of Surrey. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed here a few years ago from the chapel of Dover Castle. The pensioners, besides meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, with a gown once a year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years.

Having described what is really worthy of notice in Greenwich Hospital and its precincts, we return to the town, which may be deemed one of the most genteel and pleasant in the British dominions: the inhabitants are mostly persons of respectability and fashion; and those, who having served their country in warfare, spend the remainder of their valuable lives in the pleasing reflection, that after the faithful discharge of their respective duties in a faithful and honourable manner, they retire into ease and delight, and contemplate their former dangers only as they were conducive to that grand object—the good of their country!

to the alienation office under queen Elizabeth. To the memory and name of her majesty, he founded and endowed the above college for the poor at Greenwich; but is more generally known for being the author of many learned works; and he deserves particular notice here, because by him was written the first description, or, as he himself terms it, "Perambulation of the County of Kent." He died at Westcombe, August 10, 1601, and was buried in Greenwich, where a handsome mural monument of white marble was erected to his memory, and that of his son Sir Multon Lambard. Upon taking down the old church, this monument was placed in Sevenoaks church, at the charge of the late Thomas Lambard, Esq. the next in descent, with an additional inscription mentioning the reason of its being removed.

In the High Street, stands the parish church of

St. ALPHAGE.

THE antient church having become very ruinous, the roof fell in, on the twenty-eighth of November, 1710. In consequence of this accident the inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons for assistance towards rebuilding it; and it was expressly provided, by the act soon afterwards passed, for erecting fifty new churches in and near London, that one of them should be the parish of Greenwich.

The new church is a handsome stone fabric, completed and consecrated in 1718: the architect was John James. The west end is a square tower, in which are ten good bells, with a cupola above, supported on Corinthian pillars, terminated by a small spire: the interior is constructed in the Grecian order, and pewed with oak. A painting on board, representing a monumental effigies of queen Elizabeth, is hanged against the north wall. On the south wall, is a picture of Charles I. at his devotions; and on the east wall, are portraits of queen Anne, and George I. The interior of the church is without monuments; but on the outside, and in the churchyard, among other monuments, are those of Sir William Henry Sanderson, bart. of East Combe, the last heir male of his family, who died at the age of fifteen, in 1760; Sir Robert Robinson, knt. who died in April, 1714, aged eighty-four; Sir James Creed, knt. who died in February, 1762, aged sixty-seven; Sir John Lethieullier, knt. who died in 1708; of whom we have spoken under Lewisham; and lieutenant-general William Skinner, who was twenty-one years chief engineer of Great Britain, and died in 1780. In a large cemetery adjoining the church-yard, among many others, is the tomb of Dr. Frederick Slane, fellow of the College of Physicians, and F. R. S. He died in 1727*.

Within

* In the old church was a portrait, on glass, of Humphrey, duke of Glocester, engraved as a head-piece in the Catalogue of English MSS. and various monuments and memorials. Among them were several *Brasses*

Within this church was a chantry, dedicated to the Holy Cross, belonging to a fraternity under that name in Greenwich.

Two burgesses were returned to parliament for this town in the year 1657, by the inhabitants; but it does not appear, that they afterwards exercised that privilege, though the assizes for Kent were held here in the first, fourth, and fifth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. There is at present a market for provisions granted to the governors of

Brasses in memory of Richard Bower, gentleman of the chapel, and master of the children to Henry the Eighth; Edward the Sixth; queen Mary; and queen Elizabeth, ob. 1561. Another for John Whythe, gent. one of queen Elizabeth's footmen, who died in 1579, and was represented in the dress of the times, a gold chain over his right shoulder, and a mace and crown, with the queen's supporters, on his breast: a third was for Henry Traifford, Esq. clerk of the green cloth under the same sovereign, ob. 1585; and a fourth for Thomas Tallys, who was esteemed the father of the collegiate style of music, and was musician in the chapel, in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, and his three immediate successors. He died in 1581. His Epitaph is inserted in Strype's edition of Stow's Survey, and is as follows:

Enterred here doth ly a worthy wyght
Who for long tyme in musick bore the bell,
His name to shew was Thomas Tallys hyght,
In honest vertuous life he did excell.
He served long tyme in Chappall with grete prayse,
Fower Sovereynes reygnes, a thing not often seen,
I mean Kyng Henry and Prynce Edward's dayes,
Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our Quene.
He maryed was, though children he had none,
And lyved in love full thre and thirty yeres
With loyal spouse, whose name yclypt was Jone,
Who here entombd him company now bears.
As he did lyve, so also did he dy,
In myld and quyet sort, O! happy man!
To God full oft for mercy did he cry,
Wherefore he lyves, let Death do what he can.

Here was also a monument to commemorate the learned Lambard, who was buried in the old church, August 1601; as was his son, Sir Multon Lambard, in 1634: the monument has since been removed to Sevenoaks.

the hospital, for the benefit of the charity, in 1737; it is held on Wednesday and Saturday.

We cannot account for Chaucer's characteristic of this town in the following line:

"Lo Greenwiche, that many a shrew is in."

But we can say to its honour, that it has been the usual place for landing of royal personages on various occasions: her royal highness Augusta, princess of Saxe Gotha, had here her first interview with Frederick, prince of Wales, the father of his majesty George III. Here also her august grand-daughter, her royal highness princess Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, princess of Wales, landed previously to her nuptials with her consort, the prince, on the 8th of April, 1795.

Near the town of Greenwich stood for many years a magazine for gunpowder, in which frequently were deposited from six to eight thousand barrels. The apparent danger it was exposed to of being blown up by treachery, lightning, or other accidents, arising from its defenceless situation and ruinous condition, and the extensive and scarcely repairable damage which the explosion of such a quantity of gunpowder might have been attended with, not only to that part of the town nearest to it, but to the royal palace and the magnificent hospital there, and which might even by the shock affect the dock-yards and store-houses both at Deptford and Woolwich, and even the cities of London and Westminster, as well as the banks of the river on both shores, and the navigation upon it, occasioned, so long ago as in the year 1718, an application to parliament for the removal of the magazine to some safer and more convenient place; and his majesty king George I. was pleased then to give orders to the officers of ordnance to remove it. But, no provision being made for purchasing land to build another, and to defray necessary expences, nothing was done in it; and the old magazine grew more and more dangerous and out of repair. In the year 1750, the application to parliament was renewed, when his late majesty gave orders

orders for an estimate of the expences to be laid before the house; which was done in 1754, together with a survey, recommending a proper place, &c. The removal, in the year 1760, was solicited with such proper effect, that an act passed for that purpose in the beginning of the same year.

BLACKHEATH. About midway up the hill, leading from Deptford to Blackheath, and between two and three hundred yards from the main road, on the north side, a singular *Excavation*, or *Cavern*, was discovered in the year 1780. The entrance is on the side of the hill, by steps descending about fifty feet; which leads into a range of seven irregular chambers, or apartments, cut out of a stratum of solid chalk, and communicating with each other by arched avenues. The roof in two of those chambers has fallen in, probably from the chalk having been left too weak to support the sand forming the immediate superstratum, and which having partly fallen with each roof, has left a kind of dome of considerable height over both chambers, in extent: but the general measurement may, perhaps, be stated at from twelve, or fifteen, to thirty-six or forty feet, both in length and width. In the furthest chamber is a well, twenty-seven feet deep, which formerly supplied very fine water, but has been greatly altered in taste, through the putting down of a new pump. The extreme depth of the lower part of the cavern from the surface of the ground, and its length from the entrance, are supposed to be about one hundred and seventy feet. From the well at the extremity of this singular excavation, it is probable, that the whole has at some distant period been used for the purpose of concealment*.

The *heath* is called *black* either from the colour of its soil, or *bleak*, from its situation. The air is keen, but this very circumstance certainly contributes to its healthiness, as well as does its eminence to its beauty.

We have before stated that the Watling Street led across

* Beauties of England and Wales, Vol. VII. p. 516.

this

this heath, in its course from London to Dover; we add that various Roman antiquities have been found here, particularly on the side nearest Greenwich. "At a small distance from the corner of the hedge upon the right," says Mr. Hasted, "where the road to Dover, and that to Lee, parts, are remains of three *Barrows*, in one of which, some bones have been found." In 1710, there were dug up here a great many urns, and among them, two of an unusual form, the one globular, the other cylindrical; both of a fine red clay. The cylindrical one was about eighteen inches in length, and contained a great quantity of ashes, and also six or seven coins, much obliterated; but on two of them, the names of the emperors Claudius, and Gallienus, could be distinguished. The globular urn was about six feet, three inches, in circumference, in its widest part; and contained ashes: below the rim, at the mouth, were the words MARCUS AURELIUS IIII. rudely scratched. A glass urn is also mentioned, by Dr. Plot, to have been found on this heath, in a bed of hard gravel.

Blackheath, as above-mentioned, was the head quarters of the Danes; it was the scene of one battle against the rebels in the reign of Henry VII. and was occupied by the camps of the prior insurgents Wat Tyler, and Jack Cade: it has also been the usual place of ceremonial meetings and triumphal processions; and it was in the present reign a scene of the grateful offering of loyalty by the citizens of London, to the monarch of a beloved nation, against the invasive threats of a vindictive enemy.

On the 18th of May, 1804, took place the grand ceremony of presenting the colours by the corporation of London to the loyal London volunteers, in the person of JOHN PERRING, Esq. lord mayor.

At five o'clock in the morning, a flag was hoisted from the upper gallery of St. Paul's, as a signal for the regiments that were to have their colours presented, as well as those to keep the ground, to hold themselves in readiness to embark.

At

At a quarter before nine the earl of Harrington arrived at the Mansion House, accompanied by lady Harrington, lord Petersham, and lady Anne Maria Stanhope, and his staff. About the same time arrived the sheriffs of London. The whole party immediately set off to the Tower Stairs, in procession, preceded by the lord mayor's carriage and six horses. Having reached the waterside, the earl of Harrington and the lord mayor alighted, and repaired to the governor of the Tower, where he met his royal highness the duke of York, and his four aids-de-camp, with whom they returned, and embarked on board the lord mayor's barge, (under a royal salute) from the Tower Stairs. They were followed by a committee of the corporation, who had the colours in charge, and the staff of the commander in chief.

The volunteer regiments were ready by eight o'clock, when the signal was given for the embarkation, which was quickly obeyed. The first, second, fourth, fifth, and sixth, embarked at the King's Stairs, at the Tower; the seventh, eighth, and eleventh, at Custom House Quay; and the ninth and tenth, at the stairs next the Steel Yard, above London Bridge. They moved on in the following order:

Four guns-boats, led by commodore Lucas.
The lord mayor's barge.
Two city barges with the committee; and one hundred and twenty-nine troop boats, carrying
the ten regiments.

In this order they proceeded down the river, the ships being, in compliment to the day, dressed with the colours of all nations, and most of them, as well as the different corps along shore, saluting with cannon as they passed, until the leading boats came to Greenwich.

The company in the lord mayor's barge landed at the centre stairs, and were received at the governor's house, until it was time to repair to the Heath. The other city barges landed their company at the same place.

The

The gun-boats and fencibles having moored, the corps were landed, under a discharge of great guns and musketry.

On their arrival at the bottom of Greenwich Hill, the whole formed into a kind of close column, in order to proceed to Blackheath. The river fencibles, under the command of commodore Lucas, assisted by a detachment of the Westminster light horse, formed an opening through the crowd, from the bottom of the hill, to the gate leading on to the Heath. The committee led the van, preceded by a band, with the ten pair of colours, and standards for the cavalry. On their arrival at the top of the hill, they drew up on the right of the gate, and the regiments passed them in companies, according to seniority of number, headed by his royal highness the duke of York, attended by his staff, to the Heath, and took up their ground, which extended for full two miles, being the whole extremity of the spot.

They being now in full readiness to receive the lord mayor, committee, and attendants, his royal highness dispatched an aid-de-camp, to acquaint the mayor and members of the corporation that the troops were ready to receive them; on which his lordship proceeded to the centre of the troops, when, on a gun being fired, the whole line presented arms, officers saluted, drums beat, &c. On another gun being fired, a standard guard, from the London volunteer cavalry, and the grenadiers of each corps, accompanied by the ensigns who were to receive the colours, and preceded by their respective bands, advanced to a position which lord Harrington had marked out for them in the centre, and where his royal highness and the lord mayor had placed themselves. The ten companies of grenadiers, and the standard guard of the cavalry, formed a circle round them, in which were, her royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales, the lord mayor's party, and from six to seven hundred persons of rank and distinction.

The colours were now unfurled, and consecrated in the most solemn manner; after which the ensigns came forward, and, kneeling down, received them, with a speech from the

right honourable the lord mayor *; which being concluded, the ensigns rose by command, and placed themselves, with their colours, in the centre of their respective companies, who faced to the right about, and marched in ordinary time to their regiments.

On the colours being paraded in front of each regiment, the word was given, to form circle of battalions, when the commanding officer of each addressed his regiment in a short speech on the occasion.

* Speech of the lord mayor, on the presentation of the colours:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot but consider myself peculiarly fortunate in being called on by my official situation to discharge a duty so gratifying as that which on the present occasion has devolved on me.

"Gentlemen, It would be a vain attempt for me to describe the sensation to which this sublime spectacle gives birth. Powers far superior to mine could not do justice to the scene which here presents itself——could pay but an inadequate tribute of applause to these gallant and patriotic bands, who, roused by the voice of honour, yield their pleasures and their occupations a willing sacrifice at the shrine of their country. Yes; it remained for the present age to prove that the citizens of London inherit the same ardent spirit—glow with the same devotion to the sacred cause of Freedom and Independence, as distinguished their immortal ancestors, who, in the proudest periods of Britain's fame, were still most conspicuous in the career of glory. It was reserved for the present age to prove the falsehood of the imputation, that the Genius of Commerce had subdued the fire of freedom in our breasts, and to evince that those who by civilization and industry best learn to acquire wealth—by their intrepidity and exertions best know how to preserve it.

"Gentlemen, To your perseverance and attention, as well as to the order of those you command, are to be attributed their high state of discipline and appearance. Your own feelings, and the approbation of your country, form the most honourable, and I am sure, to you the most gratifying reward.

"Gentlemen, I am presenting to you the colours, a tribute of the gratitude of your fellow citizens, and the best mark of their attachment to their brethren in arms. Allow me to say, I rely with confidence that you will receive them as the most sacred deposit which can be entrusted to your care; and that, as the city of London is the first in the empire, its citizens will be the first to afford a bright example of devotion in a cause of which they have already shewn themselves so worthy."

The corps here gave three cheers, and being, by another signal gun, thrown into line, they fired three vollies of battalions, from right to left of the line.

On another signal gun being fired, the whole line wheeled backwards by companies, and by a similar signal stepped forward in ordinary time to pass the royal party, &c. in review order. Her royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales was in a close carriage; she stood at the window, and returned each salute with a wave of her hand from her bosom, in a very attractive manner.

This spectacle was the most interesting which had for a long time been witnessed, and afforded infinite gratification to thousands of spectators.

This heath is skirted with the villas of her ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES; and her august mother, her SERENE HIGHNESS THE DUTCHESS OF BRUNSWICK, his majesty's eldest sister. The princess's villa is an irregular stuccoed brick building, on the west side of Greenwich Park. The house had been inhabited by the duke of Buccleugh, and his lady's father the late duke of Montagu, from whom the avenue was denominated MONTAGU WALK.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, so called from having been formerly the residence of the celebrated earl of Chesterfield, is now the property of Richard Hulse, Esq. held by lease from the crown. Mr. Hulse has a fine picture gallery, containing the works of the most eminent antient masters, and among other portraits, those of Philip, the seventh earl of Pembroke, by Vandyke; and Sir John Coke, secretary of state to Charles I. by Jansen.

Near this is the house which is rendered famous for having been the occasional residence of the immortal general WOLFE; now the residence of Mr. Helton.

Adjoining to the house of the countess dowager of Dartmouth*, is an elegant chapel, which was rebuilt by the late

* In digging in the earl's garden, a few years since, at about one foot below the gravel, which here forms the natural surface of the heath, several

late lord, and hath public service in it three times a week, for the benefit of the neighbourhood. On the north side of the great road, near the five mile stone, behind a pleasant grove, is a row of genteel houses, called Chocolate Row, from the house where the assembly is kept. At the west end of those houses, is a delightful lawn, named The Point, from which is one of the richest prospects that the imagination of the poet or painter can conceive. At the north-east corner of the heath, and almost joining to Maize Hill, are Vanbrugh Fields, so called from Sir John Vanbrugh, who erected upon this spot some buildings in a peculiar taste, designed to resemble a fortification with towers, battlements, and other military appearances. There is also a gateway of a like construction, under which you pass in your approach to them. One of these whimsical houses was lately the habitation of lord Tyrawley, who sold it Mr. Charles Brett; it is now inhabited by Mr. Halford.

The greatest ornament of Blackheath, was the magnificent seat of Sir Gregory Page. It consisted of a centre, united to two wings by a colonnade; and was adorned with masterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto-relievos. Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this seat to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, who took the name and arms of Page. Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an act of parliament, the house and grounds were sold in the same manner to John Cator, Esq of Beckenham, for 22,550*l.* This gentleman sold it again by auction, in a very different way; all the materials, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in separate lots*.

On

veral Roman urns were found, an account of which was communicated by the earl of Dartmouth to the society of antiquaries; the urns were presented to the British Museum.

* The remains of this noble seat, now a melancholy shell, may remind the reader of Canons, near Edgeware, the once princely palace of the princely Chandos, which rose and disappeared in less than half a century! Similar was the fate of Eastbury in Dorsetshire, a magnificent seat,

On the south side of Blackheath lies the village of LEE; in which, on the north side of the street, is an old seat of the Boon family, with the remains of a grove, and a piece of water in the ground adjoining; near which is the mansion of lady Dacre. The shortest road from London to Maidstone is through Lee village. On the summit of the hill next the heath stands the antient church of Lee; within which are some curious monuments to the memory of the family of ANSLEY. The churchyard is neat, much ornamented with costly monuments of statuary and black marble; exposed to all the inclemency of the open air and winter storms; among them is that of the great astronomer, Dr. EDMUND HALLEY, with an inscription of some length in Latin. Sir SAMUEL FLUDYER, bart. lord mayor of London, 1761, when he entertained the royal family at Guildhall. His niece married the right honourable TREVOR CHARLES ROPER, LORD DACRE, a most exemplary character, whose monument is also here. In this cemetery rest the remains of Mr. THOMAS SPENCER, the famous horse painter, and WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq. the celebrated comedian.

In the church, on the north of the communion-table, is a stately arched monument of alabaster, supported with columns of grey marble of the Corinthian order. The rectory house, and that of Thomas Edlyne, Esq. on the eminence, near the church, command from every side of them very pleasing views, the adjacent grounds being highly improved, and the near and distant prospects enriched with seats, farm houses, towns and villages; the Kentish and Dulwich hills in the front, Blackheath and Greenwich Park behind; with an extensive view over London and West-

which cost 100,000l. It was built by the famous George Bubb Dodington. This seat, on his death, devolved on the late earl Temple, who lent it to his brother, Mr. Henry Grenville, on whose death, the earl offered to give 200l. a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the proposal not being accepted, he determined to pull it down, and the materials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber and glazier's work.

minster,

minster, and of the Middlesex hills, which bound the horizon to the north-west. The manor of Lee came from the last earl of Rockingham to lord Sondes.

RECTOR OF EMINENCE. The honourable HENRY REGINALD COURTENAY, LL.D. prebendary of Rochester, which he resigned; rector of St. George, Hanover Square; and successively bishop of Bristol and Exeter. Died 1803.

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the east side of Blackheath, for the support of decayed merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, bart. a Turkey merchant, previously to his death, which happened in 1708. The principal building is of brick, with two small wings. The entrance is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment, over which rises a turret, with a dial: the inner square is surrounded with piazzas. The chapel is neatly wainscotted, and has an altar-piece. This structure Sir John erected at a small distance from his own habitation of Old Court, and endowed it, after his lady's decease, with his whole estate, to the value of about 1300*l. per annum*; and placed here twelve decayed Turkey merchants during his life-time. Lady Morden, however, finding that the share allotted her by Sir John's will was insufficient for her support, on account of a diminution in the value of the estate, was obliged to reduce the number of pensioners to four. Upon her death, the whole estate coming to the college, the number was increased; and the number not being limited, it is to be encreased as the estate will afford. The building will conveniently hold forty decayed merchants. The treasurer has 40*l. per annum*; the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a-day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at first a salary of 30*l. per annum*, which lady Morden augmented to 60*l.* at her death. This lady was, in other respects, a benefactress of the college, and the trustees placed a statue of her in a niche adjoining to that of her husband. The pensioners have each an annual stipend of 20*l.* They have a common table in the hall; and each has two convenient rooms, with a cellar. The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college; and, except in case

case of sickness, no other persons are to reside or lodge there. No person can be admitted as a pensioner under sixty years of age. Seven trustees of the corporation of Turkey merchants have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of pensioners.

The rev. Moses Browne, author of 'Piscatory Eclogues,' 'All-Bedevilled,' and other pieces, was a chaplain to this college, and was buried here, at the age of eighty-two, in September, 1787. The manor-farm of Old Court, which is supposed to have been the original site of the manor of Greenwich, was one of the estates bequeathed to this foundation by Sir John Morden; who having purchased the unexpired term of a lease of it from the heirs of Sir William Boreman, in 1699, procured, in the same year, a grant from the crown, of the perpetuity*.

WOODLAND HOUSE, is the villa of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. on the north side of Blackheath, toward Charlton. It is faced with a beautiful stucco. The front has a handsome portico, enriched on each side by elegant statues, representing the young Apollo and the Dancing Faun. Immediately over each niche is a circular basso-relievo, with a semicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a paddock, and command the same beautiful prospect as Westcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill, and the Thames. The interior is fitted up in a handsome stile; among the pictures is Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Venus, by the some artist; a beautiful landscape, by Cuyp; and a portrait of Sir Peter Paul Rubens, by Vandyke. The botanic garden has been greatly improved, by extensive collections of curious plants and heaths.

Other seats on Blackheath, are East Combe, and West Combe; the latter, originally belonging to the Abbey of Westminster, came into the family of John Lambard, alderman of London, 1553, whose son, WILLIAM LAMBARD, Esq. made it his residence. It was latterly the retirement of the duchess of Bolton, (formerly Miss Lavinia

* Lysons, Hasted, Beauties of England, &c.

Fenton

Fenton, and Gay's Polly Peacham, when the Beggar's Opera was first performed). The dutchess died here in 1760.

CHARLTON is a village situated to the north of Blackheath, and near the six mile stone. The manor, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was divided into two moities, and held by two brothers. William I. gave the whole to the bishop of Baieux. It afterwards was possessed by Robert Bloet, bishop of Lincoln, 1092; he bestowed it on the prior and monks of Bermondsey. At the suppression it came to the crown. James I. in 1604, granted it in fee to John earl of Mar, who, in 1606, sold it to Sir James Erskine for 2000*l.*; it was resold next to Sir Adam Newton, who died in 1629; he empowered his executors to enlarge and beautify Charlton church, leaving a sum of money on purpose; and, by a faithful performance of his will, they made it one of the neatest parish churches in the county. This gentleman was one of the preceptors and secretary to Henry, the eldest son of king James; and, after the death of that promising youth, was made treasurer to Charles prince of Wales, and his secretary for that district. He was installed dean of Durham, on September 17, 1606, and held that dignity till the year 1620, when he resigned it. King James, when he created Sir Adam Newton a baronet, granted to him also the manor of Charlton. The stately mansion, which is visible from the road, was built by him. It is a noble structure, with four turrets on the top. In the dining room, according to Dr. Plot, was formerly a marble chimney-piece, so exquisitely polished, that lord Downe could see in it a robbery committed on Shooter's Hill, and, upon this discovery, the servants were sent out, who apprehended the robber. Before the court yard of this house is a row of cypress tress, which seem to be of great age, and are perhaps the oldest in England; beyond these is a small park, which joins to Woolwich Common. This house was some years ago the seat of Sir William Langhorn, bart. and afterwards of that truly worthy nobleman, the late earl of Egmont. This

estate, in right of his wife, was vested in Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of East Bourne, Sussex, bart. who died in 1798; his widow consequently is the present possessor. It was for some time the residence of the princess of Wales. One of the priors of Bermondsey obtained from king Henry III. a grant for a weekly market, with a fair yearly, upon the eve of Trinity Sunday, and two days after, for vessels and instruments of horn. The former has been disused for upwards of a century, and the latter transferred to St. Luke's day. It was formerly the scene of dissipation and riot by London apprentices and servants; but Horn Fair was partially suppressed in 1768, and does not at present exhibit any of its former absurdities. A sermon is preached in the church on that day; that fabric being dedicated to St. Luke. Within the church are several memorials for Sir Adam Newton, and other lords of the manor; brigadier-general Richards; viscountess Armagh; Sir William Langhorn, bart. her husband; besides painted shields in the windows. Tradition indeed ascribes the origin of this fair to king John, who being hunting near Charlton, and separated from his attendants, entered a cottage, the mistress of which was very handsome, whom he debauched. Being detected by the husband, he was obliged to make him compensation by a grant of land from this place to Cuckold's Point, and he at the same time established a fair.

Eastward of Charlton church is an elegant villa, erected about the year 1720, by the earl of Cholmondeley. Its situation is picturesque, and the views from it are extensive and beautiful.

Hanging Wood joins this estate, through which there is a pleasant walk to Woolwich; near the end of the wood is a large and deep sand pit. "In this pit," says Mr. Lysons, "the first stratum is gravel, which varies according to the surface of the ground, from five, or six, to about fifteen feet in depth: beneath are various strata of clay, gravel, loam, and marl, running parallel; being altogether between thirty and forty feet, which cover a bed of sand of forty-three feet in depth. In the stratum of marl are found prodigious

prodigious numbers of extraneous fossils. This vein is about six or eight feet thick; and the shells in it are so numerous, and lie so close, that, as Woodward jusly observes, the mass is almost wholly composed of them, there being only a very little marl interposed *. These shells consist of a great variety of univalves and bivalves, as *conchæ*, *ostreæ*, *buccinæ*, &c. They are very brittle, and for the most part resemble those found at Tours, in France, and at Hordwell Cliff, in Hampshire: some of them are impregnated with mundic. Below the church is a chalk pit, in which *echini* and other extraneous fossils are found." †

Adjoining to Charlton is the extraparochial hamlet, formerly the parish, of Kidbrook; this was part of the possessions of the priory of St. Mary Overie, in Southwark; at the dissolution of which, this parish came to the crown. It gave the title of baron to Sir William Hervey, one of the distinguished commanders of the English fleet in 1588; he was created in 1628, baron Hervey of Kidbrook. The manor is at present the property of lord Eliot, and the manor house is a farm. The antient church has been demolished upwards of two hundred years.

WOOLWICH.

The learned Camden calls this "the Mother Dock of England," and it is supposed to be the most antient naval arsenal in this kingdom. In the third year of the reign of Henry VIII. the great ship called "The Harry Grace de Dieu," was built here; and during the reign of queen Elizabeth, that monarch honoured Woolwich with her presence at the launching of the ship of war which went by her name.

Antiently Woolwich was but a small fishing town, liable, on account of its situation, to the inundations of the Thames, before an embankment took place. By the Saxons it was denominated *Hulvic*, signifying *the habitation, or street on the creek*.

* Woodward on Fossils, vol. i. p. 42, of the Catalogue.
† Environs of London, IV. p. 324. *Note.*

It appears by the confirmation by Edward the Confessor, of the gift of Elthruda of the manor of Lewisham to the abbey of Ghent, that Woolwich was considered as one of the appendages to that manor; but in the roll of military fees taken in the seventh year of Edward I. this town is not mentioned as part of that domain, but as forming part of the manor of Eltham, held by that king.

By referring to Domesday Book we obſerve, that "Among the possesions of Hamo, the sheriff, he held in the half of the lath of Sudtone in Greaviz hundred, sixty-three acres of arable land, which belonged to him in Wulviz, which William Accipitrarius (or the falconer) held of Edward the Confessor. There were on the estate eleven bordarii, who paid a rent of forty-one pence; and the whole was worth three pounds."

This was an estate denominated the manor of Southall, alias Woolwich, and not the principal manor of Woolwich, which is coextensive with the parish, and is held of the crown by Sir John Gregory Shaw, bart. in right of his ancestors as lessees under the crown of the manors of Eltham and W wich; to the manor of Woolwich belong a court leet and court baron, separate from Eltham, at which the jury appoint the two constables and all tasters for the town and parish; and in the court baron the tenants are all free tenants.

The manor of Southall was held about the beginning of the reign of Edward I. by Gilbert de Marico, who assumed that name from his possessions in the marshes. He held it of Warren de Munchensi, baron of Swanscampe; it was afterwards held, in the same manner, by Sabina de Windlesore, till about the seventeenth of Edward II. when it was again held of the crown, which had then the possession of the barony of Munchensi. It came in succession to Sir John de Poultney, (ancestor of Pultney, the great earl of Bath, in the reign of George II.) four times lord mayor of London, who was much in favour with Edward III. in whose family it remained, till it came to William Chichele, sheriff in 1404, afterwards alderman of London, and

WOOLWICH.

youngest brother of archbishop Chichele. Through various descents it came by sale to the family of Bowater; and, with the manor of Jeffrys, is in the present possession of that family, though subordinate to the royal manor of Eltham.

The DOCK YARD has, in many instances, the preference to most others in the kingdom; the largest ships may ride in safety near the town; the Thames being remarkably deep, and, at high water, nearly a mile broad. The yard has been progressively enlarged, from the time of its establishment; and includes a space of five furlongs in length, and one broad; in which are two dry docks, several slips, three mast-ponds, a smith's shop, with forges for making anchors, a model loft, storehouses of various descriptions, mast-houses, sheds for timber, dwellings for the different officers, and other buildings. The whole, as in Deptford, is under the immediate inspection of the Navy Board. The resident officers are a clerk of the checque, a storekeeper, a master shipwright, and his assistants, a clerk of the survey, a master attendant, a surgeon, &c. The number of artificers and labourers, is between three and four thousand. Several very fine first and second-rate ships have been built here, as well as many third-rates and frigates: to which will shortly be added the lord Nelson, of one hundred and ten guns; and the Venerable, of seventy-four. The ill-fated Royal George, which sunk at Spithead, with the brave admiral Kempenfelt, and upwards of four hundred of her crew, besides two hundred women, was built here in 1751; as was the Sovereign of the seas, in the reign of Charles the First. This ship, which was the largest that had then been built in England, was one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven tons burthen. The Dutch are said to have called her the "Golden Devil," from the havock which her cannon made among their seamen. She was curiously ornamented by carving, gilding, and emblematical devices, designed by Haywood, the dramatist, who described her, in a quarto tract, which accompanied an engraving on two plates by

Payne, published in 1637, the year she was launched. In this description, her length is stated at one hundred and twenty-eight feet, and her breadth at forty-eight: she had three flush decks, a forecastle, half-deck, quarter-deck, and round-house; and carried one hundred and seventy-six pieces of ordnance: she had five lanthorns, one of which would contain eleven persons standing upright; and eleven anchors, the largest weighing four thousand four hundred pounds.

The largest cables for men of war are made in an extensive ROPE WALK, and on the lower part of the town is GUNPACK, containing vast quantities of cannon for the use of the navy, in tiers; there are often laid up eight thousand pieces of ordnance, besides innumerable mortars, shells, and other implements of destruction.

The *military* and *civil branches* of the OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, have subsisted since the reign of George I. in this place, and have been very instrumental in its rapid increase of population. The nature of this institution has been so amply detailed in various publications, that it would be improper to dwell on the subject.

The *Foundery* for cannon, was originally at the back of Upper Moorfields, near Windmill Hill, at a place used afterwards as a Dissenting chapel by Mr. John Wesley. A dreadful accident happening there in consequence of recasting some cannon, in 1716, which had been previously mentioned by Mr. Andrew Schalch, a Swiss, from his experience in casting metals; that gentleman was sought out by public advertisement, and he was told that "the Board of Ordnance had it in contemplation to erect a new foundery at a distance from the metropolis, and that through the representation which had been made of his ability, they offered him a commission to make choice of any spot within twelve miles of London, for the erection of such a building, (having proper reference to the extensive nature of the works, and carriage of the heavy materials,) and also to engage him as superintendent of the whole concern."

This

This proposal was too advantageous not to be readily accepted by Schalch, who immediately began his search for a proper place for the new establishment; and having inspected various spots, at length fixed on the Warren at Woolwich, as the most eligible situation. Here the new foundery was erected; and the first specimens of ordnance cast by Mr. Schalch, were so highly approved, that he was fixed in the situation of master founder, and continued to hold that office for about sixty years, when he retired to Charlton, having been assisted during the latter part of that term, by his nephew, Mr. Lewis Gaschlin; who, though more than eighty years old, is still employed in the arsenal, as principal modeller for the military repository. Mr. Schalch died in 1776, when about the age of ninety, and lies buried in the churchyard in this town: he had one daughter, who was married to general Belford, of the artillery. Some of the largest mortars now remaining in the arsenal, were cast under his direction, and have his name upon them. His attention, and scientific knowledge, were so successfully exerted, that not a single accident happened amidst all the hazardous processes in which he was engaged during the very long period they were directed by him*. Thus rose the ROYAL ARSENAL, so stiled by his majesty George III.

The LABORATORY is under the care of a comptroller, and subordinate officers, and is appropriated for the making cartridges and fireworks for the use of the navy. The other structures in the arsenal are storehouses, workshops, in one of which is a *planing machine*, and offices of various descriptions. The number of artificers, labourers, and boys, employed in the various departments, is about three thousand; exclusive of the convicts, for several offences against the public, belonging to one of the Hulks, which is stationed on the river, opposite to the arsenal: the other hulk lies before the dock yard. The convicts amount to about nine hundred; they are generally employed in the

* Beauties of England; extracted from Mr. Moser's Vestiges. &c.

most

most laborious offices, as pile-driving, &c. under the care of proper persons*.

The ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY is also under the comptrol of the Board of Ordnance; the master-general being always considered the governor of the academy, which is conducted at present by a professor of mathematics; a professor of fortification; a professor of chemistry; mathematical masters; arithmetic, and other masters in the several branches of elegant education.

Though the building was erected about the year 1719, for the accommodation of the various branches of this establishment, the arrangements do not seem to have taken place till 1741, when George the Second, by warrants, dated on the thirtieth of April, and the eighteenth of November, directed the establishment to be for instructing persons belonging to the military part of the ordnance, in the several branches of the mathematics, fortifications, &c. proper to qualify them for the service of artillery, and the office of engineers†. Many improvements have been made in the institution, which has been particularly fortunate in the abilities of its mathematical professors; the first of whom, though prior to the regular establisment of the academy, was the rev. Dr. Derham. In 1743, Mr. Simpson was appointed. The present professor is the learned and venerable Charles Hutton, D. C. L. and F. R. S. The number of masters has been gradually increased with that of the pupils, who are called Cadets, and are of the most respectable families, amounting to about three thousand. "They must be four feet nine nches high at their admission, and sufficiently instructed in Latin grammar, and fractional arithmetic, to pass an examination; a further recommendation is a knowledge of the French tongue; the age of admission is from fourteen to sixteen, to which they are limited. An annual stipend of 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* is immediately allowed to each of the young

* Beauties of England; extracted from Mr. Moser's Vestiges, &c.

† Hutton's Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary, Vol. I.

gentlemen,

gentlemen, as a sufficiency for every necessary, except linen. The new buildings for the academy have been recently erected by Mr. Wyatt, in a castellated form, at the expence of 150,000*l.* is furnished with a hall, and suitable apartments; it extends to the length of two hundred yards, and the principal front is towards the north.

"There is one particular in the design of this edifice," observes Mr. Brayley, in his description of this place*, "which demands the severest reprehension. The inner extremities of the teaching rooms nearly unite in the middle of the building, but are prevented from actually doing so, by a staircase ascending from below, and opening into a small apartment, so disposed, that any person stationed in it, can overlook every part of the teaching rooms, as well the stations of the professors, as the desks of the scholars! This illiberal attempt to introduce a system of espionage into a national establishment, forcibly reminds a spectator, of general Bentham's plans for a penitentiary house, wherein the keeper's room was to be in the centre, and the other apartments so disposed in *radii*, that he could look into every one, whilst himself remained concealed: to the honour of the magistracy, this design is said to have been rejected, because, "inconsistent with the principles of British jurisprudence, and uncongenial to the feelings of Englishmen." How striking the contrast! The professors are all men of liberal education and talent; and ought to be fully confided in, with respect to their sedulous application to the duties of their respective stations. If their conduct should really evince that they are undeserving of such confidence, let them be discharged; but let them not be irritated, and debased, by being rendered subject to answer accusations of which they know not the author."

The situation of this structure is on WOOLWICH COMMON, which commands an extensive and grand view down the river Thames: here is also seated THE BARRACKS. The *Old Barracks* belonging to Woolwich were built in 1706.

* Beauties of England, Vol. VII. p. 535.

Those

Those we are now describing were constructed from the year 1783 to 1794; and consist of a principal front, which extends nearly four hundred, by a depth of two hundred and ninety yards, in which are six ranges of brick buildings, united by an ornamental centre of stone, with Doric columns, the royal arms, and military trophies; four lower buildings fill up the divisions between each range: these have also stone fronts, with Doric colonnades, and a ballustrade above. These contain a library, and book room, for the officers, a mess room, a guard room, and a chapel; but the interior of the latter is unfinished, and is intended to contain one thousand persons. The new RIDING SCHOOL is erected of brick, from grand designs by Wyatt, on the model of an antient temple: length about fifty yards, breadth, twenty-one. The whole depth of the buildings, from the front of the barracks, runs nearly parallel with that of the new Military Academy.

The following will give an idea of the mode of quartering in these barracks:

FRONT RANGE, *right wing*. Quarters for the garrison, quarter-master, fourteen captains, and twenty-four lieutenants. *Left wing*. Quarters for brigade major, fourteen captains, and twenty-four lieutenants. HORSE BARRACKS; quarters for thirty-two lieutenants.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS. FRONT RANGE; right and left wings, when complete, will contain one thousand one hundred and fifty-two men; when over complete, one thousand three hundred and forty-four. HORSE BARRACKS; east and west squares, when complete, will contain eight hundred and seven men; when over complete, nine hundred and two. LOFT BARRACKS; east and west squares will contain, when complete, four hundred and forty-eight men; when over complete, four hundred and fify-six. GUN DRIVER BARRACKS; *rear rank*, six hundred men, &c. In 1807, the total amounted to four thousand two hundred and forty-eight men.

The PARISH CHURCH of Woolwich, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious brick building, with stone

stone copings, window frames, &c. and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a plain square tower at the west end, in which are eight musical bells. This edifice was rebuilt between the years 1726 and 1740, at an expence of about 6500*l.* three thousand of which were granted under the act of queen Anne for building fifty new churches; the rest was defrayed by collections by brief, voluntary contributions, and legacies. The interior is fitted up in the Grecian style; and on the north, south and west sides, are galleries, supported on Ionic columns. In the west gallery is a good organ. In the chancel is a mural monument to the memory of DANIEL WISEMAN, Esq. who died clerk of the cheque at Deptford, in 1738-9, at the age of sixty-five: he bequeathed 1000*l.* toward the finishing of the church, and lies buried in the church-yard. Against the north wall is a memorial for captain RICHARD LEAKE, master gunner of England, and ELIZABETH, his wife; the parents of admiral Sir John Leake: the former died in 1696, aged sixty-seven; the latter in 1695, aged sixty-four. In the church-yard are several tombs in memory of lieutenants and captains of the royal artillery.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. THOMAS LINDSAY, progressively bishop of Killaloe and Raphoe, and archbishop of Armagh. PHILIP STUBBS, afterwards chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and archdeacon of St. Alban's. Sir PETER RIVERS GAY, bart. rector of Chelmsford, Essex, and prebendary of Winchester.

Woolwich contains also six meeting houses; one Presbyterian, two Anabaptist, and three for Methodists.

The Almshouse was founded for five poor widows, by Sir Martin Bowes, who, by his will in 1562, gave to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths in London, certain lands and tenements, charged, among various other charities, with the annual payment of 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* to the five poor folk in his almshouses. They now receive 25*l.* yearly, besides coals, and other articles. The Boys School was founded under the will of Mrs. Mary Wiseman, who, in 1758, left 1000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, for the

educating, clothing and apprenticing of six poor orphan boys, sons of shipwrights, who have served their apprenticeship in the Dock-yard: the original endowment has been augmented to 1750*l.* by vesting some part of the interest in the funds; and eight boys are now educated, &c. on this establishment. The Girls School was built and endowed from a bequest made by Mrs. Ann Withers, in 1753, of 100*l.* in money, and 1100*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, for the purpose of teaching thirty poor girls to read, and to work with their needle.

The parish of Woolwich have also a right to send three boys to the grammar school at Lewisham.

Shooter's Hill joins Woolwich Common, from the summit of which is a fine view of London, and Essex, Surrey, and even part of Sussex; the Thames also exhibiting here a magnificent appearance. There is a handsome inn and gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. Here the London archers performed their exercises upon grand occasions; whence its name of Shooter's Hill, on which begins a chalky soil, much overgrown with coppice wood, which is cut for faggots and bavins, and used to be sent by water in vast quantities to London, till coal fires began to be made in the upper rooms of taverns. Before the road was widened on the east side of this hill, which was in 1739, many more robberies were committed on it than since. The spring on the top constantly overflows the well, and is not frozen in the sharpest winters. To this hill king Henry VIII. and his queen Catharine, came, in very great splendour, one May-day, from Greenwich, and were received by two hundred archers, clad all in green, with a captain, personating Robin Hood, who first shewed the king the skill of his archers in shooting; after which the ladies were conducted into the wood, and entertained with venison and wine in arbours and booths, adorned with fine pageants, &c. A scheme was lately in agitation to build a town here, and several houses were erected; but for want of encouragement the speculation did not succeed.

This was a spot of long continued notoriety, from the numerous robberies formerly committed here; and which were of such remote beginning, that Philipott, in the reign of James the First, observes, "they continue still to rob here by prescription." The steepness, and narrowness, of the antient road, and the shelter which the contiguous woods and coppices afforded, rendered it almost impossible for a passenger to escape being way-laid by the robbers, who even committed depredations at noon-day*. So early as the sixth of Richard the Second, measures were taken for improving the highway on this hill, when an order was issued by the crown, to "cut down the woods on each side of the road at Shetere's Held, leading from London to Rochester, which was become very dangerous to travellers, in compliance with the statute of Edward the First, for widening roads, where there were woods which afforded shelter for thieves." The steps then taken were, however, ineffectual; and it was not till the year 1739, that any very material improvement was made, when a road of greater width was laid out, under an act of parliament.

* Stow, in his Annals, mentions a cruel murder committed on this spot in the year 1573. A person named George Browne, was enamoured of the wife of a wealthy merchant of London, Mr. George Sanders. The wife, with the assistance of a Mrs. Drewry, encouraged her paramour to murder the innocent merchant, and his servant, as they went on foot to St. Mary Cray; the servant, however, though left for dead, with ten or eleven wounds, revived; and creeping on his hands and feet to Woolwich, was relieved, and gave ample evidence of the murderer. These associates employed a fellow named Roger Clements, but who they denominated "trusty Roger." He conveyed the intelligence of the murder to Mrs. Drewry, and she to Mrs. Sanders; they contrived to send him money for his flight; but the vigilance of the officers of queen Elizabeth, discovered the delinquent at Rochester, and he was arraigned and convicted at the court of Queen's Bench, Westminster Hall, and executed in Smithfield. The women and trusty Roger were also condemned and executed in the same place. Browne was hanged in chains near the place where he had committed the murder; and not long afterwards his brother, Anthony Brown, for some gross felonies, was committed to Newgate, whence he was removed and hanged at York.

Shooter's Hill was the temporary residence of Mr. BLOOMFIELD, author of *The Farmer's Boy*, and other celebrated poems, during a severe illness. On this occasion he expresses himself in the following manner:

To hide me from the public eye,
To keep the throne of Reason clear,
Amidst fresh air to breathe or die,
I took my staff and wander'd here.
Suppressing every sigh that heaves,
And coveting no wealth but thee,
I nestle in the honied leaves,
And hug my stolen Liberty.

On the brow of the hill is an elegant tower, surrounded by a neat plantation, on a sloping lawn, intersected by gravelled walks:

"This far seen monumental tow'r
Records th' achievements of the brave;
And Angria's subjugated pow'r,
Who plunder'd on the eastern wave."*

It

* Conagee Angria was a notorious freebooter belonging to the Morattoe pirates, who had declared war by sea and land against the Grand Mogul, because he had employed an admiral to protect his Mahometan subjects against their depredations. By means of his prowess during this war, Conagee Angria had raised himself from a private man to be not only commander in chief of the Morattoe fleet, but was intrusted with the government of Severndroog, one of the strongest holds belonging to the Saha Rajah, or king of the Morattoes; and having seduced others of his fellow subjects, set up a government against his sovereign along the sea coast, to the extent of one hundred and twenty miles, and an inland country of from twenty to thirty miles towards the mountains. The successors of this fortunate robber took the name of Angria, and so fortified themselves, that the rajah consented to let them have peaceable possession, upon acknowledging his sovereignty and paying a small tribute.

In the course of fifty years this state, by means of piracies exercised indiscriminately upon ships of all nations, had rendered itself so formidable to the European traders to India, that the British East India Company alone were compelled to keep up a maritime force at the annual expence of 50,000l. as a check upon Angria, and a protection to their ships and colonies.

Attempts

Drawn by Wassell & Engraved by Hay

The R. Hughson's Description of London

SEVEN DROOG CASTLE, SHOOTERS HILL.

The Property of Lord George Ratcliffe.

It certainly, exclusively of its singular situation, must be considered as an object of considerable interest, as commemorating a train of exploits of the highest moment to the

Attempts had frequently been made by different nations to overturn this piratical system; but Angria's successes had made him insolent; he threw off his allegiance to his sovereign, and slit the noses of his ambassadors who came to demand the tribute. Under these circumstances the rajah made proposals to the British to attack this common enemy with their united force. Commodore James, at that time commander in chief of the company's marine force, sailed on the 22d of March 1755, in the Protector, of forty-four guns, with a ketch of sixteen guns, and two bomb vessels; but such was the exaggerated opinion of Angria's strong holds, that the presidency instructed him not to expose the company's vessels to any risk by attacking them, but only to blockade the harbours whilst the Morattoe army carried on their operations by land. Three days after the Morattoe fleet, consisting of seven grabs and sixty gallivats, came out of Choul, having on board ten thousand land forces, and the fleets united proceeded to Comara Bay, where they anchored in order to permit the Morattoes to get their meal on shore, since they are prohibited by their religion from eating or washing at sea. Departing from hence they anchored again about fifteen miles to the north of Severndroog, when Rama-gee Punt with the troops disembarked, in order to proceed the rest of the way by land. Commodore James now receiving intelligence that the enemy's fleet lay at anchor in the harbour of Severndroog, represented to the admiral of the Morattoe fleet, that by proceeding immediately thither they might come upon them in the night, and so effectually blockade them in the harbour that few or none would be able to escape. The Morattoe seemed highly to approve the proposal, but had not authority enough over his officers to make any of them stir before the morning, when the enemy discovering them under sail, immediately slipped their cables and put to sea. The commodore then flung out the signal for a general chase; but as little regard was paid to this as to his former intention; for although the vessels of the Morattoes had hitherto sailed better than the English, such was their terror of Angria's fleet, that they all kept behind, and suffered the Protector to proceed alone almost out of their sight. The enemy on the other hand exerted themselves with uncommon industry, flinging overboard all their lumber to lighten their vessels, not only crowding all the sails they could bend, but also hanging up their garments, and even their turbans, to catch every breath of air. The Protector, however, came within gun-shot of some of the sternmost; but the evening approaching, commodore James gave over the chase, and returned to Severndroog, which he had passed several miles.

Here

the mercantile transactions of this country with the eastern world. A broad tablet of stone over the entrance has the following inscription:

This Building was erected M.DCC.LXXXIV. by the Representative of the late
SIR WILLIAM JAMES, BART.
To commemorate that gallant Officer's Achievements in the
EAST INDIES,
During his Command of the Company's Marine Forces in those Seas;
And in a particular Manner to record the Conquest of
The CASTLE of SEVENDROOG, on the COAST of MALABAR,
Which fell to his superior Valour and able Conduct,
On the 2d Day of April M.DCC.LV.

It

Here he found Rama-gee Punt with the army besieging, as they said, the three forts on the main land; but they were firing only from one gun, a four-pounder, at the distance of two miles, and even at this distance the troops did not think themselves safe without digging pits, in which they sheltered themselves covered up to the chin from the enemy's fire. The commodore judging from these operations, that they would never take the forts, determined to exceed the instructions which he had received from the presidency, rather than expose the English arms to the disgrace they would suffer, if an expedition, in which they were believed by Angria to have taken so great a share, should miscarry. The next day, the 2d of April, he began to cannonade and bombard the fort of Severndroog, situated on the island; but finding that the walls on the western side which he attacked, were mostly cut out of the solid rock, he changed his station to the north-east between the island and the main; where whilst one of his broadsides plied the north-east bastions of this fort, the other fired on fort Goa, the largest of those upon the main land. The bastions of Severndroog, however, were so high, that the Protector could only point her upper tier at them; but being anchored within a hundred yards, the musketry in the round tops drove the enemy from their guns, and by noon the parapet of the north-east bastion was in ruins; when a shell from one of the bomb-vessels set fire to a thatched house, which the garrison, dreading the Protector's musketry, were afraid to extinguish: the blaze spreading fiercely at this dry season of the year, all the buildings of the fort were soon in flames, and amongst them a magazine of powder blew up. On this disaster the inhabitants, men, women, and children, with the greatest part of the garrison, in all near one

It consists of three floors: in the lower room are various Indian weapons, armour, &c. brought as trophies from Sedroog Castle. The upper stories are neatly fitted up; on the cieling of the first is a series of views, in six compartments, of the relative situation of the fleet and fortress on the day of the assault. The summit is embattled, and has turrets at the angles. From the windows and roof, the prospects are uncommonly extensive, and very rich; they include a great part of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; with the river Thames, and the metropolis. This tower was erected by Lady James, who resided with her husband, Sir William James, at Park Place Farm, near Eltham. Their daughter and heiress married the late Thomas Boothby Parkyns, first lord Rancliffe, whose son, George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns, lord Rancliffe, has recently come of age, and is now owner of this building, and its surrounding grounds*.

one thousand persons, ran out of the fort, and embarking in seven or eight large boats, attempted to make their escape to fort Goa; but they were prevented by the English ketches, who took them all. The Protector now directed her fire only against fort Goa; where the enemy, after suffering a severe cannonade, hung out a flag as a signal of surrender, but whilst the Morattoes were marching to take possession of it, the governor perceiving that the commodore had not yet taken possession of Severndroog, got into a boat with some of his most trusty men, and crossed over to the island, hoping to be able to maintain the fort until he should receive assistance from Dabul, which is in sight of it. Upon this the Protector renewed her fire upon Severndroog; and the commodore finding that the governor wanted to protract the defence until night, when it was not to be doubted that some boats from Dabul would endeavour to throw succours into the place, he landed half his seamen, under cover of the fire of the ships, who with great intrepidity ran up to the gate, and cutting down the sally-port with their axes, forced their way into it; on which the garrison surrendered: the other two forts on the main land had by this time hung out flags of truce, and the Morattoes took possession of them. This was all the work of one day, in which the spirited resolution of commodore James destroyed the timorous prejudices which had for twenty years been entertained of the impracticability of reducing any of Angria's fortified harbours.—*Brayley's Illustration of the Works of Bloomfield. Orme's Hindostan.*

* Beauties of England, Vol. VII.

On

On the summit of the hill, which is ascertained by Mr. Bonnycastle, of the royal military academy, to be four hundred and ten feet perpendicular height above the low water mark at Woolwich, is the mineral spring before mentioned, the properties of which were published by William Godbid, in 1673.

Having conducted our readers successfully beyond the view of the metropolis, we think it prudent to state that it cannot be expected we should give detailed accounts of the several parishes through which we must necessarily pass in our perambulation, when it is considered that the Parochial History of Kent alone, by Mr. Halsted, takes up four volumes in folio; that for Surrey, by Manning, two volumes in folio; and the other counties in equal proportions: we will not however neglect what is striking or profitable to be known; and as a specimen we mention that EAST WICKHAM formerly belonged to lord LOVELL, the minion of Richard III. It afterwards escheated to the crown, and came by various grants to the family of Leigh, a coheiress of which family having married into that of Bennet, it continues in their possession. The antient manor house of the Leigh's has been taken down. The church is small and old; within are some brasses, particularly one containing small busts of a man and woman, with the following inscription in Saxon characters: JOHAN DE BLADIGDONE ET S——. Another brass, covered by a pew, has the effigy of WILLIAM PAYNE, yeoman of the guard, who died in 1568, dressed in the uniform of his office. This has been engraved in Thorpe's *Custumale Roffense*. East Wickham is only a chapelry to PLUMSTED, an unwholesome marshy parish on the banks of the Thames, adjoining to Woolwich.

This place was given by king Edgar, in 960, to St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, of which the abbot and monks were deprived by the rebellious Godwin, earl of Kent, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and bestowed on his fourth son Tostan. The king however restored the estate to the abbey, with which it continued till Edward's decease,

decease, when it was again seized by Tostan, who being afterwards slain in a rebellion against his brother and sovereign Harold II. Plumsted was claimed by the crown. William I. bestowed it on his brother Odo, who re-granted it to the abbey; the abbot and monks obtained many privileges from king John, and they had quiet possession till their general dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Edward Boughton, of Burwash Court, of whose descendants it was purchased, in 1685, by John Michel, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, whose son John devised it, in 1736, with other estates, to the "Provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, for the purpose of maintaining eight master-fellows, and four bachelor-scholars," on that foundation: to these were added, by an act of parliament passed in the year 1769, "four under-graduate exhibitioners." The church is an old structure, with a neat embattled tower of brick, containing four bells. Among other sepulchral memorials, is one in memory of Dr. BENJAMIN BARNETT, prebendary of Glocester, and vicar of Plumsted, who died in 1707, aged fifty-seven; and an elegant mural monument for JOHN LIDGBIRD, Esq. of Shooter's Hill, who died in 1771. The marshes of Plumsted were first inclosed, in the the reign of Edward the First, by the monks of Lesnes Abbey; from which period, frequent commissions were issued by the crown, for viewing the banks, and repairing the breaches. Through insufficient attention, however, upwards of two thousand acres, in this and Erith parish, were inundated in the time of Henry the Eighth; and these were not wholly recovered till the reign of James the First*.

ERITH is in many antient writings denominated Lesnes; but this latter was properly only a manor in Erith parish, and seems to have assumed the leading name from the famous abbey of canons regular, sometimes called Westwood, which stood upon the demesnes of the manor of Lesnes. It was situated about a mile and three quarters to the west of Erith church, in the road leading to Plumsted

* Beauties of England. Dugdale's Hist. of Embanking.

and Woolwich. Richard de Lucy, one of the grand justiciaries of this kingdom, in the reign of king Henry II. was the founder of this religious house; a gentleman deservedly eminent as a soldier, a statesman, and a lawyer, which different provinces he executed with fidelity to his prince, and a conscientious regard to the true interests of the nation. It was begun by him not quite two years before his death; and, after he had finished it, he retired from the active world, and, it is said, became the prior of his own convent. The king, unwilling to lose the counsel and assistance of so able and experienced a servant, earnestly endeavoured to dissuade him from entering into this idle and useless scheme of life, but it was a vain attempt. Influenced by the superstitious prejudices of the age, he thought the putting on a monkish cowl would render his passage to heaven more certain. Richard de Lucy, his only son Godfrey, bishop of Winchester, and others of the family, were buried in the church belonging to this religious house. Some of their tombs and coffins were discovered in the year 1630, by workmen employed to dig out stones from the rubbish of this decayed fabric; and there was one monument in particular, which, from its being placed in the choir on the north side of the altar, is judged to have been that of the founder. It was forced open, and within a stone coffin, in a sheet of lead, the remains of a carcase lay enwrapped, whole and undisjointed; and upon the head some hair, or something like hair, appeared. By the direction of Sir John Epsley, at that time lord of the manor, the monument was again covered, and he planted a bay tree over it. In 1753, when Dr. Stukeley made his pilgrimage, as he terms it, to this abbey, he thought the tree to be by far the finest of the kind he had ever seen; but the two principal stems of it are since perished, and, from the weakness of the root, it is not likely long to put forth any branches to serve for a memorial of the place of interment of this once eminent personage. Dr. Stukeley was of opinion, that the farm house standing upon the premises was the original mansion or seat of the founder, in which he

and

Drawn by Godfrey & Engraved by Eastgate. For Dr Hughson's Description of London

and his successors the priors, or abbots, (as they were generally stiled,) used to reside; it is however clear, that all the religious buildings were situated towards the south of the house. Whilst it was inhabited by the occupier of the land, the area of the church and cloisters was used as a garden, but the cattle now range over this spot, as well as the site of the offices; and the ruinous north wall of the church, of which the doctor drew a sketch, is much more dilapidated: but the boundaries of the whole precinct may still be traced. This abbey was suppressed before the general dissolution of the monasteries, by the authority of a papal bull, which Wolsey had obtained for the appropriating of its revenues towards endowing the new college he had founded at Oxford. William Tiseherste, the last abbot, signed the instrument of resignation April 1, 1525, and in October following was instituted to the rectory of Horsmonden, in the diocese of Rochester. The manor of Lesnes, with the appurtenances, was, about the middle of the last century, settled by a Mr. Hawes on the hospital of St. Bartholomew, London; and that charitable corporation are now possessed of the estate.

This parish is graced with several seats, the principal of which is BELVIDERE HOUSE. The seat of LORD EARDLEY. The house occupies a beautiful situation at the distance of a mile from the Thames, Lesnes Abbey, and Erith. The heath on which it is erected is called Lesnes, vulgarly Leeson Heath; the grounds are well wooded, and on the east side is a flourishing plantation. The views are extremely rich and diversified, commanding the river Thames, and the opposite shores and country of Essex; the scenery is also constantly animated by the passage of shipping and craft on the river. The first mansion was built by George Hayley, Esq. he passed it by sale to Charles Calvert, lord Baltimore, who died in 1751; his devisee disposed of it to Sampson Gideon, Esq. who died in 1762. His son, Sir Sampson Gideon, having married Maria Marow, daughter of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, was ennobled by the title of lord Eardley

of the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship rebuilt Belvidere House, and made it his principal residence. The only apartment left of the former structure is an elegant drawing room, built by his lordship's father. The collection of pictures contains many capital productions of the greatest masters. Among them are the following: View of Venice, and ditto with the Doge marrying the Sea, its companion, CANALETTI; Time bringing Truth to Light, a sketch, RUBENS; the Alchemist, TENIERS; Portrait of Sir John Gage, HOLBEIN; a Landscape, G. POUSSIN; Battle of the Amazons, ROTTENHAMER; the Unjust Steward, QUINTIN MATSYS; Noah's Ark, VELVET BREUGHEL; St. Catherine, LEONARDO DA VINCI; Van Tromp, FRANK HALS; Vulcan, or the Element of Fire, BASSAN; Horses, its companion, WOUVERMANS; two Insides of Churches, small, DE NEEF; a Dutch Woman and her three children, MORE; Rembrandt, painting an Old Woman, *by himself*; a Courtezan and her Gallant, GIORGIONE; the Golden Age, VELVET BREUGHEL; Snyders, with his Wife and Child, RUBENS; Rebecca bringing presents to Laban, DE LA HYRE; Boors at Cards, TENIERS; the Element of Earth, J. BASSAN; Marriage in Cana, P. VERONESE; two landscapes, G. POUSSIN; the Genealogy of Christ, ALBERT DURER; Beggar Boys at Cards, S. ROSA; Herod consulting the Wise Men, REMBRANDT; Marriage of St. Catherine, OLD PALMA; the Conception, for an altar-piece, MURILLO; the Flight into Egypt, its companion, *Ditto*; Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and sundry figures, an emblematical subject, TINTORET; Mars and Venus, P. VERONESE; Christ among the Doctors, L. GIORDANO; Duke of Buckingham's Mistress, her three children, and a Son of Rubens, *by himself*; a Landscape, CLAUD LORRAIN; Leopold's Gallery, TENIERS; Teniers's own Gallery, *Ditto.*

Erith has been in the possession of several noble families, by various grants from different monarchs, till it devolved in the crown in the person of Edward IV. King Henry VIII. granted it to Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury; it afterwards became the possession of the noble family of Comp-

Drawn by Gifford & Engraved by Sparrow. For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

KRITH:

ton. That family conveyed the manor to Mr. Lodowick, who sold it to Nicholas Vanacker, a London merchant, whose son, Sir John Vanacker, bart. dying without issue, Erith came into the possession of his kinsman, Sir William Hedges, alderman of London, in right of his wife, sister of Sir John. From the family of Hedges it came to that of Wheatley; William Wheatley, Esq. is the present possessor; this gentleman was high sheriff of Kent in 1769, and built a new manor house on the edge of Northumberland Heath, near this village.

On the Thames, opposite the town of Erith, the East India ships, in their passage up the river, frequently come to an anchor, and lay some time there, in order to be lightened of part of their burden, that they may proceed with greater safety. This makes a great resort to Erith, not only of the friends and acquaintance of the officers and seamen belonging to the ships, but for some continuance afterwards, in the carrying on a traffic between the inhabitants and their country neighbours, for the several kinds of East India commodities which have been procured from on board. This, no unprofitable branch of trade, together with the conveyance and delivery of goods to and from London, and some few fishing vessels, employ the generality of the neighbours of this place. Large quantities of corn and wood are yearly shipped here, and it supplies the country for some miles round with coals. The large plantations of fruit-trees are also a lucrative article to the inhabitants of the parish, as the cherries are observed to ripen very early.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is antient, and consists of three aisles and three chancels.

The spire contains six bells, and is thus noticed by Mr. Bloomfield in his *Wild Flowers:*

O'er eastward uplands gay or rude,
Along to Erith's ivied spire;
I start with strength and hope renew'd,
And cherish life's rekindling fire.

Now

Now measure vales with straining eyes,
Now trace the church-yard's humble names,
Or climb brown heaths abrupt that rise,
And overlook the winding Thames!

Within the church are some curious monuments, particularly to the memory of EMMA, wife of JOHN WODE, citizen of London, and merchant of the staple at Calais, she was daughter of John Walden, alderman of London, and sheriff in 1453, and died in 1471. ELIZABETH, countess of SHREWSBURY, who died in 1568. Her only daughter ANNE, countess of PEMBROKE, who died 1589. Sir RICHARD WALDEN, and his lady, father and mother to the countess of Shrewsbury. Grave stones, with brasses, to the memory of the families of AILMER, HAWKE, and ROGER SENCLER, formerly servant to the abbey and convent of Lesnes, who died on New Year's Day, 1421. There are also modern tombs for the families of VANACKER and WHEATLEY.

In this church, during the reign of king John, a treaty was held between several commissioners, appointed by his majesty, and Richard earl of Clare, and others, on behalf of the discontented barons, respecting a peace between the king and them; for which purpose, the latter had a safe conduct, dated November the 9th in that year.

Erith is mentioned by Lambard to have been antiently a corporate town; but from what king it acquired this privilege, and when it ceased to enjoy it, cannot be traced. Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, a powerful baron, who was possessed of this manor, certainly obtained from Edward II. the grant of a weekly market to Erith; this has, however, been long discontinued.

To the south of Northumberland Heath is a tract of land denominated THE CRAYS, supposed to be the most beautiful spot in the county of Kent. It receives its denomination from the many parishes which bear the name of Cray, on account of being situated on that rivulet.

FOOT'S CRAY PLACE, is twelve miles from London, and was built by Bourchier Cleve, Esq. originally a respectable pewterer

pewterer in Cheapside, after a design by Palladio. It became the property of Sir George Yonge, bart. who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was sold for less than a third part of the original expence, to Benjamin Harence, Esq. high sheriff of Kent in 1777. The hall is octagonal, with a round gallery, leading to the bed chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The house is of stone, and stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent to the water, which appears a small river gliding through the length of the ground; opposite to the house is a fine cascade; the water, which appears a natural stream, is an artificial branch of the river Cray. The church is supposed to be of high antiquity. It contains an antient altar tomb, imagined to the memory of Sir Simon de Vaughan, and his wife, who was lord of the manor in the reign of Edward III.

NORTH CRAY belonged originally to the noble family of Percy, but coming to the crown, by a surrender of Henry, earl of Northumberland, to Henry VIII. that monarch granted it to Sir Roger Cholmeley, recorder and member of Parliament for the city of London, afterwards baron of the Exchequer, and chief justice of the King's Bench. He alienated the whole of this estate to Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor of London, 1545, from whose family, by female heirs, it descended to those of Buggin and Fowler; becoming the sole property of the former, John Buggin, Esq. who sold it in 1710 to Sir Thomas D'Acath, who jointly with his son Narborough, again sold it to Jeffry Hetherington, father of the benevolent, the reverend William Hetherington, who died in 1778, having presented 6000*l.* to the college at Bromley, and established a fund of 20,000*l.* for the relief of the blind. MOUNT MASCAL, formerly belonged to Sir John Leman, lord mayor of London, 1616; it was afterwards sold to Sir Thomas Fitch, of Eltham, bart. who possessed it in 1688. From him it descended to Sir Compost Fitch, whose daughter by marriage to Sir John Barker, in 1740, conveyed it to that family. The three daughters of lady Barker, joined in the sale of it

it to John Maddocks, Esq. bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and the Middle Temple, and king's counsel, whose family still enjoy it. During the time that this estate was untenanted by the family, it was rented by Sir William Billers, Sir William Calvert, and Sir Robert Ladbroke, aldermen and lord mayors of London. VALE MASCAL, another small seat, was built by Thomas Tash, Esq. son of Sir John Tash, sheriff of London in 1720.

BEXLEY was a manor given by Cenulph, king of Mercia, to Canterbury; it is described in Domesday Book as having a church and three mills. Edward II. at the solicitation of archbishop Reynolds, granted a weekly market to be held here, long since discontinued. The manor was alienated by archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII. and it continued in the crown till granted by James I. to Sir John Spelman; he shortly afterwards sold it to the eminent antiquary, WILLIAM CAMDEN, who generously bestowed it on the university of Oxford, to support an historical professorship which he had founded; and the professor is still denominated *the Camden Professor of History.*

Bexley was the residence of the learned antiquary, THOMAS THORPE, Esq. F. S. A. author of the *Custumale Roffense.*

The church, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, is dedicated to St. Mary, has a shingled tower, with six bells, and a small octangular spire, not unlike an extinguisher. On the south side of the chancel, is an antient confessionary, of three pointed arches, with a recess for holy water; antient stalls of oak, with carved heads, and other figures, are on the north. The principal monuments and gravestones are a small brass figure for THOMAS SPARROW, owner of Lamienby, who died in 1513; an alabaster monument for Sir JOHN CHAMPNEIS, knt. lord mayor of London, 1534, who died in October, 1556, and whose figure, with that of his lady, are represented kneeling at a desk. A monument for Sir RICHARD AUSTEN, bart. of Hall Place. Memorials for JOHN STYLEMAN, Esq. an eminent East India merchant, and a director of the East India Company,

Company, who died in 1734, and his four wives; for Sir EDWARD BRETT, knt. a distinguished soldier and royalist in the time of the Civil Wars, who died in February, 1683; and for Sir RICHARD FORD, lord mayor of London in 1671.

Among the seats in this parish, the principal is DANSON HILL, lately the seat of Sir John Boyd, bart. It was originally the property of archbishop Parker, and, after various owners, came into the possession of John Boyd, Esq. merchant of London, who erected the present mansion, from designs of the late Sir Robert Taylor, though departed from in the course of building. The principal floor contains large and elegant apartments; and the grounds are laid out in a masterly manner by *Capability* BROWN, who also formed a fine sheet of water at a small distance from the house, which is at once striking and beautiful. Mr. Boyd was created a baronet in 1775, and his grandson, the present baronet, has recently disposed of the estate and mansion to John Johnston, Esq. for the sum of 50,000*l.*

CRAYFORD, the *Crecanford*, of the Saxons, is a small town, and was so denominated from its being the principal place of passage through the Cray, a river which gives its name also to four other parishes. It rises at Newel, in Orpington, from whence it takes its course by St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, Bexley, and Crayford; and a little below this town it meets the river Darent. Lambard remarks, that "upon the Cray was lately built a mill for the making of plates whereof armour is fashioned:" this was probably the same with the mill now used for slitting and flatting iron to make hoops, &c. In the river there is a great abundance of fine trout of an excellent quality. The Cray runs into Dartford Creek, which empties itself into the Thames. The Middle River is supplied with water from the Cray by means of holes bored through large oak planks, which are placed at different parts for that purpose. This water, after a passage through the marshes, discharges itself into

the creek before-mentioned; another small river runs through the town, has its source in the parish of Bexley, and empties itself into Dartford Creek.

The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, contains many monuments for respectable families; among others is an obelisk of black marble, under a white marble canopy, in commemoration of DAME ELIZABETH SHOVEL, relict of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, the severity of whose loss, in the shipwreck of her husband, and two only sons, (whom she had borne to admiral Sir John Narborough,) is detailed in a long inscription; and on a second tablet, at the base of the monument, are recorded the alliances of her children. She died April 1732. Near the above is another handsome mural monument, in commemoration of the honourable ROBERT MANSEL, eldest son and heir of Thomas, lord Mansel, of the antient and noble family of the Mansels, of Normandy, removed into England in the time of William the Conqueror, (and) established in Wales in the reign of Henry the First, where they have flourished ever since, in great splendour and dignity; first, at Oxwich Castle; then at Margam, in the county of Glamorgan. He married Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Cloudesly Shovel; and died in May, 1723. Sir Cloudesly gave the altar-piece.

The burial ground and parsonage house are pleasantly situated on an eminence. The living is supposed to be worth 500*l. per annum.*

Several antiquaries have imagined the Roman station called NOVIOMAGUS, to have been situated very near the town of Crayford. This place is also famous for a great battle fought here, in 457, between Hengist the Saxon, and Vortimer the British king, in which the latter lost four thousand men, and four of their chief commanders. The route was so general and decisive, that they left Hengist from that time in quiet possession of his Kentish kingdom. In the open heath, near Crayford, as also in the woods and enclosures in most of the adjoining parishes, are divers artificial

tificial caves or holes in the earth, whereof some, according to Lambard, are ten, fifteen, and twenty, fathom deep; the passage is narrow at the top, but wide and large at the bottom, with several rooms or partitions in some of them, and all strongly vaulted, and supported by pillars of chalk. Many learned writers have supposed, that these were dug by our British ancestors, to be used as receptacles for their goods, and as places of retreat and security for their families, in times of civil dissentions or foreign invasions. But the much more probable opinion is, that far the greater number of them were opened, in order to procure chalk for building, and for the amendment of lands.

In the twentieth year of the reign of Richard II. William Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, obtained from that king, the grant of a market to this place on Tuesday in every week; but this privilege has been long discontinued.

About half a mile from Crayford church is MAY PLACE, built about the reign of James I. a seat still venerable, but which has sustained an injury from an attempt made to give a modern appearance to some part of the building. Sir Cloudsley Shovel was once the owner of this mansion, and of other considerable possessions in this parish.

DARTFORD. The distance between Crayford and Dartford is two miles, and some part of the road being upon an eminence, exhibits a distinct view of the magazine at Purfleet. Near the summit of Dartford Hill, on the south side of the road, is a wide lane, called Shepherd's Lane, leading to Dartford Heath, supposed to be the largest tract of land in Kent, so denominated. On the south-west extremity of the heath, runs the road to Bexley, the Crays, Chislehurst, and Bromley, ten miles distant from Dartford.

If the subdivision of counties into hundreds owes its origin to king Alfred, (and to that illustrious monarch our historians have, with reason, attributed this useful and political plan) DARTFORD has been a place of eminence, since it gives name to the hundred. The town is named from

the river Darent*, on which it is situated, and the antient ford across the stream, but now over it, into the eastern parts of the county.

The Darent is not the only stream which passes through Dartford. A small brook, which rises at Hawley, somewhat more than a mile to the south of the town, crosses it near the Bull Inn, the present post-house. It is commonly called the Crampit, but the Crawford is its proper name. Beyond the church runs the Darent, and the commodious bridge built over it repaired at the expence of the county. When a bridge was first erected is not mentioned. It ap-

* It is not agreed, whether the Darent takes its rise at Squerries, near Westram, in Kent, or at Titsey, in Surrey, because a spring in both these parishes is contributory to it. Afterwards the river runs to Brasted, to Sundridge, and to Otford; but between Brasted and Otford it receives five small streams. From Otford, the course of the river is to Shoreham, to Lullingstone, to Eynsford, to Horton Kirby, to Sutton at Hone, to Darent, and to Dartford. According to Leland, the term Darent signifies, in the British language, a clear water; and Spenser, in his famous poem, in which he mentions the rivers attending on the Thames, celebrates the transparent property of this river.

> And the still Darent, in whose waters clean,
> Ten thousand fishes play, and deck his pleasant stream.

The thousands of fishes with which the Darent is stored, is one branch of the poet's encomium. Had the Cray been his theme, he probably would have particularly distinguished, not the quantity, but the quality, of these watery animals; and in that river, as well as in the Thames, might we have read of

> Swift trouts, diversify'd with crimson stains.

Nor can it be denied, that the trout of the Cray are far superior to those of the Darent, with respect to colour, and consequently to flavour; an excellency which ought not to have been unnoticed in the description of that beautiful vale.

A little below Dartford bridge, the Darent becomes navigable for barges; and, at about the distance of two miles, receives the Cray into its channel; but when it has passed the town it is no more a clear stream, and ceases to be styled a river; and, within two miles after its union with the Cray, disembogues itself into the Thames, under the degrading appellation of Dartford Creek. This mark of debasement was not cast upon it when Spenser wrote his poem, Lambard his Perambulation, and Camden his Britannnia; but is now fixed by usage.

pears,

pears, however, by an inquisition taken in the fourth of Edward III. after the death of Edmund earl of Woodstock, that there was no bridge here at that time; the passage over this river being valued among the rents of the manor at 13*s.* 4*d.* And it is no less evident, that there was a bridge in the year 1455, because an hermit is then recorded to have lived at the foot of it. This kind of beggars, as is well known, generally chose their stations near some frequented road, or passage of a river, from a politic motive. Thomas Blonde, the name of the hermit, who had his cell upon this spot, seems to have found it turn to his advantage; at least, he did not die necessitous, since an executor and administrator appeared in the Bishops Court to deliver an account of his effects.

The manor was an antient demesne of the Saxon kings of England. At the time of the general Survey it belonged to the crown, and was then stated to have "a church worth sixty shillings, and three chapels; two carrucates, in demesne, and one hundred and forty-two villains, with two bordars, having three carrucates, two hithes or lavens, a mill," &c. all held by a *reve*. The crown, during the reign of king John, granted the whole to Hugh, earl of St. Paul, a Norman lord, who, on expressing a desire to crusade to the Holy Land, obtained a licence from the same monarch to mortgage his lands in this place, for three years. Henry the Third granted the manor provisionally to John Burgh, and afterwards to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, who died seized of it in the forty-fourth of that reign: it was then restored by king Henry to Guy de Chastilian, earl of St. Paul, on whose death it reverted to the crown. Edward the Second granted it to his half brother, Edmund of Woodstock, with its appurtenances, including Chislehurst, and other subordinate manors. His sons, earls of Kent in succession, dying without issue, their sister Joan, married to Sir Thomas Holland, and afterwards to Edward the Black Prince, became sole heir. Her grandson, Edmund Holland, earl of Kent, dying also without issue, this manor was allotted to Joan, duchess of York,

York, one of his sisters: on her death, in 1434, it became the property of her sister Margaret, and her descendants by her first husband John earl of Somerset. It was granted, with its appendages, on the attainder of Henry, duke of Somerset, in 1464, to the great earl of Warwick; after whose defeat and death, near Barnet, his daughter Isabel, married to George, duke of Clarence, obtained it of Edward IV.; but on her husband's attainder, in 1477, the king granted it to Thomas lord Stanley for life. It was afterwards re-conveyed, with all the other possessions of the earl of Warwick, to his countess, by Henry the Seventh, for the purpose of obtaining a legal surrender of the whole; and she accordingly surrendered to the king one hundred and fourteen manors, including Dartford, which remained in the crown till the year 1610, when James the First granted it, with Chislehurst, in fee, to George and Thomas Whitmore, who, in the following year, conveyed them to Sir Thomas Walsingham, the lessee. In 1613, Dartford was sold by Sir Thomas for 500*l.* to Sir Thomas D'Arcy, whose descendants sold the estate in 1699 to Thomas Gouge, Esq. It afterwards came by will to a sister's nephew, named Mynors, who, as heir at law, took the name of Gouge. His widow married Charles Gould Morgan, Esq. and his brother John, on whose death, in 1792, it came by will to Sir Charles Gould, who took upon him the name of Morgan, and was created a baronet in that year. Agreeably to the will, however, Sir Charles only held it as a trustee for his nephew, named Vaughan, though it still remains in the family.

There is another manor, called TEMPLE MANOR, from its having belonged to that military fraternity the Knight's Templars, which is held in the same manner as that of Dartford.

In this town, in 1235, the marriage of Isabel, sister of king Henry III. to the emperor Frederick, was solemnized by proxy, the archbishop of Cologn having been sent over to demand this princess for his sovereign. And at Dartford, king Edward III. on his return from France, in 1381,

proclaimed the holding of a tournament. It is evident, therefore, that our kings had a mansion, at Dartford. The manor house was afterwards converted by the king into a nunnery, consisting of a prioress, and fourteen sisters of the order of St. Augustin. He also amply endowed this foundation; and by various gifts its possessions were so considerable as to be valued when dissolved, at upwards of 400*l. per* year. Several ladies of high rank were superiors of this convent, particularly Bridget the fourth daughter of king Edward IV. who died prioress, and was interred in the chapel. Henry VIII. at a considerable expence, made this house a fit mansion for himself and his successors; and queen Elizabeth is said to have resided in her palace at Dartford two days, when she returned from her progress through great part of Sussex and Kent in 1573. The manor with all its appurtenances was granted by king James I. to Robert earl of Salisbury, at which time the house was ruinous; it has for many years been the habitation of the tenant of the demesne lands. Grose, in his Antiquities of England and Wales, has exhibited a view of the remains of this building, and has subjoined to the print the following account of its state at that time, by John Thorpe, Esq. of Bexley. "The scite of the abbey was where the farmer's garden and stack-yard now are: it must have been a vast building, and, doubtless, very noble, suitable to such great personages as were members of it, as appears by a great number of foundations of cross-walls, drains, &c. which have been discovered. There were, and are to this day, two broad roads, or avenues, leading to the gate; one eastward, and flanked by the old stone wall on the right hand, from the waterside, which leads down to the Creek, where boats and barges come up from the Thames. This was certainly one of the principal avenues from the town to the abbey. The other is to the west, leading into the farm-yard fronting the arch of the west side of the great tower, or gateway. This way leads from the farm up to the side of the hill into the great road to London: and the large hilly field, on the right hand, adjoining

adjoining the road leading as above, is, to this day, called the King's Field. This abbey, and its environs, took up a great extent of land; for, on the north-east side, fronting this view, were the large gardens and orchards, encompassed with the antient stone wall still entire, and more than half a mile round, enclosing a piece of ground of twelve acres, which is now, and has been for a number of years, rented by gardeners, to supply the London markets; and famous for producing the best artichokes in England. On the left hand of the road, leading from Water Street to the east front of the abbey, are fine meadows, extending from the back part of the High Street up to the building or abbey farm; and, opposite the long garden wall, on the right side of the said road, and, without doubt, much more lands now converted into gardens and tenements, formerly lay open and belonged to it."

In the principal street, which is wide and contains many handsome houses and shops, is situated the PARISH CHURCH *.

This

* There are two burial-grounds, one adjacent to, and the other on a hill, higher than the top of the church, a little way on the road leading to Dover. In no printed account of Kent has any hint been suggested respecting the time when this inclosure was allotted for the interment of the dead. Perhaps a research into the history of a chantry, in the parish of Dartford, may tend to a discovery of this hitherto obscure point. From several antient MSS. it appears, that there was formerly in, or near, Dartford, a little chapel or chantry dedicated to St. Edmund, a Saxon king and martyr. John de Bykenore, of this parish, is imagined to have been the founder of it; a chaplain was, at least, licensed to it, upon his nomination, as early as the year 1326; and his widow, Joan, and Robert Bykenore, were successively patrons of it till 1371, when the prioress and the sisters of the nunnery then at Dartford, as before noticed, are mentioned as being possessed of that right. Five marks a year was the original allowance to the chaplain, but there are grounds for suspecting that care had not been taken at first to secure the legal payment of this pension. A deed of endowment, under the common seal of the nunnery, seems not to have been delivered to the bishop of the diocese till 1463, in which, however, a field, called the Tanner's Field, was declared to be charged with this annual stipend. Under this instrument the chaplain became also entitled to a house, with some fresh and salt marsh appertaining

This fabric stands near the river, in the eastern part of the town, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it is a spacious edifice, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, at the west end: the church was repaired at the expense of the parishioners, in the year 1793. Over the arch of the east window of the chancel, now stopped up, but made in the time of Edward the Third, by HAYMO DE HETHE, bishop of Rochester, is the head of that prelate, in stone. A mural monument, in the chancel, commemorates Sir JOHN SPILMAN, a German, who first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom, in the reign of Elizabeth; she granted him the subordinate manor of Portbridge, or Bycknore, in Dartford.

appertaining to the same, to two acres and an half of land at Fulwick, and to one acre more of land opposite to the chapel of St. Edmund. By the will of Thomas Yngledew, a chaplain, who died in 1462, he was to be buried before the altar of the chapel of St. Edmund the king and martyr; and Thomas Worship, who had probably been an officiating priest in the same chantry, desired his body to be interred at the door of the chapel lately founded in the cemetery of St. Edmund in Dartford, above the charnel, on the west side, at the very entrance of the said door. This chantry was presented as ruinous in 1496; and in 1516, six parishioners were summoned to answer to a charge of neglecting the repairs of it. Most probably, no money was ever appropriated for this purpose, nor was it easy to prevail upon the inhabitants to subject themselves to the burden of supporting this building. The chantry was, however, dissolved in the reign of king Edward VI. and, having been founded for superstitious purposes, the revenues of it were granted to the crown by act of parliament. That the burial-ground under our review was the cemetery of the chapel of St. Edmund is no unlikely conclusion; and the foundation of an edifice, which may still be traced, adds some weight to this conjecture. Before a traveller leaves this repository of the dead, perhaps he may observe an epitaph cut on a head of stone, placed to the memory of a child of three years old; and, there being an inscriptive simplicity in the lines, he certainly will not be dissatisfied with another perusal of them. They are as follow:—

When the archangels' trumpets blow,
And souls to bodies join;
What crowds will wish their stay below
Had been as short as mine.

ford, which had previously been an appendage to the priory. In the thirty-first of Elizabeth, who knighted him, and to whom he was also jeweller, he obtained a license for the sole gathering, for ten years, of all rags, &c. necessary for the making of such paper. He died in 1607, at the age of fifty-five: his effigies, with that of his lady, are exhibited on the monument kneeling at a desk. Near this, in the pavement, is a slab, inlaid with brasses, of a male and female under a rich canopy, with labels proceeding from their mouths, and a mutilated inscription beneath their feet: these represent RICHARD MARTYR, and his wife, both of whom died at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Several other inlaid slabs are in different parts of the church, and some are very curious. On one of them, in what is termed the south chancel, is a male figure, and two escutcheons in brass, with indents for a female, &c. and the following mutilated inscription going round the verge:

. . . . . dmi milesimo quingentesimo octavo, et Ellenor uxor ejus, que obijt die mensis Februarij an°. dmi M°.—LXXVII° Quorum animbs ppcietur Deus Amen.

Between each word in this inscription, are ornamental figures, as a bell, a tun, a leaf, a rose, a trefoil slipped, a dog, a mallet, a leopard's head, a crescent, &c. Among the remaining memorials, are several for the BEERS and TWISTLETONS, of Horseman's Place, in this parish, and other respectable families*.

Equally descriptive, and not less pleasing, is another on an infant, near the above. The following are the lines:—

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour,
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

In this burial-ground is a monument to the memory of the first wife of William Perfect, M. D. of West Malling, in this county; who has rendered his name famous in this and succeeding ages, by his great and unparalleled success in the cure of insane persons, and for his tenderness in the treatment of those unfortunate maniacs who have claimed his care and attention.

* Hasted. Beauties of England and Wales.

The

The charitable benefactions for the use of the poor, are numerous; an almshouse was founded here, under a licence from Henry the Sixth; and in an antient rental, it is called the Spytell House, 'where the leprous inhabet and dwell.'*

It was in Dartford that the rebellion of Walter Hillier, the tyler, broke out in the reign of Richard II.

On account of its great thoroughfare, this town is populous and thriving, and has many handsome buildings. A good market is held every Saturday, which is well supplied with corn, butchers meat, poultry, &c. and an annual fair is held on the 2d of August.

Dartford is also famed for its *artichokes*; and gunpowder of a peculiar quality, manufactured here, is called *Dartford powder*.

Richard Wich, vicar of this town, and afterwards of Harmondsworth, in Middlesex, was burnt on Tower Hill, London, June 17, 1440. Stow, in his *Annals*, thus mentions the circumstance:

"Sir Richard Wich, vicar of Hermetsworth, in Essex, or Middlesex, sometime vicar of Dertford, in Kent, who had before abjured, was burnt on the Tower Hill the 17 of June. After whose death was great murmur among the people, for some said he was a good man and an holy, and put to death by malice: and some said the contrary, so that many men and women went by night to the place where he was burnt, and offered their money, images of wax, and other things, making their prayers, kneeling, and kissing the ground, bare away with them the ashes of his body for holy reliques, &c. This endured eight dayes, till the mayor and aldermen ordained men of armes, to restraine the people, who apprehended many and sent them to prison, amongst whom was the vicar of Berking church, (Thomas Virby) beside the Tower, in whose parish all this was done, who had received the offering of the simple people. And to excite them to offer more fervently to the fulfilling of his false covetousness, he had medled ashes with the powder of spices, and strewed them in the place where the priest was burnt, and so the simple people were deceived, weening the sweete savour had

* Hasted. Beauties of England and Wales.

come of the ashes of the dead priest: all which the said vicar of Berking church confessed in prison. This have I noted the more at large, because some have written the vicar of Berking to be burnt, though he better deserved then the other."

A little distance from the summit of Dartford Hill is the open plain, upon which king Edward III. is imagined to have held the tournament before-mentioned; and the duke of York, in the reign of Henry VI. certainly assembled here a numerous army. It is by many called Dartford Brim, by some the Brimpt, and by others the Brink; but Brent, which signifies Burnt, is the antient name; and Rapin, in his detail of the latter transaction, stiles it, from Hall's Chronicle, the Burnt Heath; whence it acquired that appellation is not known. In digging the gravel-pit at the north-east corner of this ground, a few years since, the labourers discovered the skeletons of several bodies, eight in one part, and four in another. When the assizes were held at Dartford, the Brent is supposed to have been the place of execution, and therefore these were imagined to have been the bones of criminals who had suffered death under the sentence of the law *.

About two miles and a half south of this town is the village of DARENT, pronounced DARNE. It originally be-

* One branch of what is usually stiled the Roman Watling Street is supposed to have been continued from the bank of the Thames, a little above Lambeth Palace, through Rochester and Canterbury to Dover; but, by the alterations and improvements upon the turnpike road, particularly on Blackheath, Shooter's Hill, and Bexley Heath, the traces of the old Roman way are almost obliterated. Beyond Dartford Brent, however, there is much less difficulty in discovering the remains of it. East south-east is nearly the point of direction of the Watling Street in Kent; and soon after the traveller comes upon the fine open plain just mentioned, if he falls into a track that runs between the turnpike road and the road leading to Green Street Green, it will convey him into a lane, still often termed the Roman road; and not without reason, since in divers parts, it appears in a plain ridge. In some places the hedge stood upon it, but in others, for many yards together, it lies between the present highway and the hedge on the left; especially near a farm house, the true name of which is Blacksole, though vulgarly called Hungergut Hall.

longed

longed first to the church of Rochester, afterwards to that of Canterbury, till it was exchanged by archbishop Walter for the manor of Lambeth, as has been already stated in the description of the latter place.

Henry VIII. confirmed it to the newly erected dean and chapter of Rochester, who are now lords of the manor, impropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage. Darent church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is of Saxon architecture; "the font," says Mr. Hasted "bears high marks of antiquity, it is a single stone rounded and excavated, composed of eight compartments, with columns alternately circular and angular, and semicircular arches, the figures and objects are in high relief, and are rudely carved; some of the figures appear to be chimerical, and others symbols of the sacraments, and similar religious offices." *

St.

* Mr. Denne, in his description of this church and font, in Thorpe's Custumale Roffense, where there are engravings of it, has imagined the carvings to bear an allusion to the history of St. Dunstan; and he describes the first compartment to represent king Edgar, who raised St. Dunstan to the archbishopric. The second represents Satan under the similitude of a dragon, illustrative of one of the saint's conflicts; the saint is represented playing on a harp, which, as his legend informs us, had this miraculous power, that when suspended on the walls of Dunstan's cell, would, without the imposition of any visible hand, pour out the most harmonious sounds. The fourth represents a centaur, by which is meant the Evil Spirit, when, with his barking dogs, he interrupted St. Dunstan, whilst a lad, hastening to a church to return thanks for a supposed miraculous recovery, and whom the stripling, by brandishing his stick in the face of the opposing spectre, routed with all his pack. The fifth represents the horse on which the saint rode, miraculously struck dead when the voice from heaven informed the saint, that king Edred, whom he was going to comfort in his last moments, was dead. The sixth represents the Fox or the Wolf, under which forms it is said the devil tempted him. The seventh has the human form, with the face of a lion or bear; this denotes the sharp encounter the saint had with the Devil under one of these forms, in beating of whom he broke his pastoral staff. The eighth is said to apply to an anecdote of the birth of king Ethelred II. who having defiled the sacred font at baptism, the saint prophetically denounced with an oath, as most unfortunate through life.

Such

St. Margaret at Helles, now a hamlet of Darent, was formerly a distinct parish, the only remembrance of which is in the ruins of the tower belonging to an antient chapel, in the composition of which are discovered many layers of Roman bricks. This is engraved in the Custumale Roffense.

Adjoining to Dartford Brent, is the parish of STONE. The church of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is a beautiful structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and side aisles. The roof is lofty, supported by a double row of fine slender columns, and pointed arches; and at the west end are two segments of an arch, which spring from the first columns to the south and north walls. The nave is divided from the chancel by a noble arch, enriched with Gothic work. The chancel is spacious, with pilasters and arches of brown marble, the spandrils of which are ornamented with Gothic work. The north door of the church is curiously adorned with a zigzag moulding, roses, &c. The windows are large and regular, as is the whole building, which for symmetry and proportion may be justly esteemed the finest piece of Gothic architecture in the diocese of Rochester. Weaver (the author of Ancient Funeral Monuments, published in 1631) mentions "the whole fabric of this church to have been in his time upholden in wond'rous good repair, and her inside neatly polished." The parishioners of Stone still deserve commendation, for the proper attention shewn by them to this sacred edifice, as they have lately, at a great expence, ceiled the church, and repaired and ornamented it in different parts.

Within this fabric is a very curious brass, engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, and the Custumale Roffense, representing a priest in his vestments, standing in the centre of a cross fleury mounted on four steps; from the

Such were the idle tales of former times; their recital serves to excite the smile of posterity. Mr. Denne was the incumbent of Darent, and of Wilmington. He was also an eminent antiquary, and fellow of the society of Antiquaries of London.

mouth

mouth of the figure issues a label, the inscription implies the gravestone to be for John Lumbarde, rector of Stone, who died March 12, 1408. There are also memorials for John Sorewell, rector, 1439; Robert Chapman, Esq. citizen and draper, owner of Stone Castle, 1574. In the ruined chapel is a fine altar tomb, richly ornamented, for Sir John Wiltshire, of Stone Place, and Margaret his wife; he died 1526. Here also was buried Thomas, sixth son of Thomas lord Berkeley, 26 Henry VIII.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. RICHARD TILLESLEY, B. D. archdeacon of Rochester, 1613. THOMAS SPRAT, archdeacon of Rochester, prebendary of Winchester, Rochester, and Westminster; son of bishop Sprat.

The manor of Stone belongs to the see of Rochester, whose bishops formerly resided for some months in the year in the manor house, situated near the church-yard. This manor was given by king Ethelred to that community in the year 995; it has been long deserted by its former lords, and inhabited for a considerable time by the farmer of the demesne lands; and the great chimney, which is in the centre of the present building, is thought to be the only remaining part of the antient mansion, which never seems to have been dignified with the denomination of a palace. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the demesne lands of Stone manor were surveyed and valued; the arable land at 3*d.* and the marsh land at 4*d. per* acre.

STONE CASTLE stands to the south of the road; it is supposed to have been one of the one hundred and fifteen castles reported to have been built with the consent of king Stephen, and not demolished in compliance with the articles of agreement made between that monarch and duke Henry, aftewards Henry II. Phillipot informs us, that the arms of Northwood were insculped in the old stonework before it was dismantled. In the twentieth of king Edward III. when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon the Black Prince, John de Northwood paid a fine for this castle. Howberry in Crayford was the property of one of the Northwoods, in the reign of Henry III. and Roger de

de Norwood, of Norwood Chasteners, in Milton near Sittingbourn, attended king Richard I. to the siege of Acon in Palestine. The square tower of Stone Castle is, probably, the only part of the fortress that is now remaining; and, as Phillipot describes it, though it now lies wrapped up in its own ruins, yet the shell, or skeleton of it, within which Sir Richard Wiltshire laid the foundation of the fabric now extant, represents to the eye some symptoms of its former strength and magnificence *.

SOUTHFLEET, about nineteen miles from London, was antiently denominated SUTH-FLETA, on account of its situation, and from standing on a sheet of water which flowed from the Thames, and is only prevented at this day

* This castle, with the lands appertaining to it, is now vested in feoffees, pursuant to the will of Dr. Thomas Plume, formerly archdeacon of Rochester, and the rent thereof appropriated to the augmentation of small livings within that diocese, and for the maintaining of a lecture at Dartford or Gravesend, every Wednesday or Saturday morning, from the 25th of March to Michaelmas alternately, or one year at Dartford, and the next at Gravesend. The money allowed by the will to the preachers is ten shillings for their sermons, and two shillings for the dinner of themselves and their friends, and the sexton is to have ten shillings a quarter during the time of the said lecture for tolling the bell. The archdeacon gave also ten shillings a quarter to be divided amongst the most indigent and godly poor that most frequently resort to this lecture: also twenty shillings each of the two quarters, wherein the lecture is preached, to the minister of the parish for his reading prayers before the said lecture in the morning, and for the use of his pulpit. The incumbents of the twenty following benefices are the trustees of this charity.—The rectors of Crayford, Fawkham, Gravesend, Luddesdown, Milton, Ridley, Stone and Swanscombe; the vicars of Cobham, Dartford, Eltham, Frendsbury, Greenwich, Halling, Higham, Horton Kirby, Northfleet, Plumstead, and Shorne; and the curate of Chatham. They meet twice a year at Stone Castle, viz. on the Tuesday next before Lady Day, and on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas, in order to transact the business of this benevolent and useful institution; and such of the trustees as are present at the former meeting, preach in their turns the lecture for the succeeding half year. By the will of the donor, the tenant is to be allowed out of his rent twenty shillings to provide them a dinner on each of those days.—Dr. Plume died on the 20th of November 1704, and lies buried in the churchyard of Longfield, a small parish four miles distant, under an altar tomb of black marble adjoining to the south wall of the church.

by means of embankment. The distance from ROCHESTER, the Roman remains, and its situation on the Watling Street, have inclined antiquaries to imagine this to be the *Vagniacæ* of Antoninus's itinerary; the conjecture has received much confirmation from the discoveries communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by the rev. Mr. Rashleigh, and published in the Archæologia.

The parish of Southfleet was formerly of great respectability; many of the antient mansions have, however, been levelled, and others converted to farm-houses.

The bishops of Rochester were possessed of the manor of Southfleet before the Conquest. One of the prelates settled it on the priory of his cathedral, and it belonged to that religious house at the time of its dissolution. The liberty of the bishops of that see always claimed here, and, as not unusual in antient times, the court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons*.

The

* This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the vill, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another county. An instance of the exercise of this claim in the year 1200 is mentioned by T. Blunt, in his Antient Tenures and Customs of Manors. It was of two women who had stolen some clothes in Croindene (supposed to be Croydon in Surrey) and the men of that place having pursued them to Southfleet, they were there seized, imprisoned, and tried by the lord Henry de Cobham, and many other discreet men of the county; who adjudged them to undergo the fire ordeal, or examination of the hot iron. By this foolish and impious test of innocence, one of them was exculpated, and the other condemned, and afterwards drowned in a pond called Bikepool. The two chief species of trial by ordeal, were those of fire and water, the former, being in the opinion of some learned writers, confined to persons of high rank, and the latter only used for the common people. But if the case of the two female thieves at Southfleet be truly related, it is rather probable that this distinction was not strictly observed. Both these modes might be performed by deputy; but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial: the deputy only venturing some corporal pain, for hire, or perhaps for friendship. "This," observes the author of the Commentary on the Laws of England, (book iv. c. 27.) "is still expressed in that common form of speech, of going through fire and water to serve another." Fire ordeal was performed either by taking up in the hand, unhurt, a piece of red-

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious structure, abounding with curious monuments, brasses, &c. In the chancel, are six antient stalls and a *piscina*; but the greatest curiosity is the octangular font, of grey marble, highly enriched, standing on a neatly ornamented pedestal of similar shape. The subjects of the several compartments are,—an angel with expanded wings, sustaining the balances; the initials I H S on a shield within a quatrefoil, surrounded by a circle—a bishop (supposed to be St. Nicholas, to whom the church is dedicated) with his pastoral staff—a chalice, with the consecrated wafer environed with a *nimbus* or glory, and impressed with the image of

red-hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds weight; or else by walking bare-foot, and blindfold, over nine red-hot plough-shares, laid lengthways, at unequal distances; and if the party escaped being hurt, he was adjudged innocent; but if it happened otherwise, he was then condemned as guilty. No doubt, there was generally a collusion in this and every mode of trial, of this nature; but the guilty, especially if rich, had a much greater chance of being cleared than the innocent, as the former would be much more apt to have recourse to artifice than the latter.—Water ordeal was performed, either by thrusting the bare arm into boiling water as high as the elbow, and if the person was not scalded he was pronounced innocent; or, the accused person was thrown with a rope about the waste into a river or pond of cold water; if he sunk, he was acquitted, but if he floated therein without any action of swimming, it was a sufficient proof of criminality, because they judiciously concluded, the pure water would not admit a guilty wretch into it. The traditional relics of the water-ordeal may be easily traced out in the ignorant barbarity formerly practised to discover witches, by casting them into a pool of water, and drowning them to prove their innocence.

In the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester under the year 1585, there is a curious entry of a presentment of defamation against two men of Deptford, for reporting three women of that parish to be witches, and the reason they gave for thinking them to be so, was, "that either of them kept a monstrous tode." The judge who presided does not appear to have been entirely satisfied that this was of itself a competent proof of the offence; but as one of the dames was not only "somewhat suspected of witchcraft," but also accused of being a notable scold, which might probably be very true, though she denied the charge, she was ordered to appear on the next court day, with six good women for her compurgators, and likewise admonished to resort to the minister every Sunday or holiday, to testify her faith.

Christ

Christ—the Saviour bursting from the sepulchre—St. John, clothed in a camel's skin, baptising Christ; out of the baptist's mouth issues in a label *Ecce Agnus Dei*—the the lamb of God bearing the cross and banner, the eighth compartment is against the wall. In the tower are six good bells. The parsonage house is said to have been erected previously to the year 1422; but modern improvements have obliterated its truly "ecclesiastical appearance," as Mr. Thorpe has distinguished it.

We return to the great road through SWANSCOMBE, written SWINESCAMP, in Domesday Book, and so named from Sweyn, the Danish king, who "erected a castle here to preserve a winter station for his ships," of which the "dismantled ruins," says Philipott, remained in his time.

This place was, for some centuries, celebrated by the men of Kent, as being the scene upon which their ancestors were supposed to have exhibited a representation of a moving wood, which astonished and alarmed William, duke of Normandy; and where, "upon throwing down their leafy screens, and shewing like those they were," with their bows and their arrows, their spears and their swords, they demanded and obtained a confirmation of all their customary laws and privileges, before they would acknowledge that prince to be their sovereign. As Thomas Spot, a religious of St. Augustin's Abbey, in Canterbury, is the only writer who has mentioned this extraordinary military maneuvre of his countrymen, it has been treated as fabulous. And when it is considered that this monk was not born till almost two centuries after the arrival of William the Norman, and that several of the circumstances related by him are inconsistent with the account given of the successful invasion of that monarch by contemporary historians of credit, the authenticity of some of these occurrences may be questioned. Perhaps the story ought to be classed with many other surprising unrecorded events that have a contexture of truth and falshood, the work of many ages, and therefore not to be easily unravelled. There is, at least, hardly any room for doubting of the Kentish men's having maintained some of their immunities with a high hand. For, it

is undeniable, that they have enjoyed them inviolate from the Conquest, though that hostile revolution wrought a great change of laws and usages with regard to the rights of persons and property in almost every other part of the kingdom *.

The manor originally belonged to William de Valence and his heirs, and became the property of the Mortimers, earls of March, whose descendants ascending the throne in the person of Edward the Fourth, the whole was vested in the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Anthony Weldon, Esq. afterwards clerk of the Green Cloth, whose grandson, Sir Anthony Weldon, obtained from James I. a grant of Rochester Castle, with all its services. Swanscombe was sold about the year 1731, and re-sold some years afterwards, when they became vested in the family of Child, the bankers. The manor is held of Rochester Castle†, the owner having been considered as one of the principal captains of that fortress. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, contains many memorials of the Weldon family, one of whom, Sir Ralph Weldon, was chief clerk of the kitchen to queen Elizabeth, afterwards clerk comptroller to king James, and died clerk of the green cloth, in November, 1602, aged sixty-four. His

* See the account of Gavelkind in the preceding part of this volume.

† One of these customs was that of *castle-guard*, but now rents are paid in lieu of it. "These are paid on St. Andrew's Day, Old Style, and the custom has been held that if the rent is not then paid, it is liable to be doubled on the return of every tide in the Medway, during the time it remains unpaid. This custom was very near being brought to a legal discussion some years ago; for Sir Thomas Dyke, owner of Farnborough Court manor, and Thomas Best, Esq. of Eccles manor, having made default in the payment of their castle-guard rents, Mr. Child, owner of Swanscombe manor, and the castle, required the penalty of their being doubled; which dispute was carried so far, that ejectments were served on the estates, and a special jury was struck to try the matter. But by the interposition of friends, the dispute was compromised, and a small composition was accepted in lieu of the penalty, though it was entered in the court-rolls of Swanscombe manor, with the consent of all parties, in such a manner, that the custom of this payment might not be lessened in future by it. *Hasted's Kent*, Vol. II. p. 413, 8vo.

effigies,

effigies, and that of his lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Levin Buffkin, Esq. lie upon the tomb; and at their feet, a son and a daughter: three other sons and five daughters are represented kneeling, in front of the tomb.

There are no monuments of particular notice in this church; but in the nave are reliques of a rare custom in this country, namely, funebrial garlands, which are borne before the corpse of a virgin, and placed upon the coffin during the service in the church, and afterwards hung up as a memorial; captain Budworth, in his Tour to the Lakes, p. 100, mentions this as "an old Roman Catholic custom, free from its superstition."

In this neighbourhood are several strata of marine shells, particularly on the road leading from Green Street Green, at a place called SHELL BANK. "They resemble," says Mr. Brayley, "the *Tellina Rugosa* of Pennant, and are of a pure white, lying closely together."

GREENHITHE is a hamlet in Swanscombe parish, on the banks of the Thames, and has a ferry into Essex, for horses and cattle; this formerly belonged to the nuns of Dartford, but has become an appurtenance to Swanscombe manor. The first range of chalk hills, which, with little intermission, continues to form the boundary of the marshes all the way to Cliff and Cowling, commence westward of this place. The chalk pits here and at Northfleet, are immense; the cliffs whence chalk has been dug, presenting, in many places, a tremendous perpendicular height of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. The chalk forms a very considerable branch of commerce; and along the shore, are several wharfs, for the conveniency of shipping it off, both in its natural state, and when burnt into lime, for which purpose here are several large kilns. The flints also are collected for sale, and exportation to China. The potteries in Staffordshire annually consume vast quantities in the composition of the Staffordshire ware. In some parts, the chalk works are many feet below the level of the Thames; and being interspersed with houses, lime-kilns, &c. present a very singular aspect.

The

The beautiful villa of INCE-GRICE, vulgarly called INGRESS, belonged to the prioress and nuns of Dartford; but at the dissolution became the property of the crown, and was granted out by queen Elizabeth, and through various possessors by purchase, became the property, in 1737, of the earl of Hyndford, who conveyed it to the earl of Besborough, in 1758. The latter nobleman disposed of it to John Calcraft, Esq. whose son, in 1788, sold it to John Disney Robuck, Esq. father of Henry Robuck, Esq. the present possessor. The plantations are luxuriant, the views fine, and the situation enchanting, more especially when it is known that the improvements of the grounds were from chalk pits.

The village of *Northfleet* is situated by the Thames, between the twentieth and twenty-first mile stones from London; but, though recorded in Domesday Book, does not appear to have been more considerable than it is at present. The church is large, and contains fragments of monuments as antient as the fourteenth century. On the north wall is a beautiful alabaster monument to the memory of Edward Browne, M. D. who resided at Ingress; he was physician to Charles II. and eminent for his skill in natural history, as appears from his travels in 1685. The steeple, in which are six good bells, was erected in 1717, and commands an extended and beautifully diversified prospect. This parish has been long distinguished on account of the vast quantities of lime burnt here, which supplies the builders in London; the excavations at this place exhibit a scene perfectly romantic, and dreadful to strangers. Numerous fossils are dug up and discovered, principally of the echinus species, such as nipples, pencils, &c. as also the glosse-petra, or shark's tooth, most curiously polished and sharp as thorns; these are often collected by naturalists, at an inconsiderable expence, as they are chiefly the property of the chalk cutters, and other labourers. But what is very remarkable, within the flint stones, (whereof there are frequent strata, and which are here wrought up into flints for guns, &c.) complete cockle-shells filled with chalk are

Engraved by Sparrow, from a Drawing by Gyffard.

Fred. Shoberl's Description of London

GRAVESEND

found, sometimes so large as to be esteemed as great curiosities in natural philosophy.

GRAVESEND. In Domesday Book this was written GRAVES-HAM, which implies the residence of the greve or ruler. It is called in the *Textus Roffensis*, Gravesande. A third etymology imagines it to have been derived from the Saxon *Græf*, a coppice, and *ænde*, the *wood end*. But we disclaim strained etymologies, though we have given the above as great uncertainties.

This, like other domains in the vicinity, was held by Odo, half brother to William I. Upon his disgrace the family of Cramaville, or Cremille, came into possession. In the reign of Edward II. the whole escheated to the crown. Edward III. granted it to Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, an eminent statesman and warrior, and one of the first knights of the Garter. His grandson reconveyed it to his sovereign, who granted it to his new foundation of the Abbey of St. Mary of Graces on Tower Hill, which grant was confirmed by Richard II. The manor, after the dissolution, came into various hands, till it was sold by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in pursuance of a licence from queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Gawdye and James Morice; Sir Thomas Gawdye, in the twenty-fifth of this reign, being possessed of the sole right, alienated the whole to William Brooke, lord Cobham, on the attainder of whose son, in the reign of James I. it reverted to the crown, and that king granted it to Lodowick, son of Esme Stuart, duke of Lenox and Richmond; by a female it came into the family of Bligh, earls of Darnley; John earl of Darnley, is the present lord of the manor, and high steward of the corporation *.

By

* The lords of the manor of Gravesend have a right to hold a court for the regulation of the boats and water-carriage between Gravesend and London. This court is called, in an old roll, dated in the thirty-third year of Elizabeth, now in the possession of the earl of Darnley, *Curia Cursus Aquæ*: in that year it appears to have been held by William Lambarde, steward to William, lord Cobham. This court has not been held for a great

By its situation on the banks of the Thames, and being the first port in that river, Gravesend is advantageously placed for trade; it is distant twenty-two miles from London, seven from Dartford, and seven from Rochester. The parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated in the tenth year of queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a mayor, high steward, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common councilmen. The town has a market every Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on the 23d of April and 24th of October. The manor, whilst in possession of the abbot and monks, and "he being willing," as Harris relates, "to promote the interest of the town, obtained of king Richard II. a grant to the men of Gravesend and Milton of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on the conditions that they should provide boats on purpose, and carry all persons, either at two-pence *per* head with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare should be four shillings*." This charter has been confirmed by succeeding princes, and under proper regulations they still enjoy this advantageous privilege. The fare is now one shilling each passenger. The boats are large and commodious; they are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour, to London with every flood, and

great number of years; notwithstanding which, in the several acts for regulating the navigation of the river Thames, there is in general a reservation of the rights of the heirs of the duke of Richmond, and Lenox, which clause was added in respect to this water-court at Gravesend.—*Hasted's Kent.*

* This sole right to the ferry between London and Gravesend, seems to have been attained from prescription as early as the year 1293, as appears from a printed record in the *Registum Roffense*; the watermen, who it seems had long possessed it, were then ordered to take in future "but one halfpenny of a person passing, as they did formerly, and not to exact fares, hurtful to, and against the will of the people." This restraint to such a small sum as *a halfpenny*, seems absurd in modern days; but when it is considered, that even after the year 1300, a quarter of wheat could be bought for four shillings, a bull for seven shillings and sixpence, a fat mutton for one shilling, and an ewe sheep for fourpence, the restriction will not appear unreasonable.—*Pococke's Gravesend. Registum Roffense. Beauties of England,* &c.

from

from Billingsgate on the like signal with every ebb. In the year 1380 this town was burnt, and several of the inhabitants carried away by the French and Spaniards, who came up the Thames in row-gallies. For its future security, Henry VIII. raised a platform of guns to the east of the town, and erected Tilbury Fort on the Essex shore, which, as a regular fortification, has a battery commanding the river mounted with above one hundred pieces of cannon, carrying balls from twenty-four to forty-six pound weight.

To remove the inconveniencies attending the ferry from Gravesend into Essex, denominated THE LONG FERRY, at which all horses, carriages, cattle, troops, &c. as are obliged to pass, an ingenious plan was proposed, in the year 1798, by Mr. Dodd, an engineer, to form a circular passage, or Tunnel, under the bed of the Thames, between Gravesend and Tilbury, sufficiently capacious for all the purposes of land commerce, and to be illuminated by lamps, so that an uninterrupted communication might be preserved. This scheme was patronized by the two counties, a subscription was opened to defray the expence of carrying it into effect, and the work was commenced on the Gravesend side, under a strong impression that it would be successfully completed. Various obstacles, however, impeded its progress to such a degree, as occasioned the whole concern to be relinquished.

The corporation of London claim the right of conservancy of the rivers Thames and Medway, within certain limits, and two courts of conservancy for Kent are generally held every year at Gravesend, which is commonly supposed to be the extremity of the port of London. Its immediate jurisdiction, however, extends to about one mile below the town, to the extremity of the parish of Milton, beyond which coals pay no duty to that city.

Queen Elizabeth ordered the lord mayor of London, the aldermen, and all the companies, to receive all eminent strangers and ambassadors at Gravesend in their formalities; and attend them to London in their barges, if they went by water; if they went by land they were to meet them on

horseback, in their gowns, on Blackheath. In the year 1727 the church and great part of the town were consumed by fire. Soon after this disaster, the present elegant structure for divine worship was erected; towards the expence of which, king George II. contributed liberally. The town house, where all public business is transacted, is situated near the middle of the High Street on the east side; it was erected in 1764, and is a handsome structure. In 1772 the inhabitants applied to the legislature for, and obtained an act for new paving and lighting the streets; to this act they owe their present commodious and agreeable appearance. All outward bound ships are obliged to cast anchor before the town, till they have been examined by, and obtained proper clearances from searchers appointed for that purpose, who have an office near the town key: a centinel is also stationed at the block-house below the town to give notice by the firing of a musket when ships are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the customs, a number of which are constantly waiting here for that purpose *. The gardens round this town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of that kind they stand in need of, but send great quantities to London; the asparagus in particular is remarkably excellent. The town is also well supplied with fish.

The present church is dedicated to St. George, and was erected on the site of that destroyed by fire, between the years 1731 and 1733, in pursuance of an act of parlia-

* The manner of stopping ships is this: As soon as the centinel sees a ship among those riding in the road, he fires his musquet, implying "*bring to*;" if no notice is taken he fires again, implying "*Why don't you bring to?*" If this is not attended to a third fire is discharged, meaning "*That if they bring not to immediately, they must be made.*" If the captain and crew continue obstinate, the gunner from the fort fires a gun loaded with powder. Should this not have the desired effect, the gunner immediately fires a shot, which is a signal to Tilbury Fort to use all the force of which that garrison is capable; and the situation of that fort is such, that its guns can reach a ship at a great distance.—*Pococke's Gravesend.*

ment, by which 5000*l.* was granted, and this was included among the fifty new churches to be built in and near London. The building is of plain brick, with stone quoins, cornices, &c. and has the following inscription on a fascia, round the tower: HANC ÆDEM INCENDIO LUGUBRI DELETAM GEORGIUS II. REX MUNIFICENTISSIMUS SANCTUS CONSULTO INSTAURANDAM DECREVIT. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a large gallery on the north side, and a good organ at the west end. No monuments have been suffered within the church since its erection *.

Trade and its necessary consequences have been very rapid here during the latter part of the nineteenth century. A small manufactory of cables and other ropes is in a flourishing state, and a yard for shipping re-established by Mr. Cleverley, in which have been built L'ACHILLE, of eighty-four, the COLOSSUS of seventy-four, and the DIRECTOR of sixty-four guns, besides smaller vessels.

Gravesend supplies most of the East and West India outward bound ships with live and dead stock, and vegetables. The inns for the accommodation of mariners and visitors are numerous; and in 1796, the principal inhabitants erected a BATHING HOUSE for the accommodation of sea bathing, the terms of which are ten shillings *per* month, or one guinea for the season.

The town gave name to an eminent family of antiquity: Sir Stephen de Gravesende accompanied Edward I. in his wars with Scotland; Richard and Stephen de Gravesende, were bishops of London, and Sir Thomas de Gravesende, a in the reign of Edward III.

The remains of an antient chapel which belonged to the nuns of Grace, is the only object of antiquity worthy of

* The original church belonging to Gravesend, was dedicated to St. Mary, and stood above the town, on the north side of the Dover road, in a place still called Church Field; but this having been found inconvenient on the increase of the population, the inhabitants erected a chapel where the new church now stands, about the year 1497, under a license from the official of the bishop of Rochester; and this, on the decay of the old church, was made parochial.

notice: some thick walls and Gothic arches are entire, and a receptacle for holy water still to be seen in the cellar. The NEW TAVERN now occupies the spot; adjoining is a delightful prospect of that part of the Thames styled the Hope. The chalky cliffs rising perpendicularly on the Kentish shore, with the distant view of the Essex hills on the opposite side, adds to the beauty of the prospect. Near this tavern was erected in 1778, a new battery mounting sixteen guns.

MILTON CHURCH is situated at the end of an agreeable enclosed walk to the east of the town. Over the porch, by the road leading from Gravesend to Rochester, is a curious south dial, west eight degrees, constructed by Mr. Giles, master of Gravesend school.

On the left of the road to Rochester, at the distance of twenty-four miles, is CHALK CHURCH; over the entrance are some very preposterous figures, illustrative, probably, of a *give-ale*, bequeathed by William May, of this parish, in 1512; he directed "that his wife make every year for his soull, an *obit*, and to make in bread six bushells of wheat, and in drink ten bushells of mault, and in cheese twenty pence, to give to poor people for the health of his soull: and he ordered that, after the decease of his wife, his executors and feoffees should continue the obit before rehearsed for evermore." Within, is a little remarkable, except a monument erected to the memory of William Martin, with an inscription on a brass plate, denoting he died May 16, 1416.

After passing through Chalk turnpike, the road on the left hand leads to Higham, Cliffe, Cowling, and into the hundred of *Hoo*, which is the narrow tract of land situated between the Thames and Medway *.

In

* Etymologists conjecture it to have taken its name from the Saxon word *ho*, or *hoh*, which signifies sometimes a heel, and sometimes the ham of the leg (whence the word *hough*, to hough or hamstring) because it runs out into a kind of a point like a heel, or lies in a bend between the two rivers, like a ham. Hollingshed the historian, who was a Kentish

In SHORNE church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, was buried Sir Henry de Cobham, sheriff of Kent, in the reigns of Edward I. and II.; round the stone which covers him formerly had the following inscription: *Icy gist Sir Henri de Cobeham chevalier seignour de Rondale. Dieu de sa alme*, &c. The font is very curious, with sculptures of scripture history.

A small battery of four twenty-four pounders, similar to those at the Lower Hope Point, was raised in the marshes, bordering on the Thames in this parish, in 1796.

HIGHAM had formerly a nunnery, built by king Stephen, in which his daughter Mary was first prioress. Its remains are now part of a farm house, not far from the church, in which is a tablet to the memory of Sir Francis Head, bart. who resided at *the Hermitage*, where he rebuilt the mansion and improved the grounds. He died in 1768. Here are also some antient memorials for the dead, particularly a large tomb of grey marble, without inscription or date, probably raised over prioress JOANE DE HADLOE, who was buried by Hamo, bishop of Rochester, in 1328*.

The

Kentish man, has observed, according to Harris, that Hoo, in his time, was nearly an island; and of the Hundred of Hoo, he said the people had this proverbial rhime:

"He that rideth in the Hundred of Hoo,
"Besides pilfering seamen, shall find dirt enow."

Within this hundred, is a parish which bears the same name, but which antiently was more frequently denominated St. Werburgh, from the saint to whom the church is dedicated. Mr. Brydges, in his History of Northamptonshire, says that St. Werburgh, or Werburge, was the daughter of king Wulphere, and set over a monastery of nuns at Wedon in that county, by her uncle king Etheldred. By this authority, we are likewise informed, that St. Welburge is celebrated by some writers, for driving away the *geese* that used to infect the neighbourhood; and the vulgar superstitious now observe, that no *wild geese* are ever seen to settle and graze in Wedon field.

* Plautius, the Roman general under the emperor Claudius, in the year 43, is said to have passed the river Thames from Essex into Kent, near the mouth of it, with his army, in pursuit of the flying Britons, who were better acquainted with the firm and fordable parts of it than himself.

The incumbent of CLIFF, is said to have episcopal jurisdiction. It was supposed to have been the place for holding synods and councils; but it certainly was of more importance than at present; the church, dedicated to St. Helen, and built in the form of a cross, is large and handsome, with an embattled tower, containing six bells. The windows were formerly ornamented with painted glass, of which some rich specimens remain. In the chancel, behind the screen, in the south wall, is a Piscina, and three very elegant stone seats, finished with light pointed canopies, of rich workmanship. An antient tomb, under a pointed arch, supported by episcopal heads, is opposite. A stone, with an inscription round the verge, in Saxon capitals, for *Jone la Femme Johan Ram*, is in the middle aisle; and in the north aisle is another, having a half-length brass of a female, with her hands raised as in prayer, for Ellenore de Clive; the other monuments are not remarkable. Here is still preserved a very curious and antient Patine, of silver gilt, six inches in diameter. It is beautifully embellished with blue and green enamel, representing the Deity, sitting with his arms extended, and supporting

self. From East Tilbury to Higham, is by many supposed to have been the course of this passage. The probability of this having been a frequented ford in the time of the Romans, is strengthened by the visible remains of a caussey, near thirty feet wide, leading from the bank of the Thames through the marshes by Higham, southward; and it seems to have been continued cross the London high road on Gad's Hill to Shorne, Ridgeway, (implying *the way to the ford or passage; Rhyd*, in the antient British, signifying *a ford;)* about half a mile beyond which it joined the Roman Watling Street road, near the entrance into Cobham Park. The charge of maintaining that part of the caussey which was in the parish of Higham, as also of a bridge, was found before the judges upon their circuit, to belong to the prioress of the nunnery. Between Tilbury and Higham there was a ferry for many ages: and accounts of it are to be met with as late as the reign of Henry VIII. before which Higham was a place much used for shipping and unshipping of corn and goods in large quantities. In the reign of queen Elizabeth there seems to have been a fort or bulwark at Higham for the defence of the river Thames; the yearly expence of which to her majesty, for the pay of the captains, soldiers, &c. maintained in it was 28l. 2s. 6d.—*Hasted*,

his

his son on the cross, with an olive branch in the left hand, and the Gospel in the right. Round the verge is inscribed, in the antient text letter, curiously ornamented with sprigs of roses between each word, alluding to the subject:

Benedicamus Patrem et Filiam cum Spiritu Sancto.

Near Cliff is COWLING CASTLE, so named from the parish wherein it is situated. It was built by John lord Cobham, who in 1399 obtained from Richard II. a licence for its erection. There is a tradition, that he, fearing its strength might some give umbrage at court, to obviate it, caused the following lines to be cut on a scroll, with an appendant seal of his arms, in imitation of a deed or charter, and fixed on the eastermost tower of the chief entrance, where it is said to be still visible, engraved on brass.

Knoweth that beth and shall be
That I am made in help of the contre
In knowing of whiche thing
This is chartre and witnessing.

In this castle resided the pious and intrepid Sir John Oldcastle, who, in the reign of king Henry V. fell a victim to Popish cruelty. In the year 1553, Sir Thomas Wyat, in his insurrection against queen Mary, attempted to take this castle. Kilburn says, "the gate was broke open with his ordinance," but it was so well defended by the lord Cobham, its owner, that Sir Thomas was at length obliged to desist. "The ruins," says Harris, "shew it to have been a very strong place, and the moat round it is very deep. The gatehouse is still standing, which is fortified with a portcluse, or portcullis, and machiolated: it hath also such kind of towers for its defence, as were used in those days." The present remains consist of a handsome gate fronting the south, flanked by two round towers; on the west are the walls of a square fort, surrounded by a ditch or moat, formerly supplied with water from the Thames, but now almost choaked up. This building seems to have been independent of the gate, which probably led to the mansion,

on

on the site whereof stands a farm house*. Cowling church, dedicated to St. James, has in the chancel a range of trefoil arches, in relief, a curious *piscina*, and other ornaments.

Returning to the Kent road, at Shorne, we come to GAD'S HILL, supposed to be the spot on which Henry prince of Wales, son of king Henry IV. and his dissolute associates, robbed the Sandwich carriers, and the auditors who were carrying money to his father's exchequer†.

The

* Kentish Traveller.

† Phillipot has hinted a surmise that this felonious frolic might have been played on Shooter's Hill, but tradition countenances the former opinion. And Shakespeare, besides distinguishing one of the thieves by the name of Gad's Hill, having repeatedly fixed the scene of this transaction on this part of the road, makes it not unlikely that he thought himself warranted in so doing, by a passage he had discovered in some English chronicle, play, or ballad. Theobald had read an old play, called the Famous Victories of Henry V. in which the scene opens with Henry's robberies, and Gad's Hill is there named as one of the gang. Mr. Warton also mentions his having seen an old ballad, by Faire, called Gad's Hill; and he adds, that in the Registers of the Stationers, among seven *ballettes*, licenced to William Bedell and Richard Lante, one is entitled "The Robbery at Gad's Hill;" under the year 1588. The learned author concludes with observing, "I know not how far it might contribute to illustrate Shakespeare's Henry the Fourth: but the title is promising." It is the remark of an ingenious writer, that great events or actions stamp a veneration on the spot where they were performed, and impress the spectator with lively sentiments of pleasure many ages after. This observation seems to be, to a high degree, pertinent, when applied to the dramatic works of a deservedly-admired poet, who has only related and embellished incidents, perhaps of a doubtful authority, or, if strictly true, of but little importance. Not one of Shakespeare's plays is more read than his first part of king Henry IV. and, of the many travellers who have been diverted with perusing the dialogues between the prince and Falstaff, there are, perhaps, very few who will not experience a renewal of their mirth upon being informed, that they are riding near the supposed scene of these fictitious conversations: and, if ever they were fortunate enough to see the Falstaff described by the poet represented by the late Mr. Quin, who was unrivalled in that character, the recollection of what excited laughter in the theatre will not fail of raising a smile on Gad's Hill. To persons of imaginations not over fanciful, the figure

of

The late Sir Francis Head built on the top of the hill, towards Rochester, a neat cottage, which he denominated GAD'S HILL CASA; and on its being licensed for a public house, he directed that the sign should have on one side, a portrait of Henry V.; and on the other, a representation of the fat knight and his associates as described by the poet, act. ii. sc. iv.; which,

> Striking the senses of the passers by,
> May, by a virtual influence, breed affections
> That will result upon the party who owns it.

From this part of the road the traveller may catch a view of the summit of the mausoleum raised in Cobham Park, pursuant to the will of the late earl of Darnley. *Cobham* is a parish which gave a name and a title to a family, that, from the reign of king John to that of James I. a term of above four hundred years, were of eminence in this county; and several of them were entrusted with offices of the greatest consequence.

John lord Cobham, the last of the surname of that family, built Cowling castle, and joined with Sir Robert

of the humorous knight must present itself. They will be apt to think they hear him facetiously complaining of the cruel treatment of the stony-hearted villains, his companions, in removing his horse, and constraining a man of his bulk to rob on foot; to whom eight yards of uneven ground was threescore and ten miles. And, when they recollect Hal's request to Jack to lay his ear to the ground to listen whether he could distinguish the tread of travellers, they must, with pleasure, recal to mind the knight's droll but apposite question: "Have you any levers to lift me up again?" They will, in idea, be spectators of the thieves robbing the true men, and of the retaliation made upon the thieves by two of their own gang in forcibly taking from them their rich booty; and they will again enjoy the conceit of Falstaff, with his cups of limed sack, telling incomprehensible lies in order to cover his cowardice; his long rencounter with the two rogues in buckram suits growing up to eleven, all of whom he peppered and payed, till three misbegotten knaves in Kendal green ("for it was so dark, Hal, thou couldst not see thy hand") came at his back and let drive at him.—Thus on the stage, in the closet, and upon the road, Falstaff's adventure at Gad's Hill is likely to be, according to the prediction of the poet, not only an argument for a week, laughter for a month, but a good jest for ever.

Knolles in erecting a new stone bridge at Rochester. He likewise founded and endowed a college at Cobham in the year 1632, for a master and chaplains to pray for the souls of him, his ancestors, and successors. In the reign of Henry VIII. this college shared the fate of all other institutions of the like kind; but, by an act passed in the thirty-first year of that reign, the site of the college, &c. was retained in the Cobham family, and by William lord Cobham was bequeathed to Sir John Lawson, Thomas Fane, Esq. and William Lambard, (author of the Perambulation,) together with certain quantities of timber and bricks, and certain sums of money, in trust, that they should "re-edify and make there a new college for poor people to inhabit, continue, and be relieved in, and maintained there for ever." This new college was finished in 1598, and, by the trustees above-mentioned, subjected to such rules and orders as they judged conducive to the better regulation of this well-designed charity. The perpetuity of the trust was, by an act of the legislature in the reign of queen Elizabeth, vested in the wardens and commonalty of Rochester bridge, who are thereby stiled the presidents of the new college at Cobham, and by the attention that respectable body has shewn to this charity, the benevolent intention of the donor is to this day fully executed. Twenty poor persons, with their families, have a comfortable habitation, with a quarter of an acre of land to each, and a monthly stipend of six shillings and eight-pence. The presentation of this charity is as follows: the proprietor of Cobham Hall sends one, who is stiled warden of the college; the wardens of Rochester bridge, as presidents of the college, send one, who is sub-warden; the remaining eighteen are sent from the following neighbouring parishes: Cobham, three; Shorne, two; Cowling, one; Stroud, two; Hoo, three; Cliffe, one; Chalk, one; Gravesend, one; Higham, one; St. Mary's, one; Cuckstone, one; Halling, one. The old college appears, by the foundations and other remains, to have been quadrangular; and part of the east wall overgrown with ivy, and large

large chimney-pieces of the kitchen and refectory are standing at the south-east angle. Between the north side of the new college and the south side of the church, there is also a part of the old north cloister, and the door-way from the church, though now stopped up, is still visible by the fair mouldings.

In Cobham church are monuments to the memories of several of the noble personages who once inhabited this mansion, one so early as 1354; among which is that of John lord Cobham, the founder of the college here, with his effigy on a brass plate, holding a representation of the college in his hands. Likewise a beautiful altar-monument standing in the middle of the chancel, on which are the effigies of two persons at full length, and several children kneeling; this was erected to the memory of George lord Cobham, who, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was governor of Calais, and died in 1558. The grant of a weekly market, to be held in this parish on Monday, was obtained by John lord Cobham in the forty-first of Edward III. but has long been discontinued. Cobham Hall (which with the outhouses, is said to have cost 60,000*l.* in building) was the seat and residence of these illustrious noblemen, as it now is of the earl of Darnley. It is a noble fabric, consisting of a centre and two wings; the former is the work of Inigo Jones; the latter have been made uniform, new cased with bricks and sashed. In a large room are still to be seen the arms and portrait of queen Elizabeth, who was entertained in it by the then proprietor of the mansion.

The road brings us to STROUD, one of the suburbs of ROCHESTER; at the entrance of this town stands the parish church, about one hundred feet in length, and fifty in breadth. In the south aisle, the pavement of the chapel erected in 1607, exhibits specimens of Mosaic work; the tower, with a small spire, contains six bells. Near the church, through the turnpike gate, is the site of Newark Hospital, founded by Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester. "One end of this institution was, that masses should be said for the souls of the founder, and other pious

benefactors; the residue of the profits of the estate was applied in relieving the sick, the impotent, and the necessitous, whether neighbours or travellers. This seems to have been the original design of hospitals, that travellers, especially pilgrims, might be refreshed and entertained; for these purposes, they were usually erected near public roads."

About half a mile from Stroud, on the banks of the Medway, is a building called THE TEMPLE, on account of its having belonged to the Knights Templars; it is now a farm house. Little remains of the antient structure, except a spacious cellar vaulted with chalk and stone groins; the walls are of a considerable thickness.

The jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester extends over the north side of this street, including the church; the remainder is in the north division of the Lathe of Aylesford, and in the hundred of Shammell. Great part of the inhabitants of Stroud are supported by the fisheries; of which the oyster is most considerable. This is conducted by a company of free dredgers, established by prescription, but subject to the authority and government of the mayor and citizens of Rochester. In 1729 an act of parliament was obtained, for the better management of this fishery, and for confirming the jurisdiction of the said mayor and citizens, and free dredgers. The mayor holds a court of admiralty every year, to make such regulations as shall be necessary for the well-conducting this valuable branch of fishery. Seven years apprenticeship entitles a person to the freedom of this company. All persons catching oysters, not members of the fishery, are liable to a penalty. The company frequently buy brood or spat from other parts, which they lay in the river Medway, where they soon grow to maturity. Great quantities of these oysters supply the London markets, and are sent to various parts of the world.

EMINENT CURATE. JOHN HARRIS, D.D. prebendary of Rochester, rector of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, editor of the Hist. of Kent, Lexicon Technicum, and other works.

Having

ROCHESTER.

Having passed the stately bridge over the river Medway, we arrive at the

CITY AND LIBERTY OF ROCHESTER.

This city is twenty-nine miles from the metropolis, and twenty-six from Canterbury. It is situated in a pleasant valley, on the banks of the river Medway, and has a salubrious air.

It is said to have been called *Dur-brif*, from the swift currency of the river on which it stands, which the Romans converted to *Durobrivæ* and *Durobrivis*; in the Peutinger Tables it is contracted *Roibis*; it was denominated *Hrofcester* by the Saxons, which by lapse of time has been changed to its present name.

The antient *Durobrivæ*, was one of the stipendiary cities, and many Roman remains have been dug up; particularly in the *Castle Gardens* and the vicinity, where abundance of coins of the emperors Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Constantius, and Constantine the Great, have been found. Within the walls of the great tower, or keep of the castle, coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and of the Lower Empire, have been discovered. Roman bricks are worked up in the present ruined walls of the cathedral precinct, it is therefore probable that the whole city stands on the Roman site. In levelling a part of a large artificial mount, called Bully Hill, which is situated at a small distance southward from the castle, other antiquities have been explored. These consisted of vessels of glazed earthen ware, as urns, jugs, paterœ, &c. The largest urn was of a lead colour, in height thirteen inches; and in circumference, two feet seven inches, in the widest part: it contained ashes, and human bones. The paterœ were of fine red earth, and of different sizes and shapes *.

The History of Rochester is incomplete till the conversion of Ethelbert, the Saxon king of Kent, to the Christian faith, in 597; soon after which, that prince caused the church of St. Andrew to be erected, and raised the city into

* Beauties of England.

a bishop's see. It was still, however, considered as a military station; and Bede styles it a "Castle of the Kentishmen." In 676, Ethelred, king of Mercia, destroyed Rochester, and the depredations and inhumanity of the Danes were often experienced in this city; particularly in 839, when they sacked the place, and committed "unheard-of cruelties." In 885, they again attacked it, but the inhabitants being assisted by Alfred the Great, bravely withstood them, and they were driven to their ships. In 986, it was again ineffectually besieged by Ethelred, who finding himself unable to subdue the city, he desisted, and gratified his vengeance by laying waste all the lands belonging to the bishop against whom he had taken offence. In 998 the inhabitants fled with terror at the approach of the Danish fleet, and the city was once more pillaged so completely, that from this period no resistance was made to the invaders.

Rochester belonged to the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor. William I. granted it to Odo, bishop of Baieux; and it is recorded in the Domesday Book, that "The city of Roshester, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, was worth 100 shillings, and the like when the bishop received it; now it is worth 20 pounds; yet he who held it paid 40 pounds."

In the year 1083, on the disgrace of Odo, Rochester, with his other possessions, were seized by the crown. Henry I. farmed it out to the citizens, at the yearly rent of 20*l.* paid by the bailiff. He also granted to bishop Gundulph, and the church of Rochester, an annual fair, to be held on the eve and day of St Paulinus, with other rights and immunities. In the same reign, on the seventh of May, 1130, whilst the king and his court, the archbishop of Canterbury, and other prelates, were at Rochester, on account of the consecration of the cathedral church then recently finished, the city was nearly demolished by fire. Similar misfortunes befel it in 1137, and 1379; in both the latter fires, the cathedral received some damage*.

* Custumale Roffense, p. 164.

Henry

Henry II. granted to the citizens, and their heirs, "the city in fee, or perpetual ferm, for 20 pounds sterling *per annum*, to hold of him and his heirs for ever, with all the appurtenances, liberties, and free customs; and that they should have a guild merchant, with sundry other privileges, liberties, and immunities. Richard I. directed his writ to the bailiff, and the whole hundred of Rochester, ordaining, "that no one, except his servants, should purchase victuals in the city till the monks of St. Andrew had been first served." This was afterwards so far extended by the same monarch, that even his own servants were forbidden to make a prior purchase; and the monks continued to enjoy this privilege till the dissolution of their monastery.

Till the reign of Richard, the citizens had been compelled to account for a certain payment, called *Mal-tolt*, which they received from all persons passing through Rochester to embark for the Holy Land; however, that monarch abolished the toll: and Henry III. excused the city from the payment of nine shillings annually of their fee-ferm.

Such considerations induced the inhabitants of Rochester to continue loyal to the crown during the Barons' wars: and Henry the Third, in the fiftieth year of his reign, not only confirmed the charter of his predecessor Henry, but, in recompence for "the faithful services of the citizens, and the damages and losses they had sustained in their obedience to him during the troubles then in the kingdom," remitted to them a part of their annual fee-ferm. The privileges granted to the city by Henry, were confirmed by Edward III. and Richard II.

Henry VI. extended the privileges of Rochester; and granted "that the bailiff, the citizens, and their heirs, should have the passage called the Ferry, below the city and the town of Stroud, and from the town of Stroud to the city, the king's bridge on the other side of the water being broken; and also the space of the bridge, together with the house called the Barbican; and that they should have an annual fair on St. Dunstan's Day, with all its privileges, &c."

In

In 1440, bishop Lowe, and the prior and convent of Rochester, came to an agreement with the bailiff and citizens, concerning the limits and privileges of the city and the church precincts, in which it was determined, "that the bailiff, and his successors, might cause to be carried before them, by their sergeants, their mace or maces, and the *sword* likewise, if the king should *ever give them one*, as well to and in the parish church, as in the cathedral and cemetery, especially on festival days and processions, and solemn sermons, and at the reception and installation of the bishops, and at all other fit times; but that they should make no execution or arrest, or any thing belonging to the law, within the precinct of the monastery and palace of the bishop, unless the same should be specially required of the bishop or prior."

Edward the Fourth held Rochester as of great importance; for in the year 1460, he granted a new charter, wherein it was recited, that "the city was situated in a place most defensible, and fit for the resistance of enemies who might enter the realm, and that considering the loyalty and services of the citizens, as well to him as to his progenitors, and that if they had more ample liberties, their service and readiness would be enlarged;" he also ordered that they should thenceforth be styled "the mayor and citizens of Rochester; and so to purchase, plead, &c." By the same charter, he extended the metes and bounds of the city, and granted many new and important privileges to the citizens*.

Charles

* Among these were the right to search all merchandize shipped on the river Medway, and to have "all forfeitables, wrecks of the sea, and fishes, within the liberties and precincts of the same; and to have the ferry over the water if the bridge should be broken: and also, assize of bread and ale, and of all victuals, and weights and measures, and all other things whatsoever belonging to the office of clerk of the market: and to be free by land and water throughout England; and have goods of felons, and out-laws, of men resident, &c. and to keep a court of Portmote, from fifteen days to fifteen days; and to have power to attach by goods and arrest by body, or imprison; and to have cognizance of

Charles the First granted a charter of confirmation; and in 1630, constituted, in addition, that "the corporation should consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, (of which latter number the mayor was to be one,) twelve assistants or common council, a recorder, town clerk, two chamberlains, a principal sergeant at mace, a water bailiff, and other inferior officers." By this charter the city is governed at present; and the mayor is elected on Monday before St. Matthew's Day. An act was passed in 1783, for the recovery of small debts in the city of Rochester, and the adjoining parishes.

The first object of attention at Rochester is THE BRIDGE. That *Durobrivæ* was a common passage over the Medway, is probable, from its vicinity to the great Watling Street, and there is sufficient ground to conclude that the Romans pursued this course in their journey from the sea coast to London. A ferry was probably their mode of conveyance; there is at least no evidence of there having been a bridge at Rochester for many centuries after they retired from Britain. Dr. Thorpe, who resided many years at Rochester, was strongly inclined to believe that the first bridge between Rochester and Stroud was erected in the reign of Edgar the Peaceable. It is, however, certain, that there was a bridge before the Conquest; and that divers tracts of land were subjected to its support by the proprietors. There are very antient MSS. still extant, one in the Saxon language, which mark with exactness the portions of the

of all pleas, real, personal, and mixed, within their limits: and return of all writs and precepts; and that the sheriff of the city, and his officers, be exempt from doing any office: and that they should have all manner of fines, trespasses, deodands, &c. and keep two law days, or leets on the Bullie, and a court of pie-powder, and have a fair on St. Dunstan's Day; and that they should have pasturage of cattle in the City and Castle Ditch, and liberty to build on Eastgate Bridge: that they should be justices of the peace within themselves, and direct their writs to their own ministers, and be exempt from the justices of the peace for the county: that no resident should be charged to bear offices out of the city: and lastly, that they should have liberty to purchase 20 pounds per annum, to them and their successors.—*Hasted's Kent.*

work to be executed by the landholders of the respective districts; and these, which are called contributory lands, are not to this day discharged from the obligation in cases of necessity. The bridge was of wood, and placed in the line of the principal streets of Rochester and Stroud. It was four hundred and thirty feet in length, and that is now nearly the breadth of the stream at this place. It consisted of nine piers, but, as the first and ninth piers were no other than abutments against the banks of the river, there were only eight spaces or arches. As far as can be collected from the description in the MSS. the intermediate piers were set at unequal distances. From the depth of the water, its constant rapidity, the occasional roughness of the tides, and the shocks of large bodies of ice, the bridge wanted such frequent and heavy repairs, that its support became a vast burden to the owners of the contributory lands. At the end of the fourteenth century, they petitioned parliament, and represented themselves as nearly ruined, and the bridge dangerous for passengers, and almost destroyed. Under these circumstances, with a spirit of compassion and generosity, the great warrior, Sir Robert Knolles, and Sir John de Cobham, built at their joint expence a bridge of stone. They suggested it to be fixed in a better and more safe place, situated nearly to the wall of the castle.

An act of the legislature was requisite to subject the contributory lands to the support of the new bridge; and, from its being about one hundred and thirty-five feet longer than the old bridge, there was a proportional increase of work among the proprietors. As this must unavoidably in the course of a few years have added to their burden, a patent was obtained from the crown, 22 Rich. II. which was afterwards confirmed by parliament, 9 Hen. V. for constituting the proprietors a body corporate, under the title of "Wardens and Commonalty;" and a licence was granted, enabling them to receive and hold in mortmain lands and tenements to the value of 200*l.* a-year. Sir John de Cobham

Cobham was the first and greatest benefactor, and his gift was followed with such considerable donations, that the estates usually termed proper have been long adequate to the repairs of the bridge without levying an assessment upon the contributory lands.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the inattention of the wardens, had occasioned a great defalcation in the bridge estates, so that the building itself had suffered decay *: a commission of inquiry was therefore issued, consisting of the principal officers of state, and knights and gentlemen of Kent, on whose report, the leases of the estates, which the wardens had granted without the consent of the commonalty, were annulled; and, through the exertions of Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer, an act of parliament was obtained, by which the two wardens, and twelve assistants, were directed to be chosen annually, to superintend all the concerns of the bridge; and under this act, together with an explanatory one passed nine years afterwards, the maintenance of this fabric is now secured. One half of the wardens and assistants are generally chosen from among the most respectable inhabitants of Rochester and Chatham, and the other half from among the gentlemen resident in the surrounding country.

The attention that was immediately paid to the bridge under the above acts, ended in its complete repair, the expense being partly defrayed by voluntary contributions. Since that period, the management of the bridge estates has been greatly improved, and no assistance has been required from the contributory lands for many late years. The

* The ruinous state of the bridge about this time, may be conjectured from a curious passage quoted by Harris, from a manuscript by Sir Roger Manwood. "In the year 1489," he observes, "Rochester Bridge being much broken, and out of repair, John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, published a remission from purgatory for forty days, for all manner of sins, to all such persons as would give any thing towards its repair." This pardon was not entirely effectual, as it appears from Lambard, that a "*fifteenth* was charged upon the county, to supply this public want."

bridge itself has also been much altered for the best; both entrances having been widened, and three of the arches new built *.

The bridge is in length five hundred and sixty feet, and fifteen in breadth. It is formed with eleven arches, of which the largest is more than forty feet, and most of them above thirty feet, wide. At one of the spaces there was formerly a drawbridge, and three of the arches were rebuilt a few years ago. The greatest water-way is three hundred and forty feet, and ten piers make one hundred and ninety feet at low water. The sterlings take up so much of the course, that there is left but two hundred and thirty feet for the tide of flood and ebb to act in. It has been a mistaken supposition that the bridge has been built upon a rock, but it is evident that the piers must rest upon piles, and the laying of the foundation of this fabric in so deep a river, and where there is a flux and reflux of so strong a tide, was an arduous undertaking; and its execution does great credit to the architect. Rochester bridge was one of the finest bridges in England, and esteemed among its greatest curiosities; and till Westminster Bridge was erected, London Bridge only could be brought into competition with it. Mr. Hawksmoor, the architect, remarked, that Rochester might be deemed a better bridge, because the arches were wider than those at London, and because it was not incommoded with houses. Before London Bridge was altered, the bridge at Rochester was unquestionably far more convenient for foot passengers, there being several large recesses in which they might stand with safety; and these recesses, as well as the other parts, having also a stone parapet, coped, and crowned with an iron ballustrade. Under the good management of the wardens for several years past, the estates have been duly attended to, and the increased revenue well applied.

Sir John de Cobham, very soon after the new bridge, founded a perpetual chantry, denominated *Alle-solven*

* Beauties of England.

Chapel,

Engraved by A. Wilson from a Drawing by Schnebbelie.

For St. Hughsons Description of London.

Chapel, with an endowment of 18*l. per annum*, payable out of the bridge lands, for supporting three priests. This is now a dwelling house, and the entrance into it is through a portico nearly opposite the east end of the bridge. In the apartment above the portico the muniments of the bridge are kept, and over the gateway of the Crown Inn is the audit-chamber, in which the wardens and assistants hold their meetings. A considerable part of the stone moulding of the Gothic door of the chapel is in good preservation, and on each side of the door are mouldings of the west windows, with pointed arches. Traces of the old windows in the east and south walls are discernable in the yard of the inn; and the house on the north side, in leases, has been usually called THE CHAPEL HOUSE, as having been the residence of the chaplains. By the rules established by the founders, there were to be three masses said every day; the first between five and six o'clock in the morning, the second between eight and nine, the third between eleven and twelve, to the end that travellers might have the opportunity of being present at these divine offices, this being the principal cause for which the chantry was endowed. But at each mass there was to be a special collect for all living and dead benefactors to the bridge and chapel, and for the souls of Sir John Cobham and others, whose names were to be recited *.

Immediately beneath the centre window is the following inscription:

Custodes et
Communitas pro sustentatione et
Gubernatione Novi Pontis Roffensis
Legum authoritate constituti
Instaurari fecerunt,
Anno 1734.

* There was another chapel at the west end of the bridge, but where placed is not known; chapels for the like purposes were not uncommonly fixed near bridges that were much frequented, and a custom is said to have obtained in Ireland, at the beginning of this century, for the natives at passing over a bridge, to pull off their hats or shew some other token of respect, and pray for the soul of the builder of the bridge.

To

To the right of the Audit Room, or Bridge House, are the magnificent remains of ROCHESTER CASTLE. The entrance to this stately ruin is behind the Crown Inn. Lambard thinks that the castle was the work of William the Conqueror, who erected such fortifications in England, to keep the English in obedience; hence we may conclude, that nearly eight hundred years have elapsed since the foundation of this building. Its present remains prove it to have been a strong fortification, especially when it is considered, that during the several conflicts betwixt the barons and the kings of England, this castle sustained many sieges. The architect is supposed to have been Gundulphus, bishop of Rochester. It stands on a small eminence near the river Medway, and is nearly of a quadrangular form; being about three hundred feet square within the walls, which are seven feet in thickness, and twenty feet in height. The sides of the castle were surrounded with a deep broad ditch, now nearly filled up, and the Medway. In the angles and sides of the castle still remain several square towers. But the chief attraction of a spectator, is, the noble tower standing in the south-east angle, so lofty, as to be seen distinctly at twenty miles distance. It is quadrangular; its sides parallel with the walls of the castle, about seventy feet square at the base, and the walls twelve feet thick. Adjoining to the east angle of the tower is a smaller, about two-thirds height of the large tower, and about twenty-eight feet square. The apartments are divided by a partition wall, from the bottom to the top, so that the rooms were twenty-one by forty-six feet on each floor. In this wall are arches by which a communication was opened from one room to the other. In the centre is a curious well, two feet nine inches diameter, by which every floor was supplied with water. On the north-east side of the tower is a descent, by steps, into a vault under the small tower, probably used as a prison. In the east angle there is a winding staircase, which ascends from the bottom to the top of the tower. In the west angle is

another staircase, winding from the floor of the first story to the top of the tower, with communications with every room. There are many holes in the outward walls, on every side, for the admission of light, and for annoying the enemy. On the third floor, were the apartments of state, and here the architect seems to have exhibited immense ability. These apartments were about thirty-two feet high, and separated by columns, forming four grand arches curiously ornamented. About midway to the ascent to the next floor, is a narrow arched passage or gallery in the main wall, quite round the tower. From the upper, or fourth floor, the staircase is carried the height of ten feet, to the top of the great tower, which is about ninety-three feet from the ground; round the top is a battlement seven feet high, with embrasures. From this elevation is an agreeable and extensive prospect of the country, the city and adjacent towns, the barracks and dock-yard at Chatham, and the pleasing and romantic meanders of the river.

Near the castle is a descent to Bully or Boley-hill. From the many Roman urns and lachrymatories found on digging this hill, it is conjectured to have been a place of sepulture of the Romans; and historians add, with great probability, that the mound was cast up by the Danes when they besieged the city in 884.

Whence the hill itself derived its appellation, has puzzled antiquaries; but an attention to its situation with respect to the castle, and the use to which it was applied while that fortress was in its prosperity, may lead to a very reasonable surmise concerning the etymology. To most old castles were appertaining outworks called *Ballia*; and that there was an outer *ballium* is clear, from Matthew of Westminster's History, who, relating the unsuccessful attack of Montfort earl of Leicester and the confederate barons against the castle, observes, that having by a fireship destroyed the bridge, and a tower of wood upon it, he became possessed of the city *cum exteriori ballio castri.* But there

there is clearly no spot without the castle, except Bully-hill, which can be meant by this passage*.

The south gate of the city was at the east corner of the Bailey; the arch of it was taken down in the year 1770. Through this gate was the high road to Maidstone, up a street called St. Margaret's. On the right side of St. Margaret's Street, is a house, that, towards the end of the seventeenth century, was given by Francis Head, Esq. to the bishops of Rochester, for the better accommodation of their lordships, when they should visit this part of their diocese.

The parish church of ST. MARGARET, is situated at the south extremity of St. Margaret's Street, and consists of a nave and two chancels on the south side. At the west end is a tower, covered with ivy, containing five bells. Here are memorials for SYR JAMES ROBERTE, preest, 1540; THOMAS COD, vicar, a benefactor to the steeple, 1465; and in the chapel west of the Lee chancel, the bust of a person with a crown on the head, much defaced.

Near the bottom of St. Margaret's Street, on the right, are the precincts of the antient priory. Here is the ROYAL

* King Edward IV. in 1460, granted to the mayor and citizens a right to a view of frankpledge in the city, and in a certain place called the Boley within the suburbs of the city. It is a court-leet still kept separate from that holden in the Guildhall. The inhabitants of this small district are to appear before the recorder of the city as steward of the court, which is held on the Monday after St. Michael, and an officer is then appointed, called the baron of the Bully. The form of admission is by the delivery of a staff, no oath of office being required. It is thought that the baron might be the first officer under the governor of the castle, before the institution of the court-leet. The court is kept under an elm tree at the east end of the hill, and the householders of the several tenements within its limits are generally appointed in succession to this office. The habitation of the benevolent Mr. Watts, was opposite the castle. He had here the honour of entertaining queen Elizabeth in 1573, who, as tradition reports, gave to this mansion the title of *Satis*, as a compliment to the generosity of her host; it still bears that name. The large house on the eminence, is held by lease from the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London.

GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded by Henry VIII. for the education of twenty boys, called King's Scholars. It is endowed with four exhibitions, to be paid by the church to four scholars; two to be of Oxford, and two of Cambridge, which exhibitions of *5l. per* year each, they enjoy till they have taken the degrees of A.M. if they continue members of the universities, and have no fellowship. An upper and under master are appointed for the instruction of youth in this school. Six houses in the row opposite are inhabited by the minor canons of the cathedral; the seventh at the east end belongs to the organist. At a small distance to the left is the site of the antient palace belonging to the bishop. Bishop Fisher appears to be the last who resided here. The present buildings were erected about the middle of the eighteenth century, and are leased out by the bishop to tenants, as is his house in St. Margaret's. In the west quarter of the palace precincts were the bishop's court, for the trial of civil causes, and a prison. No debtors have been confined in it for years, the practice of the court not being sufficient to defray the expences of supporting the jurisdiction. In what used to be the gaoler's garden, the late bishop Pearce, in the year 1760, erected a register's office. Not many yards from Minor-canon Row, on the right, is a small embattled tower, through which was the entrance into the cloister of the priory. The arch of the gateway is visible, but, the ground being much raised, it is not easy to fix its height. Contiguous to the cloister were the dormitory and refectory, but they were taken down soon after the dissolution of this religious house. A part of the east wall of the cloister is standing; there are in it round pilasters and arches, some of which are intersected. There are also doorways with semicircular arches that have been neatly carved; this was called the dormitory cloister. Ernulph, bishop of Rochester from 1115 to 1124, built this dormitory, and probably this cloister. It is certain that he erected the chapter-house, which is at the north end of the cloister; of the front of the chapter house there are con-

siderable remains, particularly three windows, and three arches under them. These arches were embellished in a very elegant stile of sculpture, but the greatest profusion of ornaments appears to have been on the compartments which formed the fascia of the centre arch, or doorway. The almonry of the convent was at the south-west extremity of the church. It is now the house of the fifth prebendary, and this stall is annexed, by act of parliament, to the provostship of Oriel College in Oxford. There was within memory a gate adjoining to the gable end of this house, which inclosed this part of the precinct, now called College Green.

THE CATHERDAL.

Augustine, archbishop of Canterbury, established an episcopal see at Rochester about the year 604, and king Ethelbert built a church for Justus, the first bishop. An entirely new fabric was erected by Gundulphus, who was promoted to this diocese in 1077, and continued in it till his death, which happened in March 1107. He is said to have finished his plan before his decease, and several parts of the present fabric were doubtless of his construction; the beautiful west door has been attributed to him, and the stile of its sculpture shews it could not be the work of a much later period. It has a semicircular arch, agreeably to the early Norman architecture, with several members unfortunately mutilated, containing a great variety of ornaments. Beneath the crown is the figure of Our Saviour sitting on a throne, with a book open in his left hand resting upon his knee, the right hand being raised in the attitude of blessing; but the hand is broken off, as is likewise the head, though the nimbus or glory is discernible. The throne is supported on the right by St. Mark, and on the left by St. John the Evangelist; they have their usual symbols, the lion and the eagle; and above their heads are doves. On the north side of the door is the statue of king Henry I. and on the south that of Matilda his queen. Henry was present at a dedication of this cathedral by archbishop Corboyl, on May 11, 1130, and was afterwards

wards a benefactor to the neighbouring priory; bishop Gundulph had been confessor to the queen. In a niche of the west front of the north-west tower of the nave, is a very antient episcopal figure standing upon a shrine, designed, as it is thought, for Gundulph. The old tower was taken down in 1763; the statue was an ornament of that tower, but placed in the north side of it, facing the gate of entrance, from the city into the precincts. The ground at the west end is so much raised, that there is a descent by several steps into the body of the cathedral, which consists of a nave and two side aisles. The dimensions of this church are: from the west door to the steps leading up to the choir one hundred and fifty feet; from thence to the east wall of the chancel one hundred and fifty-six feet; total three hundred and six feet. The transept between the nave and the choir is in length, from north to south, one hundred and twenty-two feet. The east transept is in length, from north to south, ninety feet.

In the original plan of Gundulph's church, it is not unlikely there might be a tower over the steps leading up to the choir. When the alteration was made in the columns and arches at the east end of the nave, and the cross aisles were erected, this tower must have been rebuilt; but bishop Haymo de Hethe, in 1343, raised the tower higher with stones and timber, which he covered with lead, and placed in it four bells, named Dunstan, Paulinus, Ithamar, and Lanfranc. In 1749 Mr. Sloane, an architect of Gravesend, built the present steeple. There are in the tower six bells, and the height of it is one hundred and thirty-six feet.

The choir was made with the offerings at the tomb of William, a charitable Scotch baker, who was by the device of some crafty monk converted into a martyr and a saint; because, whilst travelling towards the Holy Land, he was unfortunately murdered and robbed near Rochester by his servant: but the work was manifestly completed upon an œconomical plan, the architect having been very sparing in his ornaments. Very considerable alterations and improvements were made in the choir in the years 1742 and

1743, under the direction of Mr. Sloane; new stalls and pews were erected, the partition walls wainscotted, and the pavement laid with Bremen and Portland stone beautifully disposed. The choir was also new furnished, and the episcopal throne erected at the expence of Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of the diocese. The pillars, which are of Petworth marble, were then injudiciously white-washed, but they have been since polished and restored to their original beauty; the altar-piece, which is made of Norway oak, is plain and neat. Dr. Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, who was many years dean of the cathedral, gave fifty pounds towards ornamenting this part of the church. There was then only a pannel of wainscot in the middle, in the place of which was fixed a large piece of rich velvet in a frame elegantly carved and gilt. This was removed a few years ago, and it is now decorated with a picture of *The Angels appearing to the Shepherds*, by WEST. Adjoining to the south wall of the chancel there are three elegant stone seats. In the front of these seats are three shields, bearing the arms of the see of Rochester; the centre bears the arms of the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury; and the third emblazoned with the arms of the prior and convent of St. Andrew, the tutelar saint of this cathedral. Formerly there were episcopal portraits in each of the niches; one of them was a picture of bishop John de Shepey, who died in 1360. He was buried at the foot of these stalls, and his remains were covered with a flat stone, removed when the choir was new paved. Perhaps these stalls may have answered the purpose of a cenotaph for this bishop. From the stile of their architecture they do not seem to have been of an earlier period.

Within the communion rails are four tombs: the uppermost against the north wall has been assigned to bishop Lawrence de St. Martin, who died June 3, 1274; the lower to bishop Gilbert de Glanville, who died June 24, 1214. The tomb nearest the stalls is appropriated to bishop Thomas de Inglethorp, who died May 12, 1291; though it is a matter of doubt whether he might not be deposited in the

the more eastern tomb. This chest has indeed been shewn for the receptacle of Gundulph's remains, but without any authority. It is certain that he was not buried near the high altar, but near the altar of the crucifix, which was placed in the centre between the two eastern pillars of the nave; and no translation of his body is upon record. At the foot of the steps of ascent to the communion table, and not far from the steps leading up to the rails, there are large brass-less slabs, each of which had the figure of a bishop under a rich canopy; there is a similar grave-stone near the great west door, and two more in the south transept of the nave; but tradition has not perpetuated the names of any of the prelates whose remains they cover. Behind the south wall of the choir, there is a chapel called after St. Edmund, though the altar erected in honour of him was fixed in the undercroft. The builder of this chapel, and the time of its construction, are unknown. Through it was the common passage for the monks from the north cloister into the church, and the arch of the door of communication is still discernible, both in the chapel and in the garden of the fourth prebend. The moulding of a pointed arch in the west wall shews there was formerly another door into this chapel. In the partition wall of the choir there is a stone chest, which has upon it a figure, of Purbeck marble, pontifically habited, lying under a canopy, about thirteen feet high, curiously ornamented, and terminating in a pyramid. The head is entirely gone; in its place a flat stone. A part of a crosier is in the left hand, only the fore-finger of the right is remaining, which is extended to the left, and what it holds has the appearance of a book. The inscription is so much defaced, that it is not possible to trace to whose memory this monument was erected: but there is sufficient ground for concluding it to be the tomb of bishop Bradley, who died April 23, 1283. The antient organ having been a very indifferent instrument erected in 1668; in place of which a very fine toned organ, by GREEN, was put up in 1791. It is supposed that originally there was a south aisle of the same width with that on the north side

of the choir, and that the wall of it might be continued to the east transept. Traces of such a wall appear by the steps into the undercroft, and in what is now the minor canons vestry.

In this transept against the south wall there is a stone chest raised about a foot above the pavement; another of the same size was removed 1791. They had antique crosses upon them, and appeared to have been forced open. It is said that some persons, who, about the year 1645, defaced and pillaged the tombs in this church, found in one of these coffins a crucifix and a ring: they were probably the tombs of some of the priors. In this transept a door-case richly ornamented is deserving attention. It is the entrance into the present chapter-house, which is also used for a library; but it was the grand door of communication between the church and the chapter-house of Ernulph in all solemn processions. The moulding of the arch of entrance into the north cloister is still to be seen. The constructor is unknown, as is also the date, but it is judged by an eminent artist to have been executed about the middle of the fourteenth century. Age and wilfulness have much defaced this elegant piece of sculpture, and its beauties are also disguised by the white-wash with which it has been injudiciously covered. It is presumed that some of the portraits exhibited may be pointed out with a high degree of probability. The royal figures on each side, supported by bustos, like those on the sides of the great west door, may be reasonably thought to denote Henry I. and his queen Matilda; the scroll in the king's right hand having a reference to his new grants, and to his acts of confirmation of former rights and privileges; and the church in his left, to his being present at the dedication of the cathedral. The queen is holding a book or scroll in her hand, but to what they particularly relate there is no clue. Gundulph having been the architect of the church, and founder of the priory, it will be readily admitted that the episcopal figure above the king was designed for him, though the symbols are so much mutilated, that an interpretation of them is scarcely possible.

possible. Bishop Ernulph, who was a man of learning, will not be judged to be unaptly characterized by the book placed before the opposite figure. In the niche above the king and Gundulph, if the building is supposed to be a shrine, the figure might be intended for Lawrence de St. Martin, by whose interest with the pope William the Pilgrim was enrolled in the catalogue of saints. What he holds in his hand, and which partly covers the shrine, may be meant for a bull, or a label, in allusion to the papal bull of canonization. There is the resemblance of a tower in the opposite niche; and, if designed for one, it was no unsuitable symbol to annex to a portrait of bishop Hamo de Hethe, who raised the steeple in the centre of the church, and furnished it with bells. Still higher are four angels, two on each side, with labels in their hands, enwrapped in clouds. They appear singing praises to the small statue in the centre, surrounded with clouds, designed probably for the resurrection of Our Saviour.

The north-east transept was formerly separated from the choir by a screen of wood, with Gothic arches. Before the Reformation, devotees without number used to visit the chapel, because St. William, from whom it acquired its appellation, was enshrined in it. The tomb, which consists of a large stone coffin of Petworth marble, adjoins to the north wall, near a door that leads up to an apartment, over the east end, called the Treasury. This shrine containing within it a source of wealth to the monks, it may be presumed that it was by them richly ornamented. But, whatever decorations it may have had, it now makes a mean appearance. A palmer's staff upon the lid still serves to denote the class of the person here deposited; it was cased with metal, that is become rusty, and is continually peeling off. Hubert de Burg, justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III. gave the middle window at the shrine of St. William. The window here described, it is apprehended, is not either of the central windows now extant, but a window that was under them. The stone frame of it may be seen in the wall without the church; and to the west of the

the window is a niche in which might be placed the statue of this imaginary saint. The monument to the west of this shrine is to the memory of Walter de Merton, founder of the college in Oxford which bears his name. He died October 27, 1277, being drowned by unwarily passing a river, the depth of which was unknown to him; and he is the earliest prelate of the see of Rochester whose place of burial in the cathedral can be ascertained by his tomb. The original monument was made at Limoges, in France, where the art of enamelling most flourished, and that was antiently a common ornament of sumptuous tombs. Forty-one pounds five shillings and sixpence was the expence of constructing it and of the carriage from Limoges to Rochester. This tomb was almost entirely destroyed at the Reformation, and a new and elegant monument erected in 1598 at the expence of the warden and fellows of Merton College. In 1662 it was repaired, and in 1772 cleaned and beautified, by the same learned body. From this prelate the chapel has acquired the appellation of Merton Chapel. The monument opposite is in memory of bishop Lowe, who died September 30, 1467. It is still in good preservation, and the oldest monument in the church with a legible inscription. This may probably be owing to the letters not having been engraven on a brass plate, but cut in high relief upon the stone, which is of Sussex marble. At the west end, within a shield held up by an angel, are the family arms of the bishop, impaled with the arms of the see of Rochester, which are, however, placed on the sinister side. The prelate's arms on a bend, three wolves heads erased, are thought to be an allusion to his name; *louve* being, in French, a she-wolf. At the east end of this chapel, on the north side, is a beautiful tomb, of white and black marble and alabaster, in memory of bishop Warner, who died in 1666, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was the last prelate of the see interred in this cathedral. Between Lowe and Warner, Hilsey was the only bishop interred here. The time of his death is not quite certain, but supposed to be about the end of the year 1538.

It

It was bishop Warner's desire that his remains should be covered with a grave-stone, having on it no other inscription than "*Hic jacet cadaver Johannis Warner, totos annos* xxxix. *Episcopi Roffensis, in spem resurrectionis.*" In this inſtance, however, and in this only, his executors did not comply with his request; for, from the most reſpectful motives, they erected this monument with an epitaph too long to be here inserted. But the most honourable memorial entailed on the name of this prelate is his munificent endowment of Bromley college for the support of twenty widows of clergymen.

Behind the west wall of this chapel, there were apartments that have long been ruinous; nearly opposite to the door of communication chimneys are to be seen, and on the side of one of them is part of an oven. To the west of these apartments are considerable remains of a tower, stiled, in a lease dated April 7, 1545, the three-bell steeple; and through it was a passage leading up to the great tower, which is stiled, in the same lease, the six-bell steeple. It retains to this day appellation of Gundulph's Tower, from a traditional notion of its having been built by him. Between this tower and the north aisle of the choir were the wax-chandler's chambers; marks of the floors are discernible. The person to whom these apartments were demised by the lease just cited, was to pay to the dean and chapter the rent of a taper of one pound of wax to be offered on Good Friday to the sepulchre of our Lord. From this chapel is a descent into the north aisle, by several steps, which being much worn shew their antiquity, and are a proof of the great resort there formerly was to the shrine of St. William. Against the wall of the choir is an altar-tomb, placed under a light canopy arch; and within the arch, above the tomb, is a mutilated angel which holds a scroll. It has been assigned to bishop Haymo de Hethe, who died in 1352, and the stile of its architecture is of that age. It is the more likely that this prelate might himself fix upon this spot for the place of his sepulture; because, from its being in the way to St. William's chapel, in which

he founded a chantry, pilgrims as they passed might be reminded to offer a pater-noster and an ave-maria for his soul.

OTHER MONUMENTS, in the body of the cathedral. In the south part of the western transept, RICHARD WATTS, Esq. recorder and representative of Rochester in the second parliament of queen Elizabeth. He died in September, 1579. This monument was erected by the mayor and citizens, in 1736, and is remarkable for exhibiting a real bust of the deceased, executed during his life-time; and exhibits a bald head, short hair, and flowing beard.

In the south are two elegant monuments in memory of the late lord and lady HENNIKER. Inscriptions in memory of WILLIAM STREATON, Esq. nine times mayor of Rochester; died in 1609. Dr. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR; died in 1683. Sir RICHARD HEAD, bart. died in 1689. Rev. JOHN DENNE, D.D. archdeacon and prebendary of Rochester, (compiler of the *Registrum Roffense*); died in 1767; and his son, the late rev. SAMUEL DENNE.

When the north transept of the nave was building, it was termed the new work towards St. William's gate. This gate was placed opposite the north door; through it was an entrance into the High Street, where there was a cross erected in honour of the saint. The gate near the north door of the church, over which is a room belonging to the house of the third prebendary, was formerly called the Sacristry Gate. It was so denominated from its leading to the apartments and garden of the sacrist, and it might also lead to the prior's lodgings, as it does at present to the deanery.

The bishopric of Rochester is esteemed the poorest and least in circumference of all the dioceses in England; so that usually some other benefice is held *in commendam*, to support the incumbent in his dignity as a spiritual peer of the realm; this benefice has mostly been the deanery of Westminster.

PRELATES

PRELATES OF EMINENCE SINCE THE REFORMATION. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, afterwards bishop of London, and martyr. JOHN POYNET, translated to Winchester, died a Protestant exile, at Strasburgh. WILLIAM BARLOW, translated to Lincoln. RICHARD NEILE, afterwards archbishop of York. JOHN BUCKERIDGE, translated to Ely. WALTER CURLE, translated to Winchester. JOHN WARNER. JOHN DOLBEN, translated to York. FRANCIS TURNER, translated to Ely. THOMAS SPRAT. FRANCIS ATTERBURY. SAMUEL BRADFORD. JOSEPH WILCOCKS. ZACHARY PEARCE. JOHN THOMAS. SAMUEL HORSLEY, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph. Dr. DAMPIER, since translated to Carlisle. Dr. GOODENOUGH, the present bishop.

At the dissolution of religious houses, when the priory of Rochester was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1540, its annual revenues were valued at 486*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The last prior was Walter Phillips, surnamed de Boxley; who, for his ready compliance in surrendering the possessions of his priory, was appointed dean of this cathedral, under the new foundation charter, granted by the king, in June, 1542. By this charter the church, and part of the estates of the dissolved priory of St. Andrew, with other possessions, were vested for ever in a dean, six prebendaries, six minor canons, a deacon, and sub-deacon, six lay-clerks, a master of the choristers, eight choristers, one grammar master, twenty scholars, two sub-sacrists, and six poor bedesmen, with inferior officers.

In the cemetery, called antiently LE GRENECHURCH HAW, on the north side of the cathedral, is the parish church of ST. NICHOLAS. For several centuries after the Conquest the inhabitants of this district used to offer their devotions at a parochial altar within the cathedral. But on account of the supposed disturbance the assembly of parishioners gave to the monks, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, the latter removed the altar, on the alledged pretext that it might interrupt the access of the pilgrims to the shrine of St. William. The prior and the chapter afterwards promised to accommodate the parishioners with a

piece of ground, whereon they might build a separate place of worship; but, notwithstanding the inconvenience and trouble that must so frequently have arisen from the people's resorting to their parochial altar, so solicitous were the monks to retain the parishioners in a state of dependance on the mother church, that a hundred years passed before they could be induced to fulfil their engagement. The spirited conduct, however, of bishop Young, and the interposition of archbishop Chicheley, to whose arbitration all parties agreed to submit, at length prevailed over the pride and obstinacy of the members of the priory; and the parishioners were, by a composition, dated March 7, 1421, suffered to finish their church, the walls of which had been already raised. The church was consecrated by John bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, on Sunday December 18, 1423, in consequence of the absence of the bishop of Rochester. By the first article of the agreement, the parishioners were on no account, without leave of the convent, to enlarge the original fabric, except by the addition of a belfry at the north-west end, and the hours were specified when they were permitted to ring the bells. This belfry was not built before 1452, because Alicia Hunt bequeathed by her will, dated in that year, four marks to be paid by her executors "*in inchoatione fabricæ campanilis eccles. St. Nic. Roffen.*" A difference arose between the convent and the parishioners soon after the finishing of the church, in consequence of their attempting to erect a porch at the west end. And the monks were to be commended for putting a stop to the work, since it was not only a direct violation of the original composition, but must have obstructed the passage leading from the cemetery gate to the cathedral, and to the entrance into the priory. This church becoming incapable of a thorough repair, was taken down in 1620, and the present fabric erected and dedicated September 20, 1624. The building extends in length from east to west one hundred feet, and from north to south sixty feet. It is a very substantial structure; the stone walls being of considerable thickness, and

and supported on all sides by buttresses. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, which are separated from the nave by two ranges of lofty columns, from which spring the arches that support the roof.

ROCHESTER is without gates; but the sites of three old gates are known. In the description of the outer bailey of the castle, the south gate was mentioned. There was another, called Cheldegate, which must have been in that part of the wall that crossed the bottom of the lane opposite the college gate, for Cheldegate was the antient appellation of that lane. Eastgate was the third gate; it stood at the east end of the High Street, and was the only gate in use in Leland's time, who mentions it to have been in most part remaining and marvellous strong.

This city sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the freemen at large.

Besides a charter fair on St. Dunstan's Day, is now held annually on the 30th of May, another fair has been held by prescription, long before any charter was granted, on St. Andrew's Day, but begins yearly on the 12th of December. Each of these fairs continues three days, but of old they were kept on the eve, on the day, and on the morrow, of the respective feasts. A market is kept every Friday, and is well supplied with poultry and other articles from the country adjacent. There is also a plentiful market for cattle on the last Tuesday in every month.

At the entrance into the High Street, next the bridge, at a small distance from the Town-key on the left, are the remains of St. Clement's church. Some of the walls are still visible at the entrance of the lane, which formerly bore the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. It is now converted into three dwelling-houses, in one of which are some pillars and an arch entire. The parish of St. Clement was united to that of St. Nicholas, by the statute of 2 and 3 of Edward VI. cap. 17.

On the same side of the street is the TOWN HALL, erected in 1687. It is a handsome brick structure, supported by coupled columns of stone, of the Doric order; the

the area under it was paved with Purbeck stone, at the expence of Sir Stafford Fairborne, in 1706: adjoining to the back part of the area is the gaol of this city, an inconvenient and noisome dungeon. The entrance into the hall is by a spacious staircase, the ceiling of which is curiously ornamented; as is the ceiling of the hall, with trophies of war, fruits and flowers. At the upper end of the hall are full-length portraits of king William III. and queen Anne, by Kneller. Against the upper end of the front wall is the portrait of Sir Cloudesly Shovel. Sir John Jennings and Sir Thomas Colby are ranged on the same side. At the lower end of the hall are the portraits of those two eminent benefactors to this city, Sir Joseph Williamson and Mr. Watts. Sir John Lake is the first portrait within the back wall; Sir Thomas Palmer and Sir Stafford Fairborne are placed in the some line, all executed by the most eminent masters. All public business respecting the government of the city is transacted in this hall, and here also the judges have frequently held the assizes for the county of Kent. The clock-house was built at the expence of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, in 1686, who also gave the clock; and, by a deed of gift, confirmed the same to the mayor and citizens for ever. The original dial being much decayed, it was taken down in 1771, and the mayor and citizens caused the present elegant dial to be erected; they also added the minute hand to the clock, and a large bell: over the dial are the arms of Sir Cloudesly Shovel.

At the bottom of Cheldegate Lane, opposite the College gate, is a large and commodious brick building for the reception of the poor of St. Nicholas parish. It was erected in 1724; towards the building of it, Sir Thomas Palmer and Sir John Jennings gave 500*l.* Such of the poor as are able are employed in spinning worsted and yarn.

In the High Street, near the pump, antiently stood the corn cross, where was held the corn market, long disused. On the left, is the *Custom House*; adjoining to which is the house appointed for the reception of six poor travellers. The design of this charity may be seen from the following

inscription placed over the door:—" Richard Watts, Esq. by his will dated 22d of August, 1579, founded this charity for six poor travellers; who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis, for one night, lodging, entertainment, and four-pence each. In testimony of his munificence, in honour of his memory, and inducement to his example, Nathaniel Hood, Esq. the present mayor, has caused this stone gratefully to be renewed and inscribed, A. D. 1771."*

For the support of this charity, Mr. Watts left an etate, valued at that time at no more than 36*l. per* year, but now producing an income of 500*l. per annum*. He ordered, by his will, that what surplus remained, after defraying the expences of this house for travellers, should be given to the

* That this liberal patron of the poor should except rogues from a participation of his charity, is not matter of surprize; for it ill becomes the friend of integrity to countenance or encourage the man of known dishonesty and injustice. But that proctors should also be excluded, in so express a manner, carries with it an inuendo, that he had no better opinion of that profession than he had of those whom he has stigmatized by the appellation of rogues. At this distance of time, it is difficult to account for the exception here mentioned. Popular tradition assigns a cause, which carries with it some plausible appearance of truth—That Mr. Watts had employed a proctor to make his will, in which he had given and bequeathed to himself no inconsiderable part of the effects of his client; who, recovering beyond all expectation, detected the fraud, and ever after conceived an aversion to that order. However it is most probable that the testator, when dictating this clause in his will, had not in his thoughts the practitioners in our ecclesiastical courts, the term proctors not being exclusively applicable to them. And in Strype's Annals of the Reformation there is a passage which will strongly induce us to believe that Mr. Watts meant those who collected money under begging briefs, and were in general a debauched set of vagrants and receivers of stolen goods: " If some like course (viz. committing to a house of correction) might be taken with the wandering people, they would easily be brought to their places of abode. Being abroad, they all in general are receivers of all stolen things that are portable: as namely, the tinker in his budget, the pedlar in his hamper, the glassman in his basket, and the lewd proctors, which carry the broad seal and green seal in their bags, cover infinite numbers of felonies; in such sort that the tenth felony cometh not to light. For he hath his receiver at hand in every alehouse, in every bush. And these last rabble are very nurseries of rogues."

poor

poor of Rochester; in consequence of which it is paid to the overseers and churchwardens of the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, and Stroud, in such proportions as were decreed by the court of chancery.

On the same side of the street is the *Free School*, founded by Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state in the reign of Charles II. and a representative of this city in four parliaments during the reign of William III.

The east gate stood at this end of the High Street, and might be a structure as large and commodious as it was strong; for, by the charter of Edward IV. a licence was given to the mayor and citizens to build upon it, for the use and profit of the city, new houses, as well of stones as wood. A part of it was remaining till the late erection of the houses opposite the free-school. The tide seems occasionally to have flowed across this street, there being, about the year 1529, a legacy bequeathed towards the repair of a bridge of wood in Eastgate. At the bottom of this street a new road that leads to Canterbury opens to view. On this road the traveller will be entertained with an agreeable view of the Medway, the ordnance office, the dock yard, the guardships, and the ships in ordinary, lying from the bridge at Rochester to Gillingham Fort. The country adjacent serves also to enrich a prospect that the most luxuriant imagination cannot contemplate without pleasure. The road was made in the year 1769, in forming which, the workmen were obliged to cut through high hills, and fill up deep valleys. When the scheme was proposed for paving Rochester and Stroud, according to the present mode, the inhabitants of Chatham were invited to accede to the proposal, and join in a petition to parliament for paving the three towns. The offer was rejected, which occasioned the new road to be made behind Chatham *.

At

* Mr. Brayley has informed us, that "before the act was applied for, the inhabitants of Chatham (as well as those of Stroud, who accepted the invitation) were repeatedly invited to join in the petition to parliament but the intrigues of an attorney, who had been made a *principal* in the business,

At a small distance from the entrance on the new road is St. Catharine's Hospital, founded by Simon Poten, master of the Crown Inn, in 1316, for the support of leprous or other diseased persons. It is now the habitation of twelve poor widows, who have separate rooms to dwell in, are found in coals, candles, and receive each about 50*s. per annum*.

Since the year 1769 various improvements have taken place in this city, particularly the large suburb denominated TROY TOWN, in the road to Maidstone.

According to the Population act, it appears that in the year 1800, the number of inhabitants in Rochester was six thousand eight hundred and seventeen; the number of houses one thousand one hundred and fifty. Through this city passes the road to France, and other parts of the Continent, on which account, in times of peace, Rochester is filled with travellers, and has numerous inns, &c. for their accommodation, which are spacious and convenient. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in trade, or maritime concerns; and on the Medway, near the bridge, is a commodious wharf or quay.

Betwixt Rochester and Chatham is St. Margaret's Bank, on which is a row of houses, that command the river, and are pleasantly situated. The road to Chatham runs under it. At the entrance into Chatham is the king's victualling office, a place of great neatness and conveniency. From which his majesty's ships at Chatham and Sheerness are supplied with provisions. Not far from hence, on the right hand, is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which belonged to an hospital, that was instituted for the

business, occasioned them to refuse compliance. Through this circumstance, the act was granted to Rochester and Stroud only; and though the people of Chatham, discovering the folly of their conduct, obtained a separate act, for paving, &c. their own town, within three years afterwards, the mischief was then done; for the new road made by the inhabitants of Rochester, being far more commodious than that which went through Chatham, occasioned all the transit and road trade to be carried to the former city."—*Beauties of England.*

reception of poor and leprous persons. The estates of this community, since the year 1627, have been invested in the deans of Rochester as governors and patrons of the hospital, and the brethren of the same. There were formerly only three brethren, one of whom was always a clergyman, and officiated as the chaplain; but at present, the society consists of four, two of which are in orders. The chapel is now used as a chapel of ease to Chatham church, which is too small for the parishioners, who are very numerous.

On the opposite side of the street, is an hospital, founded by sir John Hawkins, for poor decayed mariners and shipwrights. The building appropriated for their reception was finished in 1592, and queen Elizabeth, at the founder's request, granted a charter of incorporation to this charity, by the name of "The Governors of the Hospital of Sir John Hawkins, knt. at Chatham." Ten pensioners are maintained here at an allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* *per* week, and a chaldron of coals yearly. No person is eligible, who has not been maimed or disabled in the service of the navy, or otherwise brought to poverty. Over the gate, on the outside, is this inscription:

"The poor you shall always have with you: to whom ye may do good yf ye wyl."

CHATHAM,

a large, populous, but ill-built town, adjoins the east side of Rochester, extending along the banks of the Medway, and up the hill. In the *Textus Roffensis*, and in the Domesday Book, it is called *Cættham* and *Ceteham*, and is described as having a church, and six fisheries value twelve-pence. It had belonged to earl Godwyn, and afterwards to his son Harold II. William I. granted it to bishop Odo; but on his disgrace, the king bestowed it, with the manor of Leeds, in this county, to Hamon de Crevecœur, or *de crepito corde*, a Norman knight, the founder of the potent and illustrious family of the same name, who frequently styled themselves *Domini de Cetham*, and made this the head of their barony, and principal residence, till the

the erection of Leeds Castle by Robert de Crevecœur. Chatham reverted to the crown in consequence of the disaffection of one of this family, and after having many lords, was ultimately passed into various families by purchase.

The DOCK YARD and ARSENAL, occupies an extensive area on the north side of the town, measuring nearly a mile in length, and is defended on the land side by strong fortifications. This dock appears to have been formed in the time of Elizabeth; and Camden describes it as "stored for the finest fleet the sun ever beheld, and ready at a minute's warning; built lately by our most gracious sovereign Elizabeth, at great expense, for the security of her subjects, and the terror of her enemies, with a fort on the shore for its defence" The original dock, now the ordnance wharf, was so appropriated by James I. who finding it too small and inconvenient for the increasing business of the navy, caused the present dock to be made. This also was enlarged, and improved by Charles I.; many alterations have since been made, and additional buildings erected. It is surrounded by a high wall; the entrance is by a spacious gateway, flanked by embattled towers. The store and mast houses are of great extent: one of the storehouses is two hundred and twenty yards in length; in it are deposited prodigious quantities of sails, rigging, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, rosin, and all other necessaries for ship furniture, arranged in exact order, so that they can be taken out without confusion; and even a first rate can be equipped for sea in a few weeks. The principal mast-house is nearly two hundred and forty feet long, and one hundred and twenty wide: the timbers for the masts are kept floating in two spacious basons. The rope-house is one thousand one hundred and forty feet in length. The sail-loft is nearly seventy yards long. There are four wet-docks, all sufficiently deep and capacious for first rates. The smith's shop contains upwards of twenty forges. The number of artificers and labourers employed here is between three and four thousand. The principal officers of the yard, are a

resident commissioner, who has three clerks under him, a clerk of the cheque, a master shipwright, and three assistants, a master attendant, a store-keeper, a clerk of the survey, a clerk of the rope-yard, &c. The Royal Sovereign, a first rate of one hundred guns, was built here in the reign of Charles the Second, who visited the dock for the purpose of seeing her, soon after she was launched. Several first rates have been since built here, among which are the Royal George, and the Queen Charlotte, both of one hundred guns; (the former being the first ship of that force ever launched from a slip;) and the Ville de Paris, of one hundred and ten guns. Many second and third rates have also been built here, besides frigates, &c.

The ORDNANCE WHARF, which is not unfrequently called the Old Dock, occupies a narrow slip of land below the chalk cliff, between the church and the river. Here are great quantities of naval ordnance in the store-houses, and in the armory, are vast quantities of offensive weapons, as pistols, cutlasses, pikes, pole-axes, &c. The principal officers in this department, are a storekeeper, a clerk of the cheque, and subordinate officers.

The dock yard at Chatham has lately received a brilliant addition to its entrance. The main-mast of the *Victory*, the late lord Nelson's flag ship at the important, to his country, but to him the fatal, *Battle* off *Trafalgar*, was ordered by the lords of the Admiralty, to be placed here in its shattered condition, as a memorial how much that gallant admiral had braved danger in the defence of his country.

The increasing importance of these establishments, occasioned great attention to be given to their security during the last century, particularly in the American war, and in the last war in the reign of George II. In the year 1758, when the country was threatened with a French invasion, an act was passed for the purchase of additional lands, and the erection of such works as might be necessary to secure this important arsenal from the attempts of an enemy. The extensive fortifications called the LINES, were immediately commenced, and were continued from the banks of the

the Medway above the Ordnance Wharf, round an oblong plot of ground, measuring about half a mile in width, and a mile broad, to beyond the extremity of the Dock Yard, where they again join with the river. Within this area, besides the naval establishments, are included the Upper and Lower Barracks, which have been built for the garrison, the church of Chatham, and the hamlet of BROMPTON: the latter consists of nearly five hundred houses, very pleasantly situated on the summit of the high ground to the south-east of the yard; and almost all of which have been erected within memory. The Lower Barracks are spacious and uniform buildings of brick, inclosing a large quadrangular area. The Upper Barracks, which stand near Brompton, are also of brick, and extremely spacious and convenient. They rise one above the other on the acclivity of the hill, and having inclosed courts, occupy a considerable tract of ground. The garrison consists of five companies of soldiers, and a battalion of artillery. The lines are strengthened by ramparts, pallisadoes, and a deep broad ditch; and are also defended by a strong redoubt, made on the summit of the hill towards the south-east. Various important additions have been since made, and another act was passed for the purchase of lands, and for further security, in 1782. *

From the variety of Roman remains that were dug up in forming the lines, &c. it seems probable that the Romans had a summer camp in this vicinity: they certainly had a burial place here. Mr. Douglas caused to be opened upwards of one hundred graves, and made drawings and notes of his discoveries, of which he afterwards gave particulars in his *Britannica Nænia.*

The *Church* stands on the chalk cliff above the ordnance wharf, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Great part of the antient fabric was destroyed by fire about the middle of the fourteenth century; and in order to enable the inhabitants to rebuild it, the pope, by a bull dated 1352, granted, to all who should contribute their assistance to so pious a work, a relaxation from penances, for a year and forty days.

* Hasted. Beauties of England.

It was nearly rebuilt in 1788; the expences being partly defrayed by brief, and partly by parochial contributions. It is a neat edifice of brick, nearly square: the west wall, though greatly altered and modernized, formed a part of the antient Norman church, mentioned in Domesday Book, and still exhibits, on the inside, some remains of semicircular arches, with zig-zag mouldings. In the old chancel, on the south side, was a most elegant triple stone seat. The covings of the arches were ornamented with trefoils and quatrefoils, beautifully sculptured with laurel, oak, vine, and rose branches. The whole back part of the eastern-most stall was wrought into oak, vine, and other branches, intertwined; the leaves and fruits being executed in a very superior style: various small animals were represented devouring the fruits; and among them appeared a goat, a dog, a parrot, a serpent, and a man in a tunic and girdle, as if watching them from between the branches *.

MONUMENTS.

* In pulling down the old church, among the materials with which the east window had been filled up, were discovered several beautiful fragments of sculpture, richly painted and gilt, of free-stone and marble. Among these fragments was a headless figure of a virgin and child, having a mantle fastened across the breast by a fibula, set with glass in imitation of precious stones. This was, in all probability, the figure of Our Lady of Chatham, who, in the Roman Catholic times, was highly celebrated for her miracles; and of whom Lambard gives the following curious relation:

"I thinke it not amisse (Perambulation of Kent, p. 286) to commit faithfully to writing, what I have received credibly by hearing concerning the idols, sometime knowen by the names of our Lady, and the Roode of Chatham, and of Gillingham. It happened (say they) that the dead corps of a man (lost through shipwracke belike) was cast on land in the parishe of Chatham, and being there taken up, was by some charitable persons committed to honest burial within their church-yard: which thing was no sooner done, but our Lady of Chatham, finding her selfe offended therewith, arose by night, and went in person to the house of the parishe clearke, whiche then was in the streete a good distance from the churche, and making a noyse at his window, awaked him. This man, at the first, as commonly it fareth with men disturbed in their rest, demaunded somewhat roughly, who was there? But when he understoode, by her own aunswere, that it was the Lady of Chatham, he chaunged his note, and moste mildely asked ye cause of her comming: she

MONUMENTS. An inscription for HEVEN BOROUGH, one of the four principal masters in ordinary of the navy in the reign of Elizabeth. Died in 1584. In the year 1553, he discovered the northern passage by St. Nicholas to Russia, together with "the coasts therto adjoyning, to wit, Lappia, (Lapland,) Nova Zembla, and the country of Samoyeda. At his setting fourth of England, he was accompanied with two other shippes, Sir Hugh Willobie beinge admirall of the fleete, who, with all the company of the said two

she tolde him, that there was lately buryed (neere to the place where she was honoured) a sinfull person, which so offended her eye with his gastly grinning, that, unless he were removed, she could not but (to the great griefe of good people) withdrawe her selfe from that place, and cease her wonted miraculous working amongst them: and therefore she willed him to go with her, to the end that, by his helpe, she might take him up, and cast him againe into the river. The clerke obeyed, arose, and waited on her toward the churche: but the good ladie (not wonted to walk) waxed wearie of the labour, and therefore was inforced, for very want of breath, to sit downe in a bushe by the way, and there to rest her: and this place (forsooth) as also the whole track of their journey, remaining ever after a greene pathe, the towne dwellers were wont to shew. Now after a while, they go forward againe, and comming to the church-yard, digged up the body, and conveyed it to the water side, where it was first found. This done, our Ladye shrancke againe into her shryne; and the clerke peaked home, to patche up his broken sleepe: but the corps now eftsoones floted up and downe the river, as it did before: whiche thing being at length espyed by them of Gillingham, it was once more taken up, and buried in their church-yard. But see what followed upon it; not onely the Roode of Gillingham, (say they,) that a whyle before was busie in bestowing myracles, was now deprived of all that his former virtue; but also ye very earth and place wher this carckase was laide, did continually, for ever after, setle, and sinke downewarde. —This tale, receaved by tradition from the elders, was long since both commonly reported, and faithfully credited, of the vulgar sort; which, although happely you shal not at this day learne at every man's mouth, (the image being now many yeres sithence defaced,) yet many of the aged number remember it well, and in the time of darkenesse, *Hæc erat in toto notissima fabula mundo.*" The statue of Our Lady of Chatham had probably stood under the entrance arch to the north porch of the old church, where there was a niche and bracket, with angels at the sides, extending their wings, as if over the head of the Virgin, and others bending prostrate towards her.

shippes,

shippes, were frozen to death in Lappia, the said winter." Another to the memory of Sir JOHN COX, knt. an eminent naval commander against the Dutch, who was captain of the duke of York's ship in "the expedition against the Hollanders, in the year 1672; and there, in fight with the said enemy, on the 2d of May, was unhappily slain by a great shot, in the forty-ninth year of his age." The monument of Sir EDWARD GREGORY, knt. commissioner of the navy. Died 1713. He bequeathed 100*l.* to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, for the use of the poor. With this sum, South Sea stock was purchased in 1714; and six years afterwards, the trustees having sufficient discernment to secure the advantage they had obtained by the general infatuation, sold out at the very advanced rate of 750*l.* An estate of thirty-two acres, called Pett's Farm, in the parish of Barham, was then purchased, the rent of which is annually distributed to the necessitous poor. In digging a grave in the church-yard, in the year 1772, a petrified human hand was found, grasping the brass hilt of a sword. The hand was partly mutilated, and all the other parts of the body were perished, as well as the blade of the sword: it was afterwards deposited in the Leverian Museum *.

The VICTUALLING OFFICE stands near the entrance of the town from Rochester, and is composed of several extensive ranges of building, appropriated to the various important concerns of victualling the royal shipping lying at Chatham, at Sheerness, and at the Nore.

An antient mansion, in the same street, now let out in tenements, formerly belonged to the family of Pett, celebrated ship-builders in the reigns of James I. Charles I. and II. The chimney-piece in the principal room is of wood, curiously carved, the upper part being divided into compartments by carratydes: the central compartment contains the family arms, *viz.* on a fesse, a lion passant guardant between three pellets. On the back of the grate is a cast of Neptune, standing erect in his car, with Tritons blowing conches, &c. and the date 1650.

* Beauties of England.

The path for foot passengers on the south side of the High Street, is raised between twenty and thirty feet above the carriage road.

Chatham has been frequently visited by our sovereigns. On Sunday, August 10, 1606, James I. accompanied by his queen, her father Christian IV. of Denmark, Henry prince of Wales, the chief officers of state, privy counsellors, and many of the nobility. The ship named the Elizabeth-James had been magnificently decorated to receive the royal guests, who dined on board; the provisions being dressed in a 'great hoy, called the Kitchen,' which was stationed in the midst of a bridge of masts, about six feet wide, and continued from the ship to the shore, a distance of two hundred and forty yards. On the departure of the royal visitors, a tremendous peal was fired from nearly one thousand two hundred pieces of ordnance, all discharged on a given signal.

Before the year 1772, this town was one of the most disagreeable in Kent; even the High Street being full of annoyances, and the road dangerous. Many improvements have been since made; but the streets are still irregular and narrow. The houses have been mostly erected since the reign of Elizabeth, as the progressive increase of the population, arising from the naval establishments, rendered additional buildings necessary. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the dock-yard, &c.

The charitable fund, denominated THE CHEST AT CHATHAM, arose in consequence of the humane exertions of Sir JOHN HAWKINS, and Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; and was established about the year 1590, when the masters, mariners, shipwrights, and seafaring men, serving in the ships and sea-affairs of the then queen's majesty, finding, by experience, that, by frequent employment by sea, for the defence of the kingdom, &c. divers, and sundry of them, by reason of hurts and maims received in that service, were driven into great poverty, extremity, and want, *did*, by the incitement, persuasion, approbation, and good liking, of the right honourable Charles earl of Nottingham,

then lord high admiral of England, and the then principal officers of the navy, *voluntarily* and charitably give and bestow, and consented to have defalked out of their monthly wages for ever, the following sums, *viz.* Out of the wages of every mariner, seaman, and shipwright, receiving ten shillings *per* month, or more, 6*d.* *per* month; out of the wages of every grommet receiving seven shillings and sixpence *per* month, 4*d.* *per* month; and out of the wages of every boy receiving five shillings *per* month, 3*d.* *per* month:—for the perpetual relief of such mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and seafaring men, as, by reason of hurts and maims received in the service, were driven into great distress and want."

After having been established at this place for such a length of time, it was lately removed to Greenwich Hospital, in consequence of sundry abuse which had long subsisted in the distsibution of the charity. The principal abuses on which the commissioners recommended the removal and the placing it under the direction of the first lord of the Admiralty, the comptroller of the Navy, and the governor and other officers of Greenwich Hospital, arose from the destructive system of *agency*, by which the pensioners were generally deprived of a considerable share of their allowances. The estates of the chest were also let at considerable under value, and in some instances proved a real loss, instead of contributing to augment the funds: these, therefore, the commissioners recommended to be sold, and the produce to be vested in the funds. The stock now belonging to the chest in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, amounts to nearly 300,000*l.* of which 10,000*l.* was given a few years ago by a person unknown, who at the same time bestowed a like sum on Greenwich Hospital.

Chatham has a market on Saturday, and two fairs on May 15, and September 19.

This place has the honour of giving titles of nobility to two distinguished families. John Campbell, duke of Argyll, was created by queen Anne, in 1704, baron of Chatham and earl of Greenwich; upon his grace's decease in

1743, this barony became extinct; but was revived at the commencement of the reign of George III. in the person of lady Hester Pitt, sister of earl Temple, and wife of the great statesman of that name, for "his great and important services;" and in July 30, 1766, his majesty called Mr. Pitt to the House of Peers, by the title of Viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent, and earl of Chatham. On his lordship's decease in 1778, his eldest son, brother to the accomplished and honest statesman, the late right honourable William Pitt, succeeded to his father's and mother's honours, and is the present earl and baron of Chatham, viscount Pitt, &c.

Returning to Rochester, we pass from the High Street to the road, which consists of a varied way of wood and hill the length of seven miles. That part at Boxley Hill, displaying a grand and unbounded scene of beautiful landscape. That portion near Aylesford is pleasant, fertile, and healthy; diversified with hill and valley, and beautifully varied with wood and water.

AYLESFORD is too large for a village, and too small for a town; the chief street is spacious, the houses on the banks of the Medway are mean dwellings; it has, however, a handsome BRIDGE of six arches, built by Sir William Sedley, who also founded an hospital here in 1607 for six poor couple, each to be allowed 10*l. per annum.*

This place was called in Saxon ÆGELESFORD, and in Domesday Book it is denominated ELESFORD. In the reign of king John the antient demesne was held by the crown, the manor, however, was the inheritance of Osbert Gipford; the demesne was granted by Henry III. to Richard, lord Grey of Codnor, who, for his fidelity to king John, had been previously entrusted with constabulary of Dover Castle, and the wardenship of the Cinque Ports. Radulphus Frisburn, who had accompanied this lord to the Holy Land, founded, under his patronage, in Aylesford Wood, during 1240, the first priory of Carmelites in England; and the houses of this order increased so rapidly in all parts of Christendom, that in 1245 a general chapter of

the order was held at Aylesford, in which John Stock, who had lived many years in a hollow tree, was chosen superior of the fraternity.

In the following year, lord Grey erected a second priory of the same order, on the south side of Fleet Street, in London. Richard, his great grandson, in the fourth of Edward the Third, obtained a charter for a weekly market for this manor, with liberty of free-warren in all his demesne lands here. Grey was much addicted to the study of chemistry, and had license from Edward the Fourth, to 'practise the transmutation of metals.' This manor afterwards passed through the Zouch and Cornwall families, to that of Wyatt, who having lost it by the attainder of Sir Thomas, queen Mary granted it to Sir Robert Southwell of Mercworth, in reward for his services in quelling the insurrection.

The site and demesne of the priory were given, by queen Elizabeth, to one of the family of SEDLEY*, who converted the buildings into a residence. Sir William Sedley, bart. sold his estate, in the reign of Charles I. to Sir Peter Rycaut, knt. whose youngest son, Sir Paul Rycaut, was the celebrated Eastern traveller, and author of the

* Sir Charles Sedley, the poet and dramatist, who became so noted for his wit and gallantry in the licentious days of Charles the Second, was the posthumous son of Sir John Sedley, (who was sheriff of Kent in the nineteenth of James the First,) and was born at Aylesford Friary about the year 1639. The brilliancy of his parts was so great, that king Charles is said to have told him, that "Nature had given him a patent to be Apollo's viceroy." He married Catherine, third daughter of John, earl Rivers, by whom he had an only daughter, also named Catherine, who was debauched, and created countess of Dorchester, by James the Second. Sir Charles was much incensed at this disgrace; and though he had received various favours from James, took a very active part in forwarding the Revolution. His answer to the accusation of deserting his royal master is well known: "Since his majesty," said he, "has made my daughter a countess, it is fit that I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." He died about the beginning of the reign of queen Anne. His works were collected and published in two volumes, 8vo. 1719. His verses have mostly an immoral tendency; but possess much softness, and elegance of language.

"State

"State of the Ottoman Empire:" he was buried near his parents, in the south chancel of Aylesford church. In 1699, this estate fell to the honourable Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Aylesford. The late countess dowager made it her constant residence till her death.

The church is a handsome building, dedicated to St. Peter; it contains memorials of the Aylesford branch of the Finch family; and of the families of Colepepper, Duke, Banks, Rycaut, and Sedley. The monument of Sir JOHN BANKS, bart. who died in 1699, æt. seventy-two, has his effigies in marble, and that of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dethick. The situation of this fabric, in respect to the village, (which principally consists of one wide street,) is singular, as the ground rises so suddenly, that a person standing on the north side of the church-yard, may look down the chimnies of the houses.

This parish has been the scene of several battles, the most memorable of which was fought in the year 455, between the Britons, under Vortimer, and the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa; the Britons obtained the victory, but Catigern, brother to Vortimer, was among the slain*.

Horsa

* The burial-place of Catigern is commonly supposed to be pointed out by the well-known Cromlech, called Kit's Coty House, which stands on the Downs about one mile north-eastward from Aylesford church. It is composed of four huge stones unwrought; three of them standing on end, but inclined inwards, and supporting the fourth, which lies transversely over them, so as to leave an open recess beneath. The dimensions and weight of these stones are nearly as follow: height of that on the south side, eight feet; breadth, seven and a half; thickness, two feet; weight, eight tons: height of that on the north, seven feet; breadth, seven and a half; thickness, two feet; weight, eight tons and a half: the middle stone is very irregular; its medium length, as well as breadth, may be about five feet; its thickness, fourteen inches; and its weight, about two tons: the upper stone, or impost, is also extremely irregular, its greatest length being nearly twelve feet, and its breadth about nine and a quarter; its thickness, two feet; and its weight, about ten tons and a half. The width of the recess at bottom is nine feet; at top, seven and a half: the height from the ground to the upper side of the covering-stone, is nine feet. About seventy yards towards the north-west

Horsa was also killed on the spot, and was buried, according to Bede's History, in the east part of this county, where his monument is yet to be seen, bearing his name. The second battle is recorded by Lambard, to have been at this place, called FERN-HAM, between Alfred and the Danes, when the latter were defeated, and "compelled to take the Thames without boat or bridge, in which passage there were a great number of them drowned."

Boxley

west was another single stone, of a similar kind and dimensions to those forming the Cromlech: this, which is thought to have once stood upright, has been broken into pieces, and removed.

At the distance of about five hundred yards south by east from Kit's Coty House, has been another Cromlech, consisting of eight or ten stones, now lying in a confused heap, it having been thrown down about the beginning of the last century, by order of the then proprietor of the land, who is said to have intended sending the stones to pave the garrison at Sheerness, after they had been broken to pieces. This design was prevented by the extreme hardness of the stones, which are of the same kind with those of the other Cromlech, and, together with them, were most probably dug up in the immediate vicinity, as the soil for some distance round, is found to abound with similar huge and independent masses. Still nearer to Aylesford, and within one hundred yards from the road of Tottington farm house, (formerly the site of a mansion, and moated round,) is a remarkable stone, called, by Dr. Stukeley, the Coffin from its shape: its length is upwards of fourteen feet; its breadth, about six; and its thickness, two feet.

Much has been written in regard to the real designation of these Cromlechs, but more especially of that called Kit's Coty House. The long-established opinion, that the latter was the monument of Catigern, was first contested by Mr. Colebrooke, (treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries,) who, in the second volume of the Archæologia, without "the least footsteps," as Mr. Pegge afterwards observed in the fourth volume of the same work, "from etymology, or otherwise, except the vague and uncertain passage in Bede," inclined to suppose it the tomb of Horsa; and, in contradiction to the general tradition, removed the burial-place of Catigern to the Druidical Circle at Addington, about eight miles further to the west, and on the opposite side of the Medway. His conjectures, however, have made but few converts; and the current opinion still inclines to the belief, that the Saxon chieftain was buried at Horsted, (a farm abont three miles from Rochester, and just within the liberties of that city,) which, says Philipott, in echo to Lambard, "borrows its name

Boxley Hill commands not only a fine view of Maidstone, but an extensive prospect over a beautiful country. The manor was bestowed by Richard I. in 1189, on a neighbouring Cistercian abbey, the site of which at the Dissolution was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, whose descendant bequeathed it to the late lord Romney, whose son, the earl of Romney, is the present possessor.

The abbey is infamous for one of the greatest pious frauds practised previously to its dissolution; this was *The Rood of Grace*, which, on account of its ingenious mechanism, was productive of great profit from the infatuated devotees, to the cunning abbot and monks; its curious movements were deemed miraculous, and consequently it had many visitors. When the deception was discovered, this wonderful rood was publicly exposed at St. Paul's Cross, London, before a large assembly, by Dr. Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, in 1538; it was then broken to pieces and burnt.

Lambard, in his Perambulation of Kent, has mentioned some particulars respecting the structure of this rood, and the way in which the devotees were cajoled out of their property. It seems to have been composed of wood, wire, paste, and paper, and to have bowed, lifted itself, stir its

name from Horsa: and there is something which, even at this day, lies wrapt up in the name, that introduces us to believe, that Horsa, after his slaughter, received the rites of his funeral at this place: and in our grandfathers' memory, there were the scattered remains of diverse huge massy stones, which storms, and other impressions of time, have now altogether demolished: and these certainly were, in elder times, composed into the figure of a monument, to shroud the ashes of this Horsa; as those at Cits Cothouse, above Alresford, were framed into the same proportionate mould, to secure the dust, or at least to point out to posterity, the memory of Catigern." The spot where Horsa is thought to have been interred, is now in a wood, at a short distance from the farm, with "nothing to point it out at present, but the remains of an old pollard." Several celts, chiefly brass, antient spurs, old swords, and other antiquities, have been found, at different times, in digging on the Downs in the neighbourhood of Aylesford.—*Beauties of England.*

limbs,

limbs, roll its eyes, &c. according to the abilities of the donor; the way in which the monks practiced on the minds of the ignorant is thus related:

"If you minded to have benefit by the Roode of Grace, you ought firste to be shryven of one of the monkes: then by lifting at this other image, whiche was untruly of the common sorte called *Sainct Grumbald*, for Sainct *Rumwald*, you shoulde make proofe whether you were in cleane life, as they called it, or no: and if you so founde yourselfe, then was your waye prepared, and your offering acceptable before the Roode: if not, then it behoved you to be confessed of newe: for it was to be thought that you had concealed somewhat from your ghostly dad, and therefore not yet worthy to be admitted *ad Sacra Eleusina*.

"Nowe, that you may knowe howe this examination was to be made, you must understande, that this Sainct Rumwald was a preatie shorte picture of a *Boy-Sainct*, standing in the same churche, of itselfe so small, hollow, and light, that a childe of seaven yeares of age mighte easily lift it, and therefore of no moment at all in the hands of suche persons as had offered frankly: but by meane of a pyn of woode, stricken through it into a poste, (whiche a false knave, standing behinde, coulde put in, and pull out, at his pleasure,) it was to suche as offered faintly, so faste and unmoveable, that no force of hande could once stirre it; in so muche, as many times, it moved more laughter than devotion, to beholde a great lubber to lift at that in vayne, whiche a younge boy or wenche had easily taken up before him. I omit, that chaste virgins, and honeste marryed matrons, went oftentimes awaye with blushing faces, leaving (without cause,) in the myndes of the lookers on, suspicion of uncleane lyfe, and wanton behaviour; for feare of whiche note and villanie, women (of all other) stretched their purse-strings, and sought, by liberall offering, to make Sainct Rumwald's man their good friend and maister.

"But marke here, I beseeche you, their prettie policie in picking playne folkes purses. It was in veine, as they persuaded, to presume to the Roode without shryfte; yea, and money loste there also, if you offer before you were in cleane life. And therefore, the matter was so handled, that without trebble oblation, that is to say, first to the Confessour, then to Sainct

Saint Rumwald, and lastly to the Gracious Roode, the poore pilgrimes could not assure themselves of any good goyned by all their laboure; no more than suche as go to Paris-gardein, the Bell Savage, or some other suche common place, to beholde beare-bayting, enterludes, or fence-playe, can account of any pleasaunt spectacle, unlesse they firste paye one penny at the gate, another at the entrie of the scaffolde, and the third for a quiet standing."

PENNENDEN HEATH, partly in Boxley parish, and partly in Maidstone, has been a celebrated place for public meetings, from the time of the Conquest. It was here that archbishop Lanfranc, exhibited his complaint against Odo bishop of Baieux, half brother to William I. for extortion. Here also are held at present, county courts, elections for members of parliament, coroners, &c. and this is also the place of execution for malefactors.

MAIDSTONE,

the county town of Kent, is situated on the Medway, eight miles south-east of Rochester, and thirty-five from London. The Britains reckoned it their third chief city; and it is supposed to have been a station of the Romans. It was called CAER-MEDWAG, which is thought to signify the meadows upon the river Vaga, which are here very beautiful. Its Roman name was Madaviacis, or Vagniacis, which was probably derived from the British. It has been a considerable town in all ages since; and is now pleasant, large, and populous.

The town was antiently governed by a portreeve and twelve brethren, and continued so till king Edward VI. by his letters patent in the third year of his reign, newly incorporated the town, by the stile and title of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, of the town of Maidstone, in the county of Kent. These privileges were not long afterwards forfeited by the rebellion, commenced in this town by Sir Thomas Wyat, knt. and other principal inhabitants, in the first year of queen Mary. In this state of disfranchisement the town remained till queen Elizabeth, by her

letters patent, December 4, in her second year, again incorporated it as before, and granted some other additional privileges, among which was a confirmation of their antient prescriptive right of sending two burgesses to parliament, the granting to the mayor the authority of a justice of the peace, and the exempting of the townsmen from foreign sessions. Some years after, several doubts arising concerning the validity and meaning of the different parts of the last-mentioned letters patent, a third charter of incorporation was granted by king James I. by letters patent dated December 31, in his second year, *anno* 1604, by the name and stile of "the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, of the king's town and parish of Maidstone," wherein all the privileges of the former were confirmed, and new ones granted. After which a fourth charter was likewise granted by the same king, in his seventeenth year, *anno* 1619. King Charles II. by letters patent in his thirty-fourth year, *anno* 1682, incorporated the town anew, by the same stile and title; which charter was made use of in the government in this place till the Revolution in 1688, after which it was entirely laid aside. In the reign of king George II. the corporation being dissolved by judgment of ouster against its principal members, upon informations of *quo warranto*, a new charter was granted by that king, by letters patent dated at Westminster June 17, in his twenty-first year, *anno* 1748. By this charter the corporation act at present; their exclusive jurisdiction as such extending over the town and parish of Maidstone, and on the river Medway, from East Farleigh Bridge to a piece of land called Hawkwood in Burham, in all matters whatsoever as within the same; and for the cognizance and determination of actions and replevins to the further extent of the towns and parishes of East Farleigh, Barming, Lozo, Boxley, Allington, Linton, and Otham, and the hamlets of Mithale in Aylesford, and Newhythe in the parish of East Malling.

The manor, which extends over the whole hundred of Maidstone, belongs to lord Romney, who has a seat called

THE

THE MOTE*, near this borough. The right of election is in the freemen not receiving alms or charity. Returning officer, the mayor.

The chief trade of Maidstone, besides linen thread, which it makes to great perfection, is in hops; of which there are great plenty of plantations about the town, as well as orchards of cherries. The tide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges, &c. of fifty or sixty tons. A little river falls here into it from Lenham. One of the public

* At this place one of the grandest scenes of national loyalty and generosity was exhibited on the first of August, 1799, when the general muster of the Kentish volunteers took place, in presence of the king, queen, and royal family.

During the greatest part of the preceding day the different volunteer associations of the county of Kent were collecting in the town and neighbourhood of Maidstone. To give peculiar pomp to the volunteers, they marched into the town with drums beating and colours flying, accompanied by the bands in full tune. All the volunteers wore oak boughs in their hats, rendering the whole a very interesting scene. The royal standard was raised on the Town Hall and the church, and the Union flag displayed from many windows in the streets of the town. A pavilion was erected on a rising part of the lawn, at the back of his lordship's house, for the royal family to dine; and another, nearly adjoining, for the nobility attending. Temporary tables and benches were erected near to the spot, in two divisions (but so as to be all within sight of the royal tent), for the volunteers to dine; upon which cloths were laid, and knives and forks placed for near six thousand persons, over each of which a plate was turned, in case it should rain in the night. The tables were ninety-one in number, arranged in order, close to each other, in two divisions; the whole length of the different tables, amounted to thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three yards, and the value of the wood work exceeded 1500l. On the other side, or front of the house, was a small train of artillery, encamped with tents. About five o'clock on Thursday morning, the companies began to move to the ground, and by nine the whole was occupied. The volunteers were drawn up in a double line, extending from one end of the park to the other, the Maidstone volunteers taking the right of the front line. The morning was very fine until about half past ten o'clock, when a hard shower of rain came on, and lasted about an hour. About ten o'clock, the stadtholder appeared on the ground, and walked to the royal tent, where he waited the arrival of the royal family. In half an hour

public gaols for the county is kept in this town; and the custody of weights and measures, renewed by the standard of king Henry VII. was committed to it by parliament, as being in the centre of Kent: the courts of justice are always held here, and generally the assizes. This town is a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, who is the proper incumbent, and puts in a curate to officiate for him. The archbishop had a palace here, now belonging to lord Romney, which is esteemed very antient, to which there is a chapel.

after, the duke of York arrived, attended by Sir Charles Gray, Sir Robert Lawrie, and many of the nobility; Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, the lord chancellor, &c. all on horseback, and each a branch of oak in his hat. The royal family set off from Kew about five in the morning, and went to breakfast with lord Camden, at his seat at Wilderness, near Riverhead; but, on account of the badness of the roads in some parts, and the delay occasioned at breakfast, they did not arrive at lord Romney's till about a quarter before twelve, and in the midst of a hard shower of rain. His majesty came on the ground on his charger, attended by his royal highness the prince of Wales and the dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester. The queen, and the princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, were attended by lady Harrington in the state carriage. A royal salute was fired upon his majesty's coming upon the ground. As the royal family were in their tent, they requested to have oak boughs to decorate themselves, which were immediately brought, and the queen and princesses put them in their caps, and pinned them to their bosoms. His majesty and attendants then passed the ranks in front of both lines, complimenting the officers of the different associations as he passed, and afterwards went and reviewed the different troops of cavalry in a back ground. Having again took his former station near the royal tent, the whole military passed in review before them. The shower ceased soon after the king arrived, and it was very fine during the remainder of the day. After the different companies had twice passed in review, they were marched to a distant part of the ground, where they were formed in different parties, and posted in the woods, along the hedges, and in the road, when a sham fight took place. This lasted about an hour and a half, and was over a little before three. The associations then returned to their former ground; the infantry piled their arms, and the cavalry dismounted. A signal gun was then fired for them to go to dinner. Her majesty and the princesses, who during this time had been in their carriages to see these manœuvres, attended by the king and his party, then returned to the house and dismounted. They were afterwards introduced to

chapel. The architecture is Gothic, though some parts of the house have been repaired after the modern stile. Here are four charity-schools, in which are above one hundred boys and girls, who are visited once a week, and catechised, by the minister. This is such a plentiful country, and the lands hereabouts are so rich, that London is supplied with more commodities from hence than from any market town in England, particularly with the large bullocks that come from the Weald of Kent, which begins but six

to the pavilion provided for them near the dinner tables, and there they saw the associations seat themselves at the tables; to prevent confusion, the names of the different companies were painted on a board, and stuck up at the end of the tables they were to occupy. In about three quarters of an hour the companies were all seated; and the viands and wine provided for them, which had been placed early in the morning, were in a sumptuous stile. At this time the queen and princesses were in the pavilion appropriated for them; and his majesty was in the one provided for the nobility; where an address was presented to his majesty upon the occasion by the corporation of Maidstone, attended by the mayor, the recorder, and the high sheriff of the county, who was knighted on the occasion. A sumptuous dinner was afterwards served up in the pavilion for his majesty, the queen, two princesses, the dukes of York, Cumberland, Gloucester, the Stadtholder, and lady Harrington. They were waited upon during dinner by lord Romney, and family. Another sumptuous banquet was provided, for the ministers of state and nobility, at the tent erected near that of his majesty. The volunteers having finished their dinner, his majesty's health was given, in a bumper, by upwards of six thousand, all standing, uncovered, with three times three, and loud and reiterated acclamations of joy, accompanied by the music of all the bands. After this were given, the queen and royal family, the duke of York and the army, the volunteers of the county of Kent, &c. with three times three, standing and uncovered. A number of the officers then came up near the royal tent, and sung, "God save the King!" which, when finished, was loudly cheered three times three by all the numerous company. Lord Romney then came forward, and, after a short pertinent address to the company, proposed to give "His Majesty's Health!' in which all the volunteers joined, standing uncovered, with three times three. "God save the King!" was then sung by the whole body of the volunteers, accompanied by the music of their bands, which had the happiest effect. Several other loyal toasts and sentiments were afterwards drunk, in which all parties joined. The music played "God save the King!"

"Rule,

six miles off; with timber, wheat, and great quantities of hops, apples, and cherries; with a sort of paving stone, eight or ten inches square, that is exceeding durable; and with the fine white sand for glass-houses and stationers. A distillery of English spirits, denominated MAIDSTONE GENEVA, which was established by the late Mr. Bishop, which is still in a thriving state. Maidstone has also two considerable breweries, and large warehouses for various kinds of traffic. There are some Dutch inhabitants, who have divine service in the old parish church, called St. Faith's. The market here, which is the best in the county, is on Thursday; it has another on the second Tuesday in every month, granted them by George II. in 1751; and fairs on February 13, May 12, June 20 (called Garlick Fair), and October 17. In 1648, this town made such a stand for king Charles I. against general Fairfax with near ten thousand men, that he could not take it, till he had stormed it twice. Here was a college or hospital erected by archbishop Boniface, and a chantry by archbishop Thomas Arundel, which is now the free-school. About the year 1720 several canoes were dug up in the marshes of the Medway above this town. This parish was antiently taxed towards the repair of the fifth arch or pier of Rochester bridge. On the eastern bank of the river Medway, a small distance south of the parish church, stand the remains of

" Rule, Britannia!" &c. &c. About half past five o'clock, upon a signal gun being fired, the different companies withdrew from the dinner tables, got under arms, and then marched off in different directions. The royal family then returned to lord Romney's house, where they were refreshed with coffee; and about six o'clock the king, queen, and princesses, set off for London, The dukes of York, Cumberland, Gloucester, Messrs. Dundas, Windham, the lord chancellor, and master of the rolls, returned to Sir Charles Middleton's at Tiston, about five miles from Maidstone, where they had slept the preceding night. A general enthusiasm pervaded all ranks, and a royal salute was fired on the king's departure. The town and streets were crowded with company during the whole of the night, who were much entertained with the illuminations and transparencies that were exhibited in different parts.—*Gent. Magazine.*

St.

St. Mary and All Saints College, built by archbishop Courtenay in the year 1396. The gate or entrance is still remaining, with other parts of the building sufficient to shew it was once a handsome structure. It is now converted into a farm house.

At the corner of East Lane, fronting High Street, is another antient foundation, called THE FRIARY, supposed to have been part of a convent of Franciscans, founded by Edward III. and his brother John earl of Cornwall, in 1331, afterwards removed to Walsingham, in Norfolk. Another structure, colled St. FAITH'S CHAPEL, has been converted to a boarding school, and an assembly room, and the cemetery into a garden nursery. The FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL was originally part of the buildings belonging to the fraternity of Corpus Christi, professing the rule of St. Benedict. At the suppression of the fraternity by Edward VI. the structure then called Brotherhood Hall, was purchased by the corporation, who established the Free Grammar School under the charter of queen Elizabeth.

The CHURCH is spacious and handsome, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower, in which are eight bells; on the tower formerly stood a spire, about eighty feet high, that was destroyed by lightning in November, 1730: the walls are also embattled, and supported by buttresses. The whole is enlightened by large windows, divided by mullions, with rich tracery above: the east window is peculiarly handsome. This is one of the largest parochial edifices in the kingdom: its entire length within being two hundred and twenty seven feet; of which the chancel includes sixty-three and a half; its breadth is ninety-one feet; of the chancel and its aisles, sixty-four. The chancel was rebuilt by archbishop COURTENAY, who, in 1395, obtained license of Richard II. to make this church collegiate, for the use of the wardens, chaplains, and other members of the new college which he was then building close to the southern side of the cemetery. On that occasion he altered the dedication of the church to

All

All Saints, it having been previously dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. He was himself buried in the middle of the chancel, in a grave between five and six feet deep, where his skeleton was found in the year 1794, in consequence of a search made by the late reverend Samuel Denne. This discovery terminated the contention long carried on among antiquaries, respecting the real burial place of this archbishop, which had been affirmed to lay in Canterbury cathedral. He "lyeth buried," says Weever, "according to his will, here in his owne church, under a plaine grave stone, (a lowly tombe for suche an high-borne prelate,) upon which his pourtraiture is delineated."

The archbishop's pourtraiture, with the inscription, have been lost beyond memory; but the indents may yet be seen on the marble slab which covers his grave, and which has evidently been the upper stone of an altar tomb. On the south side of the chancel towards the altar, are the remains of four very elegant defaced stone seats, hidden by the monuments for the family of Astley. They are ornamented with the arms of Courtenay, and Fitz Alan (otherwise named Arundel); by the latter of whom they were probably finished: the arms of these archbishops, impaled with the archiepiscopal bearings, are also on the roof of the nave. The antient wooden stalls used by the master, brethren, and other persons belonging to the college, still remain; and beneath the seats, are carvings of human heads, grotesques and shields of arms of the Courtenay family.

An antient tomb still remains in the chancel, most shamefully defaced, said to contain one of the family of Widville, ancestors to Edward the Fourth's queen, who were possessors of the Mote. In the vaults several of the Astley and Marsham families lie buried; particularly Sir JOHN ASTLEY, knt. "who from his tender years attended on queen Elizabeth in her honourable band of pensioners, and was after master of the revells to king James and king Charles —Obiit, Januarii, 1639;" and "that great soldier and person of honour, JACOB lord ASTLEY, baron of Reading," who died in February, 1651; these have monuments. There

are several other memorials for the dead. The interior has been cleaned and whitewashed; is well pewed, and furnished with large galleries, and a good organ. Edward VI. permitted the inhabitants to use the church parochially; and James I. confirmed it to the parish by charter. Before the Reformation, the living was a rectory; it has since been accounted only a perpetual curacy. With the college were suppressed two chantries; one of which had been founded by Robert Vintner, in the time of Edward the Third; and the other by archbishop Arundel, in the reign of Henry the Fourth.

Rectors and Curates of Eminence. John Mansell, 1264, chief justice of England, a privy councillor, chaplain to Henry III. keeper of the great seal, ambassador to France, and—*a brave soldier!* William de Tyrington, 1394, afterwards bishop of St. David's, keeper of the privy seal, and treasurer of England. Josiah Woodward, S. T. P. *ob.* 1712, author of several curious tracts, sermons, &c.

The Bridge, of seven arches, over the Medway, is long and narrow, but very picturesque in appearance; it is very antient, and supposed to have owed its foundation, or at least its most considerable repairs and improvements, to the munificence of the archbishops of Canterbury.

The sudden thaw, and consequent overflowing of the Medway, in January, 1795, through the melting of the preceding snows, was very remarkable at this place. "The ice about Teston coming down in large sheets with the current, choaked up the arches of that bridge, and destroyed Bow Bridge. The furious current, with its loaded surface, carried away the wooden bridges of Barnjett and St. Helen's, at Barming; resisted by that of East Farleigh, until its parapet walls gave way, the whole contents floated with rapidity down the river, damaging the locks, and threatening Maidstone Bridge; but at length the loaded water, increased by the back river, rising higher than the walls, the whole of the ice passed on: fortunately the frost of the ensuing night arrested the water on its way, and a more gra-

dual thaw removed it without further mischief. Those who lived in the houses near the river, were compelled to use boats in the street, and to take to their upper rooms, as their houses were several feet deep in water. The fields had a very extraordinary appearance from the vast sheets of ice which lay upon them, and had bent and kept down trees of considerable thickness. It was justly compared to the breaking up of the great frosts in North America.

The improvements made in this town since 1791, are numerous: an act was obtained for the purpose of its being new paved and lighted; and the several market places have been repaired, and the fish market rebuilt. The river Medway has been also much improved, by building a large lock beyond Allington Castle. Here, also, are four annual fairs, each of two days continuance, for the sale of horses, cattle, haberdashery, pedlary, &c. They are mostly held in a meadow, encircled with trees, and in the High Street; but the fair for horned cattle has been removed to Pinnenden Heath.

The buildings that have not yet been mentioned, are the Shire Hall, the Gaol for the western division of Kent, and the Conduit. The former is a good modern structure, in which the assizes for the county are held, and other public business transacted; was erected at the joint expence of the corporation of Maidstone, and of the jusices of the western division, who hold their quarterly sessions and county courts, as well as all other meetings on general business in this town: near to it is a prison called the BRAMBLES, belonging to the corporation, but antiently the property of the archbishops of Canterbury. The GAOL, a spacious stone building, standing in East Lane, erected since the year 1741, in place of the more antient prison, which stood in the very centre of the town, has been much enlarged and strengthened: some excellent regulations have also been made for its government. The CONDUIT, forms the principal reservoir for the supply of the inhabitants, and stands on the upper end of the High Street; it was built 1624. Another Conduit stood in the middle of the High Street,

Street, and was pulled down about the year 1793; it formed an octagonal tower of stone, embattled, and crowned with a cupola and dial. A new octagon stuccoed building, in the lower part of the town, was intended for a third reservoir, but failing in its intention was used as a butter market. The water is of most excellent quality, conveyed by pipes laid under the Medway, from an inclosed spring called Rocky Hill, in the West Borough. The Corn Market is supported on pillars, and surmounted by a gilt wheatsheaf.

The extent of Maidstone is about a mile, from north to south, and about three quarters from west to east. It chiefly consists of four streets, intersecting each other, with several lesser ones. The High Street is spacious, and well built; on the west side is a small and neat theatre. Nearly half the inhabitants are supposed to be Presbyterians and Anabaptists, who have places of worship within the town. The population has been within a few years augmented in consequence of the erection of extensive barracks for infantry and cavalry, in the road to Rochester, at a short distance beyond Week Street. The buildings are of wood, painted white, and forming a hollow square, with a riding school towards the river.

Maidstone has given birth to several eminent men; particularly to a family surnamed De Maidestan, of whom Sir Walter had license, from Edward the Second, to embattle his mansion. RALPH DE MAIDENSTAN, was bishop of Hereford from 1234 and 1239, and is noticed by Matthew Paris, as a man of excellent learning, and holiness of life. He resigned his bishopric, and became a Franciscan friar at Gloucester, where he was buried in 1245. WALTER DE MAYDENSTAN was consecrated bishop of Worcester in the seventh of Edward the Second, in 1303.

Three persons, probably natives of Maidstone, are however recorded as having obtained considerable notoriety during the Civil Wars. Andrew Broughton, recorder, and twice mayor of Maidstone; Thomas Trapham, M. B. who was surgeon both to Fairfax and Cromwell; and Thomas

Read, gent. who, on the trial of Charles the First, deposed, that he had seen that monarch at "the head of a guard of horse" between Lestwithiel and Fowy. Broughton was one of the two clerks (and also secretary) of the high court of justice, and in that situation he read both the charge preferred, and the sentence passed, against the unfortunate Charles. Being excepted from the bill of indemnity at the Restoration, he fled privately to the Continent, and took refuge in Switzerland, with Ludlow, Say, Deady, Lisle, and some others. He died at Vevay, in that country, of old age alone, as appears from his epitaph, given in Addison's Travels in Italy.

Trapham is infamous for having observed, when he was employed to prepare the body of the martyred king for interment, "*I have sewed on the head of a goose.*" He died at Abingdon, in 1683, execrated by all except bigotted republicans.

Let it be observed to the honour of Maidstone, that it gave birth to the eminent musical composer, Jenkins, in the reign of Charles II.; to Mr. Woollett, the late fine engraver; and to Mr. Jeffrey, jun. an able draftsman.

The MOTE is situated a mile from the town, has a fine park, and was formerly of great consequence. During the reign of Henry III. it was castellated by the family of Leiburne. It thence became possessed by the several families of Shofford, who assumed the name Le Mote; by those of De Ditton, De Burghursh, Wideville, earls of Rivers, who took the title of baron De la Motte. With the latter it remained till the infamous Richard III. after he had murdered Anthony, earl of Rivers at Pontefract, bestowed it on his equally infamous instrument of mischief, Sir Thomas Brakenbury. It was restored by Henry VII. to Thomas earl of Rivers, who left it to Grey, marquis of Dorset. It then passed to Sir Henry Wyat, of Allington Castle, who disgavelled it; his grandson Sir Thomas, forfeited the estate to the crown, and Mary I. bestowed it on cardinal Pole. Queen Elizabeth gave it in fee to persons of the name of Nicholas and Dixon, of whom, probably, it

it was purchased by Sir William Rider, lord mayor of London, in 1600. By Susan, his daughter, it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Delmarii or Cæsar; at whose decease Thomas Phillpott, Esq. her eldest son by her first husband, took possession, who joined with his mother to alienate the Mote to the Tuftons, one of whom bequeathed it to a lady named Wray; by her it was disposed of to the ancestor of the noble family of Romney. The seat erected by the present earl is upon a superb plan, the situation being elevated, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The apartments are spacious, and magnificently fitted up: they contain some good pictures, with family portraits, &c. The park is extensive, and includes some fine timber, particularly oak: many of the trees are very large. A broad sheet of water, or canal, has been made in front of the house, over which is a handsome bridge.

Near Maidstone, towards Boxley, are the famous paper mills, erected by Mr. James Whatman, in 1739; his son, James Whatman, Esq. brought them to their present perfection, and invented the wire-wove paper, which goes by his name. He disposed of the whole property in 1794, to Messrs. Hollingsworth.

The ruins of ALLINGTON CASTLE, are situated on the opposite shore, which was originally built, says Kilburne, in the Saxon times, by the noble family of Columbarij, but was afterwards razed by the Danes. After various descents, it was alienated to Sir Henry Wyat, a descendant from a respectable Yorkshire family, who lost seventeen manors, and his liberty, for engaging in the plot against Richard III. in favour of the earl of Richmond. When success had crowned the attempts of the latter, he was released by Henry, knighed, made a banneret, a knight of the Bath, and a privy counsellor. Here his accomplished son and successor, Sir THOMAS WYAT, whom Leland calls *incomparabilis*; and Wood, the delight of the muses and of mankind, was born. This gentleman, equally a scholar, a soldier, and a statesman, was visited here by Henry

Henry the Eighth, with whom he was a great favourite; though he appears in some degree to have unwittingly raised his jealousy, through the admiration which his accomplishments excited in the breast of queen Anne Boleyn. He died in his thirty-eighth year, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, of a violent fever, while travelling towards Falmouth, to embark for Spain, to which court Henry had appointed him ambassador. His son, Sir Thomas Wyat, the younger, being deprived of his estates and life for treason against queen Mary, this castle and manor became vested in the crown, and were granted on lease by Elizabeth, to John Astley, Esq. master of her jewels. His son, Sir John Astley, had the whole afterwards granted to him by the queen's letters patent, at the annual rent of 100*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; from his family it passed to the lords Romney, and is the property of the present earl.

The remains of the castle are extensive, and are now occupied in two tenements. The mote, and the antient entrance gateway erected by the Cobhams, still exist; the ruins are nearly excluded from the river by trees: one of the round towers is very large. The *parish Church* is mean. Here lie buried Sir Gyfford Thornhurst, bart. 1627; Sir George Choute, bart. 1721, æt. 22; Sir Edward Austen, bart. of Boxley, 1760, æt. fifty-five; and lady Austen, widow to the latter, 1772, æt. fifty-seven. Besides the castle, and the parsonage, a mere cottage, there is only one house in the parish; though Sir Stephen de Penchester, one of its former lords, is recorded to have procured a grant of a market weekly, and of a three days annual fair, for his manor of Allington.

Six miles from Maidstone, towards London, is MALLING, or TOWN MALLING, called also West Malling (to distinguish it from the village of East Malling, which is on the opposite side of the river); it is seated near a brook that runs into the Medway; it has a market on Saturday, and three fairs, August 12, October 2, and November 17. A Free School was founded here above one hundred years ago. This parish was antiently taxed to contribute towards

wards the repair of the third arch or pier of Rochester Bridge. Here was formerly a nunnery, founded in the time of William Rufus, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester; it was destroyed by fire, together with the whole town, in the reign of Richard I.; but was soon rebuilt by the nuns, assisted by the contributions of pious persons. This is now called THE ABBEY HOUSE, and is most delightfully situated, being washed by a fine rivulet, which rising at the hamlet of St. Leonard, runs by the side of the abbey, and through the gardens. In the meadows above the gardens large square excavations are still visible; these were formerly the fish-ponds for the supply of the nunnery. Although the body of the house was pulled down and rebuilt by Sir John Honeywood, many of the original offices are still remaining, particularly an antient chapel, some time used as a dissenting meeting house, but now converted into a dwelling. But, the object most worthy of notice is, a handsome tower of the church, whose front is decorated with intersecting arches and zig-zag ornaments, similar to those on the west front of Rochester cathedral. At some distance west of the abbey, is a very antient stone building coeval with it, and called the Old Gaol, which has narrow windows, and walls of a great thickness. Tradition says, this was the prison belonging to the abbey. At present it is used for drying and stowing hops.

Near Town Malling, towards Tunbridge, is MEREWORTH, written in Domesday Book, MAROURDE. This being one of the districts composing the fine ride from Maidstone to Tunbridge, it has consequently been inhabited by the nobility and gentry, and abounds in marks of elegance. Its extensive plantations, its fine pasturage, the Medway gliding through, and its beautiful woods, unite to make this parish exquisitely pleasing.

This place antiently gave name to an eminent family who held the manor near two hundred years, when it descended to the Malmains, Bohuns, and Bambres, who built a large and strong house, resembling a castle, which was possessed by the earls of Arundel, and passed to the lords Abergavenny,

gavenny; from them it came to the le Despensers, whose heir, lady Mary Fane, was created baroness le Despenser by James I. and her son created earl of Westmorland by the same monarch.

The grand and magnificent house, denominated MEREWORTH CASTLE, was erected by the last earl of Westmoreland, where the old castle stood; and is built in an elegant style of architecture, after a design of Colin Campbell, in imitation of an admired edifice of the famous Palladio, in Italy.

The site is pleasant, upon a small hill of very easy ascent, watered on one side by a stream running into the Medway, and on the other encompassed with the most agreeable risings, which have the appearance of a grand rural theatre, cultivated and improved to the utmost perfection, so as at once to display correct taste and becoming magnificence.

The structure is an exact square of eighty-eight feet: in the middle of the roof is a cupola, consisting of two shells, the one forming the stucco cieling of the hall, and the other carpentry covered with lead. Between these shells is a strong brick arch which brings twenty-four funnels to the lanthorn, a contrivance which prevents the appearance of any chimney on the outside of the house. There are porticos in all the four fronts, under the floor of which, and that of the hall, are convenient rooms for the use of the family. The grand saloon is round, and forms the centre: it receives its light from a sky-light; the state rooms divided off from it, open into each other round the house, and are superbly furnished. The kitchen and stables form two noble wings, and add to the grandeur of the building. The house, gardens, temples, grottos; the the water, woods, lawns, &c. united in this beautiful domain, demand admiration.

Within the house are many valuable pictures; among them the following: A Dutch lady in a chair, by REMBRANDT. Two pieces of battles, by BOURGIGNON. Two landscapes, by

CLAUD

CLAUD LORRAIN. A landscape, Romulus and Remus, both by CLAUDE. Roman antiquities, by PANINI. Christ restoring the blind man to sight, by TINTORETTI. The cielings of most of the apartments are finely decorated with emblematical figures, in five compartments, by FRANCIS SCLATER. In the dining room are portraits of Elizabeth, daughter, and Richard, youngest son of Robert, lord Spencer. Francis Finch, second son of Francis, earl of Westmorland, and Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Mildmay, wife of Sir Francis Fane; in one piece. Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Neville, lord Abergavenny, created baroness Le Despencer, by king James I. and wife of Sir Thomas Fane, knt. Mary, daughter of Horace, lord Vere, of Tilbury; wife of Mildmay, second earl of Westmorland. Robert Spencer, created baron Spencer, by king James I. whose daughter Elizabeth, was married to Sir George Fane. William, son of Robert, lord Spencer, who married Penelope, daughter of Henry, earl of Southampton. In the drawing room the principal pictures are, St. Francis, by GUIDO. A landscape, by CLAUDE LORRAIN. A holy family, by PERUGINO. Noah, after the flood, by BASSANO. Venus and Cupid, by RUBENS. Duke of Buckingham. Sir Thomas More. Lord Abergavenny, 1524. Sir Walter Raleigh. In the best bed room, the walls hung with fine tapestry, and the cieling ornamented with emblematical figures, by SCLATER. The walls of the adjoining room are richly hung with tapestry, representing the four quarters of the world. The cieling, by SCLATER. The chimney-piece is curiously ornamented with marble pillars, &c.; and the floor of the room elegantly inlaid.

The village is of little eminence. It had once a weekly market, and an annual fair, obtained by Roger de Mereworth, in the twenty-eighth of Edward I. but these have long been disused. The old church was situated near the castle, and is said to have been built by the antient earls of Clare, who at its foundation appropriated it to the knights of St. John of

Jerusalem. John, earl of Westmorland, obtained a licence of the bishop of Rochester to pull it down, and build a new church; the foundation was laid in the year 1744; and it was consecrated by the bishop of Rochester, on the 26th of August 1746.

This structure is a piece of beautiful architecture, which will bear the attentive inspection of the traveller; it contains several antique monuments that formerly inhabited Mereworth Castle, and were carefully transferred from the old church to a place particularly appropriated to this purpose in the modern one.

Smart, in his "Hop Garden," writing of Mereworth, says:

Nor shalt thou, Mereworth, remain unsung,
Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles superb, in classic elegance
Arise; and all is Roman like his heart.

West Peckham, is remarkable only by its antient tenure of its lord "bearing one of the king's goshawks beyond sea, from the feast of St. Michael to that of the Purification;" also for being the residence of some of the Knights Templars, as well as of the Southwells, ministers of Henry VIII. and his three successors, whose vices obscured their eminent abilities.

Hadlow is a parish, rich in hop plantations and pastures. At Harlake Bridge is a *flowing bolt*, by which the meadows can be inundated in dry seasons.

TUNBRIDGE,

or The Town of Bridges, is thirty-five miles from London, and is seated on four streams formed by the Medway, over each of which there is a stone bridge. The ruins of the castle testify it to have been very large; it was erected in 1090, by Richard de Tunbridge, earl of Clare, natural son to Richard I. duke of Normandy, who exchanged lands in that country for the like quantity here. This castle was taken by king Stephen, king John, and by king Henry

Henry III. who garrisoned it. The site is beautifully planted. The gateway remains, with holes for portcullises, &c. and opens into a small hall, communicating by arches with the apartments in three stories, the uppermost having the largest windows. The keep, from the remains of the foundations, appears to have been prodigiously strong. Tunbridge, in the reign of Edward I. sent burgesses to parliament. It is now governed by three constables for the town, Southborough, and Helden. The present church is a modern structure. Sir Andrew Judde, lord mayor of London, and a native of this place, erected a free-school, on which an estate was settled in the reign of queen Elizabeth by parliament. The Skinners Company are the patrons. The stone causeway leading into the town from London, was the gift of Mr. John Wilford, a citizen of London, in 1528. The houses are mostly ill built, and the streets badly paved. Its market is on Friday; fairs, on Ash Wednesday, July 5, and October 29.

The river Medway has been made navigable up to the town, since the year 1740; and is of great service for conveying timber and cannon from the founderies in that neighbourhood to Chatham, and other places.

In the year 1775, the antient stone bridge over the river Medway, in Tunbridge town, being in a decayed and dangerous state, was pulled down, and a temporary one of wood erected near it; soon after a stone bridge was built on the old foundation by Mr. Pinder, after a design of Mr. Mylne. The cost was estimated at 1100*l.* and defrayed by the county of Kent.

Five miles from the town is the hamlet belonging to Speldhurst, called

TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

a place of much resort by the nobility and gentry, in June, July, and August. These wells are situated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sion, the residence of Richard Cumberland, Esq. the celebrated dramatist, &c. Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are good houses, and fine fruit-gardens, fed from a spring in the

parish of Speldhurst. Here is also a good market of butchers, poulterers, &c. shops for toys, milliners, wooden ware, &c. coffee rooms, for card playing, and other species of similar entertainment. A hall for dancing; and, behind the wells, a large chapel* of ease to the parish church, profanely dedicated to king Charles I. in which is divine service twice a day, during the season for drinking the waters, and where seventy poor children are taught, and wholly maintained by the contributions of the company at the wells, which are also the chief support of the chaplain†.

The springs were first discovered in 1606, by Dudley, lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a consumption, and returning home hopeless, in passing through a wood observed these springs, and carried some of the water to a London physician, who, after analysing them, recommended them to his lordship's drinking, who soon found in them a perfect cure. The first buildings were erected here in 1636. The water is impregnated with shelly particles and marine salts, and its weight is seven ounces and a quarter, four grains, lighter than the German Spa, and ten grains lighter than common water. It is a great deobstruent and bracer; and is of great efficacy in cold chronical distempers, weak nerves, and bad digestions. The air is excellent, all provisions reasonable, and here is plenty of the best sorts of wild-fowl, particularly the delicious bird called the wheat-ear, from the South Downs; also good fish from Rye, and other sea-ports in the neighbourhood; and mackarel, when in season, from Hastings, within three hours after they are taken. On Waterdown Forest, near these wells, were formerly horse-races.

* This chapel, says Hasted, "stands remarkably in three parishes; the pulpit in Speldhurst, the altar in Tunbridge, and the vestry in Frant. The stream also, which parted the counties of Kent and Sussex, formerly ran underneath it, but is now turned to a greater distance."

† Here was a priory, built in 1094, but suppressed by cardinal Wolsey, and its hall is now converted into a barn.

At a small distance from Sevenoak, in the road from Tunbridge, stands the stately mansion of KNOWLE, the seat of his grace the duke of DORSET. This mansion was originally built by Thomas Bourchier, archbishop of Canterbury, who purchased the estate of William Fiennes, lord Say and Seal: it was much augmented and improved by John Morton, and William Warham, his successors in that see; but the latter, finding it looked upon with envy by the nobility, exchanged it with the king. It lay neglected for some time, till Thomas Sackville earl of Dorset, lord treasurer, obtained it in James the First's reign. He made considerable additions and improvements, and rendered it a superb mansion.

His grandson Richard, earl of Dorset, purchased the manor of Sevenoak, with its appurtenances, of Henry Cary, lord Hunsdon.

This earl became so excessive in his bounties, that he was necessitated to sell the manor of Sevenoak; and the manor, seat, and park of Knowle, &c. to Henry Smith, Esq. citizen and alderman of London; reserving however, to himself and his heirs, a lease of them at an annual reserved rent. Alderman Smith, being possessed of considerable estates, in 1620, conveyed several of them (among which were those of Sevenoak, &c.) to Robert earl of Essex; Richard, earl of Dorset, and others; in whom he likewise vested his large property in trust, to pay him 500*l.* towards his living, and the residue to such charitable uses as he should appoint by will.

After his death, in the year 1641, the earl of Essex, and other the then surviving trustees, by deed inrolled in Chancery, allotted the rent of Knowle manor, house and park, (then let to the earl of Dorset at 100*l. per annum*,) to be yearly distributed to several parishes in Surrey; and the rents of other manors and lands then let to that earl, distributed in several other parishes.

Since which these premises have continued with the descendants of the earl of Dorset, to his grace George John Frederick Sackville, duke of Dorset, the present possessor of them.

The

The house is situated on the south-east side of Seven-oaks, on an eminence nearly in the centre of a fine park, encompassed with beautiful valleys, and lofty woods. Its structure is quadrangular, and forms a noble Gothic pile, which, with its adjacent buildings, covers above five acres of land, consists of two large courts, which lead into a spacious hall, and beyond that another court leading into the garden. The richness and variety of great part of the furniture of this house, though somewhat injured by time, must convey to every beholder a clear demonstration of the magnificence and antiquity of the noble family that has long possessed it. The rooms and galleries are every where well furnished with a great variety of pictures, many of which are the performances of the most capital masters. There are also some Grecian and Roman busts, and a famous and valuable marble statue of Pythagoras in the hall, which is an undoubted relic of the true Grecian taste. Many of the rooms are hung with curious old tapestry; and the furniture and decorations, which are antient, and which exhibit a perfect idea of the style of decoration in the sixteenth century, are in high preservation.

Among which are the following:

Brown Gallery. A miser, Quintin Matsys; George Villars, duke of Buckingham, Cornelius Janssen; Sir George Villars, his father, ditto. This is the gentleman of whom lord Clarendon mentions the circumstance of his apparition to warn his son, the duke, of his impending danger.

Horn Gallery. Illustrious persons in the time of Henry VIII. and the three succeeding reigns.

Lady Betty Germaine's Bedchamber. Judith; St. Francis; and a Holy Family.

Dressing Room. Drawings by Polidoro, Titian, Michael Angelo, &c.

Spangled Bed Room. A state bed, presented by James I. to Lionel earl of Middlesex, lord treasurer, and a curious large ebony cabinet.

Dressing Room. The History of the Maccabees, Vandyck; Medea and Jason, Titian; Abraham entertaining the angels,

angels, Guercino; Peasants, Teniers; angel and St. Peter, a satyr discovering a sleeping Venus; Corregio; a Dutch piece, Heemshirk; landscape, Salvator Rosa; Nativity, Bassan; Holy Family, Titian.

BILLIARD ROOM. Democritus, Heraclitus, Mignard; story of Acteon, story of Calisto, Titian; the Salutation, Rembrandt; arts and sciences, Vassari; Antony and Cleopatra, Dance; a Venetian ambassador, C. Janssen. On the window is painted a man in armour, with this inscription: "*Hermannus de Sacville, præpotens Normannus, intravit Angliam cum Gulielmo Conquestore, A. D.* 1066."

VENETIAN ROOM. God of Silence, copied from Schiavone, by Cartwright. In this room is a state bed intended for the reception of James II.

DRESSING ROOM. Mrs. Abingdon, as the Comic Muse, Reynolds; a farm yard, Hondekoeter; the wife of Titian going to poison his mistress, Titian; a painter's gallery, Old Frank; a Dutch piece, Van Pool; a candlelight piece, Scalcken; a woman contemplating a skull, Elsheimer; a landscape, Salvator Rosa; a masquerade, Paul Veronese; banditti, Vandervelde; another candlelight piece, Scalcken; a battle, Bourgignone; St. Paul, Rembrandt; banditti, Salvator Rosa; a poor family, ditto; St. Francis, Cleopatra; a landscape, Berghem; Sacharissa; landscape with figures; four Spanish pieces.

BALL ROOM. In this noble room the pictures are, the late duke, Reynolds; George viscount Sackville, Gainsborough; Dover Castle, with the procession of Lionel duke of Dorset, lord warden, on his return to the castle, Wootton; Charles duke of Dorset, Kneller; his duchess, ditto; Richard Sackville, Mytens; his lady, ditto; Lionel earl of Middlesex, ditto; his countess, ditto; Thomas first earl of Dorset, Janssen. These portraits are at full lengths.

CHAPEL ROOM. In this room are the portraits of madame Baccelli, Gainsborough; and of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, with figures of the Crucifixion.

CHAPEL. A picture of Our Saviour; Christ scourged; Christ walking on the sea.

LOWER CHAPEL. Picture of the Apostles composing the Creed; Raphael's school.

ORGAN ROOM. Rape of the wife of Hercules by a Centaur, Annibal Caracci; a Magdalen, Albani; Ortelius, the inventor of maps, Holbein.

DRAWING ROOM. A Sybil, Domenichino; count Ugolino and his sons starving in prison, Reynolds; for which the late duke gave 400*l.* and afterwards refused 1000*l.*; a beggar boy, Reynolds; the Four Seasons, Philippa Laura; Dutch figures, Teniers; an artist, Reynolds; a Dutch wedding, Teniers; two Cupids in disguise, Reynolds; head of an old man, Tintoret; two small landscapes; Joseph and the angel, Mengs; fortune-teller, Reynolds; Holy Family, And. del Sarto; a Chinese, Reynolds; a landscape, Berghem; a girl and bird, Reynolds; a French post house, Wouvermans; madame Baccelli, Reynolds; a Dutch family, Surght; angel and St. Peter, Teniers; a small picture, Vandyck; marriage of St. Catharine, Parmegiano; Judith with the head of Holofernes, Garobalo; a fancy piece, Wouvermans; a Pieta, Annibal Caracci; Holy Family, Pietra Perugino; head of Raphael, himself; St. Peter, Rembrandt; Sacchini, Reynolds; execution of Charles I.; two small landscapes, More. All the paintings in this room are capital.

CARTOON GALLERY. Copies of six of the Cartoons of Raphael, by Mytens, the first ever made; a capital picture by Holbein of the earl of Surrey; James earl of Northampton; the first earl of Dorset, Janssen. In this room also are four fine statues, in plaister of Paris, from the Florentine gallery; namely, a dancing faun, Venus de Medicis, a listening slave, and the boxers.

KING'S BEDCHAMBER. Lucretia, by Guido Rheni, worth 1400*l.* Here is a state bed of gold and siver tissue, that cost 8000*l.* It is lined with pink satin, embossed with gold and silver, &c.

DINING

DINING PARLOUR. Pharaoh's daughter taking Moses from the bull rushes, Giordano; Charles sixth earl of Dorset, Kneller; Mr. Garrick, Reynolds; Mr. Foote, Romney; Dr. Goldsmith, Reynolds; Dr. Johnson, ditto; Sir Joshua Reynolds, ditto; Mr. Humphreys, the miniature painter, Romney; James I.; Henry prince of Wales; Pope, Gay, Swift, Congreve, Milton, Betterton, Garth, Shakspeare; Ben Jonson, Dryden, Sir Philip Sydney, William Cartwright, Villiers second duke of Buckingham, Cowley, Wycherly, Locke, Hobbes, St. Evremont, Newton, Otway, and D'Urfy, the greater part by Kneller; Corelli; earl of Rochester, Du Bois; Thomas first earl of Dorset; Richard I; Beaumont and Fletcher; Sir Charles Sedley; Chaucer; Prior; Waller; Butler; Addison; a Conversation Piece, by Gooch and others. In the chimney is a curious pair of dogs, with the arms of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

IN THE COLONNADE are armorial quarterings, on curious painted glass, of all the marriages in the family, from Thomas, the first earl, to the present time; marble busts (antiques, bought at Rome) of Antony, Mithridates, Pompey, L. J. Brutus, Theseus, J. Cæsar, Marcellus, M. Brutus, and a young Hercules; and two sideboards made of the lava of Vesuvius.

GUARD ROOM. A lady, Rosalba; an angel conveying a child to Heaven, Pitroe di Cortona; two landscapes, Dean; four drawings, Clarisseau; four pieces of game; a Flemish piece; two candle-light pieces; oysters, &c. very fine; the Nativity, Old Palma; two curious fan pieces, Guido; view of Knole, Sandby; a Roman amphitheatre; a fine Mosaic picture, by Cæsar Aquatti.

BLUE ROOM. A head, Guido; a head of Raphael, himself; the virgin teaching Christ to read; a boy and lamb, Correggio; a sea piece, Vandervelde; two Cupids, Poussin; three Cupids, Parmegiano; the Wise Men's Offering; a fancy piece; the prophet Samuel, Reynolds; St. John and a lamb, Vandyck; a queen, Rembrandt; a Magdalen and cross, Guercino; a fine head, Clermont; flight into

Egypt, Paul Brill; a landscape, Rottenhamer; a poetess, Dominechino; a fine Madonna, Raphael; a ditto, Carlo Dolci; a dog, Hackwood; a French nobleman, Gainsborough; a miniature of three kings of France.

DRAWING ROOM BELOW STAIRS. St. Peter's at Rome*.

The architecture of this immense pile bespeaks a variety of dates; the most antient is probably coeval with the Mareschals and Bigods. It seems as if the whole of it was antecedent to its becoming the possession of the Sackvilles; though, certainly, many of the family have considerably repaired it, particularly Richard, the fifth earl. No part of it appears of a more modern date than the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, first earl of Dorset, came to reside at Knole, in 1603: he died in 1607; and as the water-spouts, which were put up by him throughout the house, are dated 1605, it would appear that no part of the building is subsequent to this period. The garden gates, the sun-dial, and many other places, bear the arms of Dorset and Mid-

* In the year 1795 was published, in 8vo. "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Persons whose portraits form part of the duke of Dorset's collection at Knole." This was written by Henry Norton Willis, Esq. and includes the following personages: Archbishops Whitgift, Cranmer, and Bancroft. Thomas, first earl of Dorset; Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Sir Francis Drake; Don John of Austria; Cecil, lord Burleigh; Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; admiral Blake; Sir Francis Walsingham; Charles Howard, lord high admiral; Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma; Henry de Lorrain, duke of Guise; Charles de Lorrain, duke of Guise; Fisher, bishop of Rochester; Dudley, duke of Northumberland; George Clifford, earl of Cumberland; John Wicklife; Alphonso d'Avalos, marquis de Gusto; friar Bacon; Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; Sir James Wilford, knt.; lord chancellor Egerton; Thomas, lord Cromwell; Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk; Henry Howard, earl of Northampton; Thomas Ratcliff, earl of Sussex; Charles, duke of Bourbon; John, duke of Bourbon; William of Nassau, prince of Orange; Sir Walter Mildmay, knt. Sir Christopher Hatton; Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel; Sir Thomas More; cardinal Wolsey; Sir John Norris; and Sir William Herbert, earl of Pembroke. The author of the Biographical Sketches observes, that "beside the above, here are valuable pictures of Anne Boleyn; Sir Walter Raleigh, and his lady; James the First; Sir Anthony Marsden, &c."

dleset;

dlesex; a title brought into the family by Frances Cranfield, heiress to the earl of Middlesex, and countess to the above named Richard.

"The park owes much to nature, and much to its noble proprietor. The line of its surface is perpetually varying, so that new points of view are constantly presenting themselves. The soil is happily adapted to the growth of timber. Stately beeches and venerable oaks fill every part of the landscapes. The girth of one of these oaks exceeds twenty-eight feet; and probably its branches afforded shade to its antient lords of Pembroke and Norfolk. The present (late) duke has repaired the gaps made in the woods by one of his ancestors, who, "foe to the Dryads of his father's groves," had unveiled their haunts, and exposed their recesses to the garish eye of day. The plantations are not dotted about in clumps, as if they had no reference to a whole or general effect, but in broad and spacious masses cover the summits of the undulating line, or skirt the vallies in easy sweeps. Not to dwell, however, on "barren generalities," there are two points of view, among many others, that deserve attention: the one is from the end of a valley which goes in a south-west direction from the house. It forms a gentle curve; the groves rise magnificently on each side, and the trees (many of them beeches of the largest size) are generally feathered to the bottom. The mansion, with its towers and battlements, and a back ground of hills covered with wood, terminate the vista. The time most favourable for the prospect is a little before the setting sun, when the foreground is darkened by a great mass of shade, and the house, from this circumstance, and its being brightened by the sun's rays, is brought forward to the eye in a beautiful manner. The other view is from a rising ground of the same valley, and of a different kind from the former. On gaining the summit of a hill, a prospect of vast extent bursts at once upon the eye; woods, heaths, towns, and villages, appearing all in bright confusion; the sudden and abrupt manner in which the prospect presents itself being in perfect unison with the wild-

ness of the scenery. The eye takes in the greater part of West Kent, a considerable part of Sussex, and a distant view of the hills of Hampshire. The foreground is woody; the whitened steeples rising every where among the trees, with gentlemen's seats scattered round in great abundance; and Penshurst, the antient residence of the Sidneys, standing conspicuously on a gentle swell; forming a middle point between the foreground and the South Downs that skirt the horizon, reminding the reader of the spot where the patriot Algernon Sidney, and the gallant Sir Philip were born, and where the amorous Waller immortalized his Sacharissa. This delightful spot is called River Hill. In the park is abundance of fine deer, which completes the richness and beauty of the scenery." *

The next town of consideration is

SEVENOAK,

vulgarly called SE'NOAK, a good market town about six miles on the London road, and near thirteen miles from Tunbridge Wells. This place is supposed to derive its name from seven oaks of an extraordinary height that grew in or near the town when it was first built.

Sevenoak is governed by two wardens and four assistants. There are several good houses therein, and a great number of gentlemen's seats in the country round it; but it is chiefly remarkable for the grateful charity of Sir William de Sevenoak, lord mayor of London in the year 1419, who was a foundling in this place, whence he took his name.

Sir William was brought up, and apprenticed at the expence of Mr. William Rumsched, a charitable inhabitant of this town; and, in remembrance of his preservation, he built and endowed thirteen almshouses for the maintenance of aged persons, and a school for the education of poor children.

Mr. John Potkyns, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was a great benefactor to this school; and its revenue was farther augmented, and all its litigated possessions quietly

* Biographical Sketches.

established

established by queen Elizabeth, whence it is called Queen Elizabeth's Free School. The present building was erected on the old foundation in the year 1727.

This town is surrounded by elegant seats of the nobility and gentry, and is famous in the national history on account of a battle fought here in the reign of Henry VI. between a part of the king's forces and Cade, the rebel.

Being met at Blackheath by the king in person, at the head of fifteen thousand regulars, he drew back into a wood near Sevenoak. Unhappily the king, imagining from this retreat, that the rebels were dispersed, sent a detachment of his army after their leader, under the command of Sir Humphrey Stafford; the detachment falling into an ambuscade near this town, was entirely cut to pieces; Sir Humphrey and his brother being slain on the field. The rest we have before detailed.

The parish is divided into the districts of the townborough, Riverhead, and the Weald.

The town is pleasantly situated on a great ridge of hills which divide the upland from the Weald.

It is populous and well built, having (among other gentlemen's houses in it) at the southern extremity a handsome mansion, now in the possession of Multon Lambard, Esq. a descendant of the famous perambulator, whose family have long resided here. About the centre of the town is the large antient market place, in which the market is held weekly on a Saturday, and where the business of the assizes when held at Sevenoak, (as they were several times in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the year before the death of King Charles I. and once since) has been usually transacted. The town is divided into two streets. Beyond the north east division is a handsome plain, called Sevenoak Vine, appropriated to cricketings, and similar diversions. A common, called Gallows Common, is so called from the public execution of criminals, when the assizes were held at Sevenoaks. A little further are the remains of the suppressed hospital of St. John; a small distance from the east of which are curious Silk Mills. The north-west street, leads

leads to RIVERHEAD, a hamlet situated about a mile from the town of Sevenoak, in which was an antient mansion called Brook's Place, supposed to have been built by one of the family of Colepepper, out of the materials taken from the neighbouring hospital of St. John. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Amherst; and the late lord Amherst resided here till he built his seat at Montreal, when this was pulled down.

MONTREAL, is an elegant mansion, built of fine stone, pleasantly situate about a mile from Riverhead, near the road leading from thence to Westerham, and into part of Surrey; his lordship, (then Sir Jeffrey Amherst,) erected this house soon after his return from America, for his entire residence, naming it Montreal, in remembrance of his great success in taking that city.

The victorious atchievements of the British forces in North America, during Sir Jeffery Amherst's continuance there, are described on an obelisk in the grounds of this seat.

On one side.

LOUISBOURGH
Surrendered, and six French Battalions Prisoners of War, 26th of July, 1758.
FORT DU QUESNE
Taken Possession of, 24th of Nov. 1758.
NIAGARA
Surrendered, 25th of July, 1759.
TICONDEROGA
Taken Possession of, the 26th of July, 1759.
CROWN POINT
Taken Possession of, the 24th of August, 1759.
QUEBEC
Capitulated, the 18th of September, 1759.

On the reverse is inscribed,

FORT LEVI
Surrendered, the 25th of August, 1760.
ISLE AU NOIX
Abandoned, the 28th of August, 1760.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL
Surrendered, and with it all CANADA; and
ten French Battalions laid down their Arms,
the 8th of September, 1760.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
Retaken, the 8th of Sept. 1762.

The column was erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble lord and his brother, who, after having been engaged on different services, in distant parts of the globe, during the above war, and gained honour both to themselves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native spot. This instance of fraternal affection does honour not only to the individuals immediately concerned but to mankind!

The church is a spacious and stately building, dedicated to St. Nicholas, with a square tower, which is seen for several miles. In the church was a chantry founded by Henry Gawdy, a rector, before the Reformation. In the chancel are memorials for Sir CHARLES FARNABY, bart. of Kippington, who died in 1741; and several others of his family *. In the north aisle is the mural monument of the Kentish

* In the former part of this work we have given some account of Mr. Farnaby, grandfather of Sir Charles; but "the history of this gentleman is so extraordinary," observes the rev. Mark Noble, in a late communication to a periodical work, "that I cannot but sketch its outlines. His great grandfather was an Italian musician; his grandfather was mayor of Truro, in Cornwall; and his father a carpenter in London, where he was born, in 1575: from thence he went to Merton College, in Oxford: his pregnant abilities gained him the love and friendship of the learned Mr. French, one of the fellows, who chose him his postmaster and servitor. Gaily volatile, he quitted Britain and Protestantism for Spain and Popery. He found an asylum amongst the Jesuits. Restraint soon tired him. Joining Drake and Hawkins, he braved the ocean. Sick of the sailor's life, he fought against the Spaniards in the Netherlands. Learning at length won the palm. Landing in great distress in the west of England, he assumed the surname of Baynraf, the anagram of his own. His poverty was so great, that he was obliged to wander from village to village, teaching the horn-book to the cottagers' children for a precarious bread. At length, at Martock, in the county of Somerset,

Kentish antiquary, WILLIAM LAMBARD, which was brought from Greenwich in 1773, by one of his descendants; erected here with some additional inscriptions.

At twenty-two miles in the road to London, another road branches to the right towards Westerham. The first object of notice is at SUNDRISH, which, at the general survey, was possessed by the archbishop of Canterbury, and had then a church and three mills. The village is at present worthy of the traveller's attention, on account of a neat cottage belonging to the venerable Dr. Porteous, bishop of London, who formerly enjoyed the benefice, on the presentation of archbishop Secker; and for COOMBE BANK, which was antiently possessed by the family of Isley, and afterwards by that of Ash, who sold it to colonel John Campbell, afterwards duke of Argyle, whose third son, lord Frederick Campbell, possesses it, in consequence of the gift of his father in his life time. The house consisted of a centre, with square projections, at the angles, but was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire on the twenty-fifth of June, 1807, when lady Campbell, then about seventy years of age, was burnt to death in her bed room. Her ladyship was sister to the late Sir William Meredith; and had first married Laurence, earl Ferrers, from whom she was divorced for ill usage, and who was afterwards exe-

merset, he gained a respectable school, which, under him, flourished so much, that it obtained the highest reputation. Removing to London, he kept an academy in Goldsmith's Rents, behind Redcross Street, where he instructed, at one time, about three hundred sons of the nobility and gentry. Cambridge gave him the degree of A. M. and Oxford incorporated him. From peculiar reasons, in 1636, he went to Sevenoak, in Kent, where his school still flourishing, he grew rich. The Civil War, so fatal to learning, ruined him. Imprisoned by the parliamentarians, he was some time in Newgate, and thence sent on board a vessel; and it was moved that he should be transported to America: but at length he was sent to Ely House, where he died in confinement, June 11, 1647, after he had been there about a year. His remains repose in the chancel of Sevenoak church. Such was the sad fate of the most celebrated grammarian, rhetorician, poet, Latinist, and Grecian, in the kingdom, and only because he had declared, when he declined taking the protestation, "*that it was better to have one king than five hundred.*"

cuted

cuted at Tyburn for the murder of his steward. Philipott says, that "not many years since, in digging near Come Bank, were discovered many Roman urns of an antique shape and figure."

In the neighbouring village of CHEVENING, is the magnificent seat of earl STANHOPE, in which he usually resides, and devotes his studies to the accomplishment of rational and useful inventions; among these is a printing press, by which much labour is saved, and the work executed more neatly. The other is a new vessel, which is intended "to supersede the necessity of keels, and to sail either way, without putting about, the place of the helm being supplied by gills, affixed on each side towards the ends, which expand and close by pulling an iron rod on the deck. The expense of a seventy-four gun ship, built on this plan, has been estimated not to exceed two-thirds of the usual charge. The bottom is covered by a a composition, also invented by the noble earl, intended to answer the same purposes as copper, but infinitely cheaper."*.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Botolph, contains several stately memorials of the noble family of Lennard, lord Dacre, who held Chevening Place, and other estates in this parish.

Beyond Brasted is a seat, formerly denominated VALONS; and in consequence of coming into the family of the late marquis of Downshire, since called HILL PARK, it is now in the possession of J. H. Barrow, Esq.

WESTERHAM,

a small, pleasant, and healthy town, is situated near the county of Surrey, the distance of twenty-two miles from the metropolis. The manor, together with the subordinate manor of Eatonbridge, belonged to Westminster Abbey, by gift of Edward I. for the repose of the soul of queen Eleanor; the abbot had liberty of free-warren, and other privileges. Edward III. confirmed these and other privi-

* Beauties of England.

leges, and gave the abbots permission to hold a weekly market here, which it has never relinquished. Henry VIII. conveyed all these estates to Sir John Gresham, younger brother to Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange; his descendant, Sir Marmaduke Gresham, bart. sold the manor to the family of Warde, of Squerries, whose descendant at this time holds it. The Church of Westerham, a spacious edifice, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains many sepulchral monuments and brasses, of the sixteenth century; also a neat cenotaph, in commemoration of the brave "Major-general James Wolfe *, son of colonel Edward Wolfe, and Henrietta, his wife, who was born in this parish, January 2, 1727, and died in America, September 13, 1759, conqueror of Quebec.

Whilst George in sorrow bows his laurell'd head,
And bids the artist grace the soldier dead,
We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth! the fairest in the list of fame:
Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year;
Struck with thy fall, we shed a general tear;
With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
And from thy matchless honours date our own."

Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, was also born at Westerham, in the year 1676; and was educated

* This lamented and gallant officer was very early introduced to the military life; and being aided by much experience in Germany, during the war which terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, his skill and talents became eminently conspicuous. "When lieutenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment, he brought it to such exact discipline, that as long as the six battalions on the plain of Minden are recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour." The great abilities he had displayed at the taking of Louisburg, were followed by his appointment to the chief command of the expedition against Quebec; in which service he displayed the most heroic intrepidity, united to consummate professional judgment. He was mortally wounded at the moment when the bravery of his troops had atchieved the victory; and his last words, when informed that the 'French ran,' were, "I thank God; I die contented." A fine monument, the offering of a grateful country, has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.—*Beauties of England.*

at

at Catherine Hall, in the university of Cambridge, where his rivalry with his fellow student, Sherlock, is said to have commenced. He was successively bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, and died in 1761, at the advanced age of eighty-five: his works have been published in four volumes, folio. His brother, Dr. John Hoadly, died archbishop of Armagh, in 1746; and his son, Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, was author of several eminent dramatic pieces. The learned martyr, John Fryth, in the reign of Henry VIII. was born at Westerham *.

We return to the principal road from Sevenoak to London; and at Otford, notice the ruins of the antient palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had large possessions and two parks here. Archbishop Becket is thought to have been particularly fond of this retirement, and is reputed to have wrought several miracles at Otford †. Archbishop

* Some singular land slips are recorded, by Hasted, as having happened, at different periods, in this parish. The first mentioned, occurred in 1596, near Oakham Hill, about a mile and a half southward from the town; where about nine acres of ground continued in motion for eleven days; some parts sinking into pits, and others rising into hills. The second occurred at Toy's Hill, about a mile and a half eastward from the town; where a field of about two acres and a half, underwent considerable alterations of surface, from an almost imperceptible motion, which continued some time: this was in the spring of 1756. In the neighbouring parish of Eatonbridge, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, on January the twenty-fourth, 1758; and three years before this, on the same day that the great earthquake happened at Lisbon, the waters of a pond, covering about an acre of ground, were considerably agitated.

† "It was long since fancied," says Lambard, "and is yet of two many believed, that while Thomas Becket lay at the olde house at Otford, (which of long time belonged to the archbishops, and whereof the hall and chapell onely do now remaine,) and same that it wanted a fit spring to water it, that he strake his staffe into the drye grounde, in a place thereof now called St. Thomas' Well, and that immediately water appeared, the whiche running plentifully, serveth the offices of the new house till this present day.—They say also, that, as he walked on a time in the olde parke, busie at his prayers, that he was muche hindered in devotion by the sweete note and melodie of a nightingale that sang in a bushe beside him, and that therefore (in the might of his holynesse) he enjoyned

bishop Warham expended upwards of 33,000*l.* on the palace, in which he was several times visited by Henry VIII. to whom archbishop Cranmer surrendered the manor and palace of Otford, with other possessions belonging to the see of Canterbury, about 1538. Lambard imforms us "the palace was so woefully destroyed, that only the hall and chapel remained perfect." The ruins now cover an extensive plot of ground.

During the Saxon invasion, two battles were fought in this vicinity; many vestiges of which, as skeletons, spear-heads, and fragments of military weapons, have been dug up. The first battle was about the year 773, between Aldric, king of Kent, and Offa king of Mercia, when the latter obtained the victory, though not without a severe struggle, and great slaughter. The last was in the year 1016, when Canute the Dane was defeated by the brave Edmund Ironside.

that from thenceforth no byrde of that kynde shoulde be so bolde as to sing thereaboutes.—Some men report likewise, that as muche as a smithe, then dwelling in the towne, had cloyed his horse, he enacted by like authority, that after that time no smithe should thrive within the parishe."

But, "beside this Thomas, there was holden in great veneration at Otford, another saint, called Bartilmew the Apostle, as I trowe, for his feast daye was kept solemne, bothe with a fayre, and good fare there. This man served the person (parson) as purrveyour of his poultrie, and was frequented by ye parishioners and neighbors about, for a most rare and singular propertie y^t^ he possessed: for ye maner was, y^t^ if any woman, coceived with child, desired to bring foorthe a male, she should offer to Saint Bartholemewe a cocke chicken; and if her wishe were to be delivered of a female, she should present him with a hen.—Assuredly, through the fraude of this foxe, the country people (as wise as capons) were many years together robbed of their hennes and cockes: til at the length it chaunced king Henrie the Eight, after exchange made with the archbishop for this manor of Otford, to have conferrence with some of the towne about the enlarging of his parke there; amongst the whiche, one called malster Robert Multon, (a man, whom, for the honest memorie of his godly zeal, and vertuous life, I sticke not to name,) detesting the abuse, and espying the prince inclined to heare, unfolded unto him the whole packe of the idolatrie, and prevailed so farre in favor, that shortly after, the king commanded St. Bartholomewe to be taken downe, and delivered him."—*Peramb. of Kent, p.* 375-6. *Edit.* 1576.

WROTHAM is a respectable village near the foot of the Chalk Hills, formerly a market town, and given by king Ethelstan, to the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury, in 964. On the division of the possessions of the monks by archbishop Lanfranc, this manor was allotted to the future archbishops, who had a PALACE, and frequently resided here till archbishop Islip pulled down part of the buildings for the materials, to complete the palace begun at Maidstone by his predecessor archbishop Ufford. Archbishop Cranmer resigned this place to Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted it to Sir John Mason, to hold *in capite* by knight's service: Sir John alienated it to the family of Byng, ancestors to the lords Torrington, who sold it. It is now possessed by the descendants of William James, Esq. who purchased it of the above noble family.

The CHURCH is large and well built; it is dedicated to St. George, and has an embattled tower at the west end: the chancel is light and elegant. Among the sepulchral monuments and curious brasses are those to the memory of the family of Peckham, resident in this parish, during several centuries: that of Reynold Peckham the elder, 'esquyer for the body of the most excellent prynce king Henry VIII.' represents him in his tabard of arms: he died in 1525. Several of the baronet family of Rayner, who resided at Wrotham Place from the reign of James the First till that of queen Anne, have also monuments here. The principal remains of the archiepiscopal palace, are a gateway, and substantial stone building, which formed part of the offices *.

ADDINGTON is famous for a place called the WARREN, on which are the remains of a druidical temple. The stones appear to have originally formed an oval, measuring about fifty paces by forty-two. Another antient monument of

* Mr. Hasted says, that "about seventy years ago, a considerable quantity of British silver coin was discovered in this parish, by a mole's casting up the earth, and by digging afterwards; all which were seized by the lord of the manor of Ightham."—*Hist. of Kent, Vol. II. p.* 243. *fo.* 1782.

this

this kind stood at the distance of about one hundred and twenty yards to the north-west, and consisted of six huge stones, in a circle of eleven paces in diameter. In the adjoining parish of TROTTESCLIFFE, are some huge stones of a similar description. On the same farm were discovered, a few years ago, several copper swords, and a few pieces of British coin, with other articles also supposed British. The manor of Trottescliffe was, in 788, given by king Offa, to the priory at Rochester; after the Conquest, it was allotted to the bishops of that see, who had a small palace here, rebuilt by bishop Glanville. Bishop De Hythe made considerable additions to it, in the reign of Edward the Third.

MEOPHAM, or MEPHAM, was the birth-place of archbishop Meopham, who is said to have rebuilt the parish CHURCH here, about the time of Edward the Third: within the fabric is some painted glass, particularly an archbishop in his pontificalibus.

Near Wrotham is *Ightham*; in the church are monuments to the memory of Sir Thomas Cawne, who lived in the reign of Edward III.; and to the family of Selby; that of dame Dorothy Selby is very curious.

"On Oldbury Hill, in Ightham parish, are the remains of a vast entrenchment, called OLDBURY CAMP, the middle of which is crossed by the old turnpike road running between Ightham and Sevenoaks. Its form is very irregular, but approaches nearest to that of an oval: the boundaries are difficult to trace, through all the southern part being overgrown with wood: the northern part is divided, and cultivated. It occupies the entire summit of the hill, the strength of the surrounding ditch being regulated by the nature of the ground. The area comprehends the great extent of one hundred and thirty-seven acres: within it are two springs: its largest direction is from north to south. The new turnpike road, made some years ago, was carried entirely round the south end of Oldbury Hill."

At Horton Kirkby appear the ruins of an antient castle, founded by the family of Ros, at the Conquest. The domain

main belongs at present to Queen's College, Oxford, by devise in 1736, as in Plumsted. In the church are several memorials for the elder branch of the noble family of Bathurst, who held the venerable building of FRANKS, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

FARNINGHAM was held by a family surnamed De Farningham, during the reign of Henry III. It had a grant for a weekly market: several of the abovementioned family were sheriffs of Kent at different periods. The village is now considerable, on the high road from London to Maidstone: the Darent bridge of four arches passes through it. The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower of flints at the west end. Among the other memorials in the church, are several curious brasses. The font is very remarkable: it is of an octagonal form; of an height nearly four feet three inches: the diameter of the base being nineteen inches and a half; and the depth, ten inches. It is divided by mouldings into three stages; the first ornamented with Gothic roses; the second slightly cavettoed; and the uppermost displaying a series of eight subjects, exhibiting various ceremonies of the Romish church. The figures are rude and ill drawn, but not destitute of expression.

Near Farningham, on the borders of the Darent, are the ruins of EYNESORD CASTLE, thought to have been erected in the Norman times by a family surnamed De Eynesford, who held the manor of the see of Canterbury. The outer walls included about three quarters of an acre, having a square keep in the centre, surrounded by a moat, formerly supplied with water from the Darent, but now filled up, and converted into garden ground. Eynesford CHURCH is of early Norman structure; and though it has greatly suffered from neglect, still exhibits a very curious ornamented doorway.

At Lullingstone have been ploughed up Roman bricks, coins, and warlike instruments, with part of a tesselated pavement. LULLINGSTONE PARK is the property and residence

sidence of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. The family mansion, park and grounds, have been much improved, but the situation is rather low.

The CHURCH is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Botolph: the interior is very neat, and the windows are ornamented with fine painted glass. Some sumptuous monuments decorate the interior in memory of the families of Rokesle, Peche, and Hart. The painted glass in the different windows exhibits representations of the martyrdom of St. Amphibalus, St. George encountering the dragon, St. Botolph, St. Agnes, St. Anne teaching the child Jesus, St. Elizabeth, and other saints; with other small historical pieces, and various arms of the succesive owners of the manor. The nave is divided from the chancel by a finely carved Gothic screen in wood, embattled, and upholding the rood loft, which is yet perfect.

On the south-east side of Lullingstone Park, stood SHOREHAM CASTLE, latterly, but improperly, called Lullingstone Castle. The demesne is now a farm: the farm house appears to have been constructed with the materials of the fortress, which was in ruin in Leland's time.

The CHURCH of the healthful and beautiful village of DOWNE, contains several memorials of the Petlees, lords of the manor of Downe Court from the reign of Edward the Third to that of Henry the Eighth. In the nave is a slab, inlaid with brasses, in memory of *Thoms Petlee et Isabells uxor ejus.* In the south wall of the chancel is a piscena; and a double stone seat, beneath a pointed arch: a grave stone in the pavement has this inscription:

Hic jacet Johes Bederenden q°ndm Civis Pannari· et Tamersri· London qui obijt XXiij die Decembris A° dni M·CCCC·XLV° cui· aie ppiciet· de· Ame·.

The seat called DOWNE HALL, is the property of *Mr. Parry.*

The immense Roman encampment, near Horsley, supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, next arrests the traveller's attention. Its form approaches to a circle

as a summer camp: treble ditches, and ramparts of vast height and depth, cause its outward circumference to extend to nearly two miles. The banks and ditches on the north-east and east sides, are thickly covered with wood: the west and south-west, remain nearly in their antient state, bold and deep. The situation is high and commanding, with fine and beautiful prospects. The origin of this strong post has been variously accounted for: the most probable opinion is that which attributes it to Aulus Plautius, supposed to have encamped here awaiting the arrival of the emperor Claudius. Dr. Harris says, "I am fully persuaded it is Roman; not only from its form, but also from the Roman bricks, tiles, and other remains, that have been turned up hereabouts by the plough." Mr. Hasted adds, that "coins of the Middle and Lower Empire have likewise been frequently picked up by those whom curiosity has led to examine the place."

HOLWOOD HOUSE was purchased of the Burrows family by the late right honourable William Pitt; this was his favourite retirement from the fatigues of public business; the beauty of the grounds, and scenery, compensating for the smallness of the mansion, to which Mr. Pitt added a spacious room. The improvements of the grounds were executed by the ingenious Mr. Repton, author of "Picturesque Gardening."

WEST WICKHAM was, in the reign of Edward II. the property of the family of HUNTINGFIELD. Sir Walter de Huntingfield procured the grant of a weekly market for this manor in 1318; which has been discontinued. The manor afterwards passed through several families to Sir HENRY HEYDON, who rebuilt the manor house and church in the reign of Henry VII. The LENNARD family became possessors by purchase; it was lately the property of Sir John Farnaby, bart. in right of his wife Mary, daughter to the late Samuel Lennard, Esq. The manor house, called WEST WICKHAM COURT, has undergone considerable alterations and repairs, but still retains much of its antient character. It is a square building, with a small octagonal

tagonal tower at each corner, terminating pyramidically above the roof. In a window of the hall are the arms of Sir Henry Heydon, with those of Anne, his wife, daughter to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, &c. The CHURCH is dedicated to St. John Baptist: it is ornamented with painted glass; on which are represented figures of saints, and a skeleton intended for the founder, in a kneeling posture, with a label, inscribed thus: *Ne reminiscaris Domine delicta mea aut par* . . . issuing from its mouth. Several of the Lennard family are also buried here. Gilbert West, Esq. the learned author of "Thoughts on the Resurrection," "Translations of Pindar," the "Institution of the Garter," &c. was interred in this church, in April 1755. He resided in the village many years, and was here, says his biographer, Dr. Johnson, "very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used to find at Wickham, books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation." *

HAYES, is a small but pleasant village; the CHURCH of which is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains the banners borne at the public funeral of the great earl of Chatham. Among the sepulchral memorials are several brasses in commemoration of different rectors.

* Mr. West placed the following inscription in the summer-house of his garden.

Hæc mihi nec procul urbe sita est prorsus ad urbem,
Ne patier turbis, utque bonis potiar;
Et quoties mutare locum fastigia cogunt,
Transeo, et alternis rure vel urbe fruor.

AUSONIUS ad Villam.

Not wrapt in smoky London's sulphurous clouds,
And not far distant stands my rural cot;
Neither obnoxious to intruding crouds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy;
Swift as my changing wish, I change the scene,
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

HAYES.

HAYES PLACE, formerly a seat of the Scotts, is stated to have been purchased by the late earl of Chatham, who erected the present mansion. "Here, after his retirement from public affairs, this great statesman spent much of the evening of his days, amusing himself with improving, from time to time, his favourite residence. It is now the property of Philip Dehaney, Esq. formerly of Kempshot, in Hampshire.

Here was born on the 28th of May, 1759, his son, the immortal WILLIAM PITT.

The neighbourhood of Hayes, Beckenham, and Bromley, is thickly studded with the villas of nobility and gentry.

In the parish of BECKENHAM, is LANGLEY PARK, and KELSEYS, two estates belonging to the right honourable lord Gwydir, deputy great chamberlain, and F. R. S. The former, which is the most considerable, obtained its name from the family of Langley, who had lands here about the middle of the fourteenth century. It passed to the family of Raymond, by purchase, whence it came by an heiress, to Peter Burrell, Esq. His grandson, the present owner, was created a peer in June, 1796. The more antient seat of the Burrells, is Kelseys, purchased from the family of Brograve, who had possessed it for nearly three centuries, and one of whom had license for an oratory here in 1479. Lord Gwydir's house, now connected with Langley Park, was originally built by alderman Kirkham, of London.

EDEN FARM, another seat in Beckenham, is the retirement of the right honourable William Eden lord Auckland, who purchased it of J. A. Rucker, Esq. CLAY HILL, was the property of the late learned Edward King, Esq. F. R. and A. S. This gentleman was a native of Norfolk, and author of "Observations on Ancient Castles;" "Morsels of Criticism," tending to illustrate the Scriptures; and the "Munimenta Antiqua." He died in 1806, aged seventy-two.

BECKENHAM PLACE, was formerly the residence of rear-admiral Sir Piercy Brett, who died in 1781, and, together with his lady, lies buried in the church; but the estate,

which for upwards of a century had been owned by the family of St. John, was alienated to that of Cators, in 1773, under the authority of an act of parliament. KENT HOUSE, now occupied as a farm, was the antient seat of the Lethieullers; the estate belongs to J. J. Angerstein, Esq.

The CHURCH of Beckenham, dedicated to St. George, is a neat edifice, and contains many monuments of the Style, Raymond, Burrell, and other families. On a slab in the chancel, is a remarkable brass, in memory of "Dame Margaret, wyf of Syr Willim Dasell, knyght," and daughter of John Barnes, Esq. of Redhall, in Norfolk, who died in November, 1563: she is represented in a flowered petticoat, and close-bodied gown; the sleeves slashed at the shoulders, and hanging down to the feet.

The following elegant lines were written by GRAY, and inscribed on the monument of Mrs. JANE CLARKE, wife of Dr. Clarke, physician at Epsom.

"Lo! where this silent marble weeps,
A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps;
A heart within whose sacred cell
The peaceful virtues lov'd to dwell.
Affection warm, and faith sincere,
And soft humanity, was there:
In agony, in death, resign'd,
She felt the wound she left behind.
Her infant image here below,
Sits smiling on a father's woe;
Whom what awaits, while yet he strays
Along the lonely vale of days?
A pang, to secret sorrow dear;
A sigh; an unavailing tear,
Till time shall ev'ry grief remove,
With life, with mem'ry, and with love." *

BROMLEY

* The Register of Beckenham, under the date October 24, 1740, records the burial of Margaret Finch.

"This remarkable person lived to the age of one hundred and nine years. She was one of the people called Gipsies, and had the title of their

BROMLEY is a pleasant, healthy, and respectable market town: the manor was given to the bishops of Rochester by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and is at present in their possession. The old episcopal palace stood here at a very early period: the late bishop Thomas, erected the present edifice, a plain brick mansion, in its stead, about the year 1777. It is the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called St. BLASE'S WELL, to which was antiently an oratory, dedicated to St. Blasius, formerly much frequented at Whitsuntide; because Lucas, who was legate for pope Sextus IV. granted an indulgence of forty days, enjoining penance to all those who should visit this chapel, and offer up their orizons there in the three holidays of Pentecost. This oratory fell to ruins at the Reformation, and the well was stopped up; but being re-opened in 1754, was, by the bishop's orders, immediately secured from the mixture of other waters; since which, numbers of people, especially of the middle and poorer sort, have been remarkably relieved by it from various infirmities and diseases.

Bromley CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower surmounted by a cupola, at the west end: the north aisle was rebuilt in 1792; to

their Queen. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood; whither her great age, and the fame of her fortune-telling, attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture: after her death, they were oblige to inclose her body in a deep square box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning coaches; a sermon was preached upon the occasion, and a great concourse of people attended the ceremony. There is an engraved portrait of Margaret Finch from a drawing made in 1739; and her picture adorns the sign-post of a house of public entertainment in Norwood, called the Gipsey House."—*Lysons's Environs*, IV. 301,

which

which bishop Thomas contributed 500*l.* The sepulchral memorials are numerous: here are said to have been buried bishops WARDONE, HENCHE, YONGE, BUCKERIDGE, and PEARCE. Dr. JOHN HAWKSWORTH, author of the Adventurer, &c. and who died in November 1773, aged fifty-eight, has also a monument here: he was long an inhabitant of Bromley. The font is of a square form, the sides ornamented with ranges of plain and semicircular arches.

Bromley COLLEGE was founded in pursuance of the will of the benevolent John Warner, bishop of Rochester, bearing date in 1666, for the residence and maintenance of twenty widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The original endowments have been greatly augmented by the gifts of various persons since that period; and in 1756, Mrs. Helen Betenson bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting ten additional houses for as many widows of clergymen: a bequest of 12,000*l.* has been since added under certain limitations, by William Pearce, Esq. brother to bishop Pearce, for the building ten more houses for clergymens' widows; so that this excellent charity is now in a very flourishing state. The widows on bishop Warner's foundation have an annual allowance of 30*l.* 10*s.* each, with coals and candles: the others have 20*l.* each. The salary of the chaplain, who must belong to Magdalen College, Oxford, is now about 86*l.* yearly. This institution is under the management of fourteen trustees; seven of them are, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London; the bishop, the archdeacon, and the chancellor of Rochester; the dean of St. Paul's, and the Dean of the Arches for the time being; the others are elective: the college buildings are pleasantly situated at the north end of the town. In Bromley is also a CHARITY SCHOOL for the clothing and education of thirteen boys, and the same number of girls.

The grant for holding the market was obtained by the bishop of Rochester from Henry the Sixth, in the year 1447 or 1448.

CHISLEHURST,

CHISLEHURST, was antiently an appurtenance to Dartford, and descended in the same line as that manor to Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Scadbury. It passed, by heirs female, to the honourable Thomas Townshend, whose grandson, lord viscount Sydney, the present owner, occasionally resides at Frognal, now called SYDNEY'S LODGE. The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains various monuments of the Walsingham, Betenson, Bertie, and other eminent families. The celebrated Sir PHILIP WARWICK, knt. author of the "Memoires;" and who, in 1646, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat for the surrender of Oxford; and Sir RICHARD ADAMS, knt. baron of the exchequer, who died in March, 1774, have also memorials here.

SCADBURY, though now occupied as a farm, was the birth place of those eminent statesmen, Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, (son of William Walsingham, Esq. by Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Denny), and Sir NICHOLAS BACON, lord keeper to queen Elizabeth.

CAMDEN PLACE, had its name from the famous historian and antiquary, William Camden, who is said to have composed his Annals of Elizabeth, while resident here. He died at Chislehurst, in November, 1623; and was carried with great solemnity to the place of his interment in Westminster Abbey. The estate is the property of earl Camden.

Having passed the CRAYS, we arrive at ELTHAM, a considerable village, situated on the high road between London and Maidstone, and extending about three quarters of a mile in length. The antient name of this place was EALDHAM, the old mansion or dwelling. John de Vesci, one of its lords, procured a grant of a market for this manor: the markets appear to have been discontinued when the palace ceased to have any conveniences for its royal visitors.

This PALACE was, however, for several centuries a favourite retreat of the English sovereigns, to which, probably, its vicinity to the metropolis not a little contributed, as well as the pleasantness of its situation. The manor had belonged

belonged to the crown, even in the times of the Saxons: William the Conqueror granted it, with many other estates in this county, to bishop Odo; after the confiscation of whose possessions, by William Rufus, the manor was divided between the sovereign, and the noble family of the Magnavilles. Edward I. granted his moiety to John de Vesci, who afterwards obtained the whole by exchange. His son, William de Vesci, had a natural son, also named William, to whom he devised this manor, with the greater part of his other estates; but having appointed Anthony Bec, the warlike bishop of Durham, a trustee under the will, that haughty prelate betrayed his confidence, and obtained possession of Eltham; where he died, in the year 1311. William de Vesci, the younger, was slain at the battle of Strivelin, in Scotland. It was afterwards said to have been given to Isabel, consort to Edward II. Since that period it has been occasionally granted, and is now held under a lease from the crown by Sir John Gregory Shaw, bart.

When the palace was originally built is unknown; it must, however, have been prior to 1270, when Henry III. kept a grand public Christmas here, accompanied by his queen, and all the great men of the realm. It was the birth place of John of Eltham, son of Edward II. Edward III. held a parliament here in 1329, and another in 1375, when the Commons petitioned him to make his grandson, Richard de Bourdeaux, prince of Wales; and most of the succeeding sovereigns, till the reign of Henry VIII. resided in this palace: on the rise of Greenwich, it was gradually deserted. Edward IV. repaired the palace at great expence; and in the year 1483, kept his Christmas in it in a very magnificent and costly manner, two thousand persons being daily fed at his charge. His daughter Bridget, a nun at Dartford, was born here.

"The change which the palace of Eltham has undergone, is exceedingly striking. This edifice, the abode of sovereigns, and the birth-place of princes, is now a farm; and the beautiful great hall, where parliaments were held,

and

and entertainments given in all the pomp of feudal grandeur, is used as a barn for the housing and threshing of corn. The area in which the buildings stand, is surrounded by a high stone wall, that has been partially repaired and strengthened by arches, &c. of brick, and a broad and deep moat, over which are two bridges, nearly opposite to each other, on the north and south sides. The hall is a most noble remain, measuring one hundred feet in length, by fifty-six broad, and about sixty high. The windows have been extremely elegant, but are now bricked up. The roof is of timber, curiously wrought in the manner of that at Westminster Hall, and richly ornamented with finely carved pendants. Three parks, well provided with deer, and including together upwards of one thousand two hundred acres, were formerly connected with his palace."*

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. John Baptist, contains various monuments, but none remarkable. Under the north aisle is the burial place of Sir JOHN SHAW, by whom this part of the edifice was built in the year 1667; he also rebuilt the roof of the nave, which had fallen in whilst the workmen were employed in digging the family vault. In the church-yard is the tomb of the excellent divine, Dr. GEORGE HORNE, bishop of Norwich, who died in 1792. The parish register records the burials of THOMAS DOGGET, the eminent low comedian, who, dying in 1721, bequeathed a coat and silver badge to be rowed for annually on the 1st of August; and Sir WILLIAM JAMES, bart. of whom an account is given under Shooter's Hill.

The road from Eltham lies through Lee and Lewisham, (already described) to the Kent Road, and to the metropolis; which ends the first portion of the Circuit.

SURREY.

THE COUNTY OF SURREY, has not an equal boast with that of Kent, either in the nature of its soil, its beauties,

* Beauties of England.

or its productions. It is bounded by Middlesex on the north, by Kent on the east, by Sussex on the south, and by Hants and Berkshire on the west. Its shape would be nearly a parallelogram, had it not been for its great northern inequalities, the windings of its boundary, the river Thames, and its contraction by the projection of the county of Berks. Surrey is, however, to be reckoned among the middle sized counties, measuring from east to west, thirty-nine miles; and from north to south nearly twenty-five miles, containing in the whole about four hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres.

It is divided into thirteen hundreds, and contains fifteen market towns and boroughs, and has one hundred and fifty parishes in the diocese of Winchester, and province of Canterbury. The county sends fourteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire, and two members for each of the following boroughs: Guildford, Southwark, Haslemere, Ryegate, Bletchingly, and Gatton; and pays eighteen parts out of five hundred and thirteen of the land-tax; providing also eight hundred men for the national militia.

Surrey received its present name from the Saxon *Suct* and *Rea, on the south of the river;* indicating its situation on the south of the Thames. Its inhabitants, in conjunction with those of Hants, were denominated *Regni* by the Romans. During the Saxon Heptarchy it constituted part of the kingdom of Sussex, and so continued till England was embodied into one kingdom by king Egbert.

The parts of this county in the more immediate vicinity of the capital, are in general most delightful, the various parts being beautifully diversified with hills, vallies, and woods. In many places the air is exceedingly mild and healthy, which is the reason why there are so many elegant seats belonging to the gentry and citizens of London. The soil is fertile, and produces large crops of corn and hay, together with great quantities of very valuable wood, particularly box and walnut. It is also remarkable for producing

ducing large quantities of Fullers earth, an article very useful to the makers of woollen cloth.

The great proportion of waste land in Surrey, is, however, such a deformity, that it cannot be said to rank with some of the finer cultured counties. The vast heaths, commons, and fen wastes, in the interior, produce a bleak and barren appearance, and degenerate into open downs, sandy, and steril, except when broken by a few fertile and pleasant spots*. It is, on the whole, a dry country, its soil being composed of chalk and gravel; whence it is generally healthy, and, where cultivated, pleasant.

The principal rivers in Surrey are, the THAMES; the WEY, which rising near Alton in Hampshire, enters this county on the west of Godalming, whence it becomes navigable, and continues its course northward to Woking, where it divides itself into two branches, which afterwards form one stream at Weybridge, where it falls into the Thames. Pope distinguishes this river as,

"The chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave."

The MOLE rises near Oakley, and after running eastward along the coast of Sussex, turns north-west, and passing Dorking, hides itself for some distance under ground. Hence Pope calls it,

The sullen Mole that hides his diving flood!

The accurate fact is, that a tract of soft ground, near two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons, absorbs the waste water in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant, though diminished stream from taking its course in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Dorking to Leatherhead; though not of that breadth as when it crosses the road at Mickleham; beyond which, at Burford Bridge, its channel, in very hot seasons, is sometimes dry.

* It is computed that the commons and wastes in this county amount to ninety-six thousand acres, capable of improvement.

The Mole, then proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at East Moulsey, on the south side of Hampton Bridge.

The WANDLE is only a small stream, rising at Carshalton, near Croydon; after which it continues its course, and falls into the Thames near Wandsworth. It is famous for trout, and is celebrated by Pope as

"The blue transparent Vandalis."

The most curious plants are, *Birds-foot*, in the fields near Cobham. *Wild rue*, on Leith Hill. *Thorow-wax*, near Croydon. *Maiden pinks*, near Esher. *Blue sweet-smelling toad-flax*, in the hedges near Farnham. *Self-heal*, near Kingston. *Buckthorn*, in the hedges near Leatherhead; and on the Downs near Dorking, are wild black cherries, from which the inhabitants make wine little inferior to French claret.

The inhabitants of Surrey, like those of most other counties, differ in their manners in proportion to their situation; those in the interior parts devoting their time chiefly to husbandry, and are harmless sober people; but those who live near London may be considered as partaking both of the virtues and vices of the capital, there being a constant intercourse kept up between them.

The natural productions of this county are a mineral water at Epsom, formerly in great repute; but the cheapness of its salts has much diminished the use of this water. We have already described the purging waters at Dulwich, Sydenham, St. George's, and Bermondsey Spas. Those at Streatham are still used for similar purposes. There are also chalk pits, producing a variety of extraneous fossils.

The manufactures, trade, &c. exclusive of that of Southwark, are numerous and important in their commercial objects; and consist of vast distilleries, starch works, calico printing, bleaching, dying, paper making, and other considerable branches of employment, which have induced a vast increase of population; whilst that of the remoter districts

tricts of the county, where agriculture only is followed, is scanty and insignificant.

The land throughout the county consists more of arable than pasture; that near the metropolis is mostly appropriated for milch cows; much hay is made on the banks of the Thames, and in its neighbourhood are rye, tares, clover, and turnips, used chiefly as green fodder; the more inland parts produce grain and pulse; the deep sandy districts are planted with potatoes, carrots, and parsnips. On the banks of the Thames also, much land is devoted to the purposes of nurseries and gardening, especially about Battersea, Wandsworth, Barnes, Mortlake, Putney, Richmond, &c. The land is in general much divided, the farms being moderate, and the proportion of enclosed common field land greater than in other counties.

Surrey is not remarkable for its animals: the cows are chiefly from Yorkshire and Durham; the oxen are bred from Welsh and Herefordshire cattle; and the sheep are principally from Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and South Down. The small native breeds are, however, much valued; among these the sheep fed on Banstead Down, produce the celebrated mutton, which has excited the praise of our eminent poets. The house lambs are very fine, and are very profitable; and the hogs fed on the refuse of the distilleries and starch manufactories, are so numerous, that nearly four thousand are annually sent to the London markets.

As Callico Printing is more immediately connected with the county of Surrey, its history and the ingenious process of that manufacture is worthy of attention.

Augsbourg, in Germany, is said to have been the first European city where the inhabitants attempted to imitate those productions of the East, denominated by the name of Chintz. The neatness of the German soon exceeded that of the original manufacture, and as France was found to afford a ready market for these elegant garments, the manufacturers endeavoured to adapt them to the taste of that gay people, by introducing borders and other decorations

of

of beaten gold and silver. After some time the French themselves acquired the ability of manufacturing for themselves, and the art of callico printing was introduced into England about the latter end of the seventeenth century, being most probably brought here, with many other valuable branches of manufacture, by the distressed subjects of Louis XIV. who were expatriated in consequence of the cruel edict of Nantes, set forth by that inconsiderate monarch against the Protestants.

The perfection of ingenious discovery, however, is proverbial with respect to Great Britain, at least it was so in this instance; for during the last forty years of the eighteenth century, the vast improvement in callico, both in design and execution, that, till the destructive French war, this country was enabled, from the excellence of this manufacture, to stand pre-eminent in all the foreign markets; and we trust that ere long the ravage of mankind by war and bloodshed, will again give place to the benign influence of peace and mutual commerce; and that this, as well as other articles of British manufacture, will be duly appreciated, and ingenuity amply rewarded.

The first operation the cloth undergoes after it is received by the printer, is that of boiling in water with an infusion of American ash, to prepare it for the bleaching it must undergo in the different stages of printing. This alkali is cleansed away by rincing in vitriol and water, and the vitriol is, in its turn, detached by a copious application of pure water; after which the goods are dried and calendered, and are then fit for printing. It is not in our recollection, that any other manufacture of so many distinct branches as that of printing linen, has been carried on under one roof; for here the designer of the pattern, the ingenious cutter on wood, the colour maker, the printer, the boiler, the penciller, and a variety of others in subordinate capacities, occupying their different stations, receive and pass the goods in their progressive state, till they are fit to return to the draper from whom the linen was first received.

The pattern being drawn on a paper, in its proper colours, the cutter begins to prepare the blocks, making a separate block for every distinct colour or shade of colour to be printed, which in some patterns amount to fifteen, exclusive of those which are put in by the pencil. The printer begins with the block, which gives the general outline of the patterns, and then proceeds with the different shades of black, red, and purple. These colours, which are always the first that are inserted, are afterwards fixed, and, as the technical phrase is, *brought up*, that is, receive their greatest lustre by being boiled in water with an infusion of the root of madder, the particles left by the madder, on the cloth being extracted by its being again boiled with cow-dung. After being rinced in a stream of water, it is boiled a third time with bran; it is then laid on the grass with the impression downwards, and is kept constantly wet. Having lain in this state for a week or ten days, it is again callendered, and returned to the printer, who proceeds to put in the different shades of blue and yellow, which are fixed on the cloth by boiling it in a decoction of a plant called *wold*, the flower of which only is applicable to the purpose; the cloth is then again rinced, boiled in bran, and laid on the grass, as before. These operations are repeated till every tint is conveyed on the cloth which the original pattern contains, excepting, perhaps, some few, which from the nature of the materials of which they are composed, are obliged to be inserted by a pencil; but of these blue is the only one, which is not liable to be discharged by soap.

The colours which are thus pencilled on the cloth, are dried by a stove; which is the last operation performed by the callico printer, who then returns the cloth to the draper. Before the linen, however, is offered for sale, it undergoes the operation of glazing by fixing a thin coat of wax on the cloth, which is thus rendered more brilliant in its appearance, and less liable to be soiled in wearing.

The pencilling is chiefly performed by children, or by girls from twelve to twenty years of age, who can earn about

about six shillings and upwards *per* week. The wages of most of the other persons employed are sufficiently high to enable them to support their families with much comfort.

It must be observed that the process which has been described, is entirely on the same plan as that of printing what are termed *wooden cuts*, on paper, with the distinction of having a different cut for each colour. There is, however, another mode of printing linen, which is performed by engraved plates and a rolling press; but this is not equal in beauty to the former, and it is believed that two colours are the utmost, that by this process have been inserted. Handkerchiefs, and other small articles, are executed in this mode with great expedition and advantage.

The excise laws are extended to this manufacture of British cloth; the whole of the duty is, however, returned on those goods which are exported.

We have already, in the former part of this volume, given ample descriptions of Lambeth, Stockwell, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Dulwich, and Peckham. The present Route will therefore commence at

STREATHAM.

This village derives its name from being situated near the great Roman road, which led from Sussex to London. The manor was given by William I. to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, having before this time been jointly held by Harold II. and the canons of Waltham, in Essex. It afterwards came into various possessions; and in 1600 was alienated by Henry Pakenham, to Sir Giles Howland, whose brother Richard was bishop of Peterborough. The manor came afterwards into the Bedford family, by the intermarriage of WRIOTHESLEY, duke of Bedford, with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Howland, Esq.

It is a village five miles from London, in the road to Croydon. The duke of Bedford is lord of one of the manors formerly belonging to the above Mr. Howland, a merchant of London; and the duke takes his title of baron Howland, of Streatham;

Streatham: his seat here is the residence of lord William Russell. Here also is the villa of Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. who married the widow of Henry Thrale, Esq. a lady who has distinguished herself by various publications in the literary world. In the library, are the portraits of lord Sandys, lord Westcote, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, Esq. David Garrick, Esq. Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Charles Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Joseph Baretti, Esq. who all spent many social hours in the room where their portraits now hang, and which were painted for Mr. Thrale by Reynolds. During the lifetime of Mr. Thrale, Dr. Johnson frequently resided here, and experienced that sincere respect to which his virtues and talents were entitled, and those soothing attentions which his ill-health and melancholy demanded. Mr. Thrale was an eminent brewer, and for several years member of parliament for Southwark.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Leonard, was built at different periods, and its tower, supporting a small spire, is seen at a great distance.

In the chancel of the church is an epitaph on Rebecca, the wife of William Lyne, who died in 1653: it was written by her husband, who, after enumerating her various virtues, thus concludes:

> Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,
> I could not praise enough so good a wife!

On the south wall is a monument to a woman of equal excellence: Elizabeth, wife of major-general Hamilton, who was married near forty-seven years, and never did one thing to disoblige her husband! She died in 1746.

Here are also two tablets, with pompous Latin inscriptions by the late Dr. Johnson, to the memory of Mr. Thrale, and of Mrs. Salusbury, Mrs. Thrale's mother.

Upon an altar tomb in the north wall, under a rich Gothic canopy, lies the mutilated figure of an armed knight; the form of the tomb ascertains it to be of the fourteenth century. "It has," says Mr. Lysons, "been

absurdly called * the tomb of John of Gaunt, who, it is well known, was buried in St. Paul's cathedral." Near this is another antient monument, erected to the memory of Margaret, wife of Henry Cantlowe, (Cantilupe) and daughter of Nicholas Aylwin, who died in 1486 †.

One of the most eminent rectors of this church was Dr. Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, who was presented by Mrs. Howland, in 1710, whilst bishop of Bangor, to this living, merely from that lady's esteem of his character and principles.

Among

* See Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 201; and Salmon, p. 40.

† Mr. Lysons has recorded some very particular anecdotes of a person named Russell, who was buried here, April 14, 1772. "He attached himself at an early period of life to the gypsies, and being of a rambling disposition visited most parts of the Continent as a stroller or vagabond. When advanced in years he settled at Chipsted, in Kent, where he kept a large shop." Having assumed the characters of male and female, Mr. Lysons continues to mention him in the masculine gender, and proceeds: "Sometimes he travelled the country with goods, in the character of a married woman, having changed his *maiden* name for that of his husband, who carried the pack, and to his death was his reputed *widow*, being known by the familiar appellation of Bet Page. In the course of his travels he attached himself much to itinerant physicians, learned their nostrums, and practiced their art. His long experience gained him the character of a most infallible *doctress*, to which profession he added that of an astrologer, and practiced both with great profit; yet such was his extravagance, that he died worth six shillings only. It was a common custom with him to spend whatever he had in his pockets at an alehouse, where he usually treated his companions. About twelve months before his death he came to reside at his native place. His extraordinary age procured him the notice of many of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, particularly that of Mr. Thrale, in whose kitchen he was frequently entertained. Dr. Johnson, who found him a shrewd sensible person, with a good memory, was very fond of conversing with him. His faculties were so little impaired by age, that a few days before he died, he had planned another ramble, in which his landlord's son was to have accompanied him." After recounting other peculiarities of this being, Mr. Lysons observes, "that supposing him to have been the younger son of John Russell (of this parish) and born in 1672, according to the register, he would have been one hundred years of age; and if he were the

Among the charitable foundations in Streatham is a school founded by Mrs. Howland, who gave 20*l.* *per annum* for clothing and educating ten children.

Adjoining to Streatham is CLAPHAM, situated about four miles from Westminster Bridge; the village consists of many handsome houses, surrounding a common, that commands many pleasing views. This common, about the commencement of the present reign, was little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable. The latter are now in an excellent state; and the common so beautifully planted with trees, that it has the appearance of a park. These improvements were effected by a subscription of the inhabitants, who, on this occasion, have been much indebted to the taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. an inhabitant and magistrate many years; and, as a proof of the consequent increased value of property on this spot, Mr. Baldwin has sold fourteen acres of land, near his own house, for 5000*l.* Other villas on this delightful common, are those of Samuel, Robert, and Henry Thornton, Samuel Smith, and John Dent, Esqrs. members of Parliament. A reservoir near the Wandsworth road, supplies the village with water. The parish probably received its appellation from one of its antient proprietors; Osgood Clappa being the name of the Danish lord, at whose daughter's marriage feast Hardicanute died.

Bishop Gauden, the supposed author of the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, was a resident at Clapham. Dr. Nicholas Brady, the joint author with Mr. Nahum Tate, of the New Version of the Psalms; and Anthony Blackwell, an eminent classic, were rectors of Clapham; and Dr. Martin Lister, a

the elder, he would have been one hundred and eight years of age: he would drink hard with men, whose company indeed he chiefly affected, yet he was an excellent *sempstress*, and celebrated for making a good shirt. There was a wildness and eccentricity in his general conduct, which frequently bordered on insanity; and at least, we may fairly conclude, to use a favourite expression of Anthony Wood, the Oxford biographer, that he had "a rambling head and a crazy pate."—*Environs of London*, I. p. 489.

learned physician and naturalist. Here died the excellent citizen of London, and patriot, Sir John Barnard, in honourable retirement, 1764.

On the north-east corner of the common, is a new church, erected in 1776, at the expence of 11,000*l.* but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground, inclosed around it, are any interments suffered. Of the old church only one aisle remains; in which the funeral service is performed, when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manor house, now a boarding school for young ladies, is situated near this spot, and is rendered conspicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

The next parish to Clapham, in the road to Epsom, is TOOTING; it had formerly the addition of Graveney, or Gravenelle, from Richard de Gravenelle, one of its lords. This parish is sometimes called Lower Tooting, to distinguish it from a part of Streatham parish, called Upper Tooting, and Tooting Bec, both of which were in this parish before the bishop of Baieux laid hands upon them. The village consists of two streets, which run the one out of the other in the shape of an L. There were antiently three manors in Tooting, two of which were in after-times united and thrown into Streatham parish; the third manor was, at the survey, held by Haimo, sheriff of Surrey, from the abbey of Chertsey. The other two manors were, in the time of king William, held by the abbies of Westminster and Bec, which, in process of time, came both to Bec, and gave rise to the name of Tooting Bec, which that part of Streatham bears which was taken from Tooting. The part which Westminster held was, in king Edward the Confessor's time, the estate of Swane, of whom Waltheof had it; and he sold it to Alnod, a native of London, who bestowed it upon the church of Westminster for the health of his soul.

Tooting Graveney, through various possessors, was alienated by one of the Maynard family to Sir James Bateman, alderman and lord mayor of London; it is at present belonging to Morgan Rice, Esq.

The

TOOTING.

MITCHAM.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark. There was a church here at the Conquest, as appears by Domesday Book. The church of Totinges was given to the monastery of St. Mary Overree, and so recorded in Dugdale's Monasticon. It is a small structure, having on the north side a low circular tower, with a small spire. Among the monuments are some to the memory of lady Bateman, 1709. Sir John Hepdon, envoy to Russia, 1670. Samuel Plumbe, Esq. alderman and mayor of London, died in 1784. Dr. Lisle, bishop of Norwich, in 1748, was instituted to this rectory in 1720.

The lords North and Grey had formerly a seat in this parish.

The road to the south leads to MITCHAM. This parish is situated about nine miles from London, and is supposed to contain between two and three thousand acres; the chief produce of which is peppermint, lavender, physical herbs, and corn. A beautiful stream called the Wandle, remarkable for the pureness and transparency of its water, passes through it; upon which are mills for grinding corn, tobacco, logwood, &c.: and on the banks are some very convenient and pleasant grounds, for the purpose of bleaching and printing callico, which are supplied with water by the same river. Upon one of these premises is a simple and obvious invention, an engine in case of fire, the pumps worked by the same wheel used in the business.

On the entrance into Mitcham from Sutton is a villa, called Mitcham Grove, in the possession of Henry Hoare, Esq. It was formerly the residence of lord Loughborough. The river Wandle, which is an excellent trout stream, forms a canal through the gardens.

The CHURCH is an antient building; but the inside is handsome and commodious: it consists of a centre and two side aisles, with a gallery at the west end, and a chancel at the east. The date of its erection is not easily ascertained; but it appears by a memorandum on a pane of glass taken from one of the windows in the archbishop's palace, at Croydon,

Croydon, in the hand-writing of archbishop Laud, that the churches of Mitcham, Cheme, and of several other parishes, were injured by lightning on the 14th of January, 1638-9. On the front of the porch is the date 1647: this was probably a repair in consequence of the above mentioned accident. A similar one happened a few years since, when the lightning entered the church by making a fissure in the south wall of the chancel, but dispersed without doing further damage. There are a few handsome monuments, of which the following are the principal:

Nere this lyeth ye Body of Theopilvs Brereton Esq; descended from Sr Randall Brereton of Malpas in Cheshire who had Issue by his Wife Mary Daughter of Thomas Rowland deceased cliven Children vidzt five Sonnes and Six Davghters & ye said Theophilvs departed this life ye fifth day of December Anno Domi: 1638 Aged 64 Yeares

Near this place are deposited the Remains of
Sir Ambrose Crowley, Knight
Citizen, and Alderman of London,

Whose numerous Family, and great Estate were the present rewards of an indefatigable Industry, and application to Business, and unblemished Probity; and a sincere belief, and practice of true Christianity, and particularly a boundless liberality towards the poor, many hundreds of whom he continually employed.

Near him lies the Body of Dame Mary his Wife, the Daughter of Charles Owen, Esqr. a younger Son of the Family of Condor; She buried Seven Children Infants, and saw one Son John Crowley, Esqr. and five Daughters married, John was married to Theodocia Gascoign of Enfield, Mary to James Hallet, Esqr. of Essex. Lettice to Sir John Hind Cotton of Cambridgeshire, Baronet. and Elizabeth to the Right Honble. Lord St John of Bletsoe.

Sir Ambrose died October the 7th 1713, aged 54 Years.
His Lady in the 63d Year of her Age, 1721

The font is ornamented with Gothic tracery, and resembles that at Mortlake, which was erected about the reign of Henry VI.

An

An annual fair is held in this parish, which commences on the 12th of August, and continues three days.

This village is remarkable for its romantic situation; and for having been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh; Sir Julius Cæsar, who was visited here by queen Elizabeth; Dr. Donne; and Moses Mendez, Esq. a late eminent literary character.

Nearly adjoining to Mitcham and Tooting, is MERTON *, vulgarly called MARTIN, a village seven miles from London, in the road to Epsom. It is seated on the river Wandle, and was before the Conquest the property of Harold II. Henry I. gave it to Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey, who founded, near the present church, a convent of wood, which he afterwards removed to the present site. In 1227, Hubert de Burgh, minister of Henry III. being disgraced, took shelter in the church of this abbey; whence the king ordered him to be dragged, but recalled his orders, and, in the sequel, restored him to favour. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the "Provisions of Merton," were enacted. In this assembly, upon a motion of the bishops for establishing a constitution of the canon law, by which marriage could legitimate issue previously born, the barons gave that celebrated answer, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.*" "We are unwilling that the laws of England should be changed." Merton is also memorable for the constitutions which the clergy of Eng-

* "Two early historical facts have been appropriated to this place, viz. The murder of Kenulph, king of the West Saxons, which happened A. D. 784; and a battle between the Saxons and Danes, A. D. 871; but Lambarde doubts whether either of these events took place at Merton, in Surrey. Upon looking into the old Chronicles, nothing can be found to fix them to this place. In the war between the Danes and Saxons in 871, a battle is said to have happened at Merton, in which the latter were discomfited. The last battle had been at Bazing, in Hampshire. The antient historians all agree that Kenulph was murdered at Merton, but none of them mention the county. That monarch was interred at Winchester: Kincard, the murderer, who was slain soon afterwards, was buried at Axminster."—*Lysons's Environs*, I. 338.

land

land made in 1258; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence of the crown, but were so inimical to the authority of the pope, that, at the king's request, the sovereign pontiff himself thought proper to abrogate them; although some of the principal articles which they enacted were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had suffered assassination. Here, in 1216, was concluded the peace between Henry III. and prince Lewis, of France. During the civil wars between Charles the First and the parliament, this abbey appears to have been used as a garrison. In 1680 it was advertised to be let, and was described as containing several large rooms, and a fine chapel. This chapel was entire in 1733; but at present, there is no other vestige of the abbey, except the east window of the chapel, which appears from the style of its architecture to have been built in the fifteenth century. The walls of flint, surrounding the premises, include about sixty-five acres, and are nearly entire. At the Dissolution this abbey was valued at 957*l.* On the site a manufactory for printing callicoes was established in 1724. Another callico manufactory was established within the walls in 1572; at the north-west corner of the premises, is a copper mill; and, upon a moderate computation, a thousand persons are now employed in the different manufactories within the walls. The parish CHURCH was built of flints, early in the twelfth century, by the founder of the abbey. From the style of architecture the present church seems the original structure. The inside contains several memorials to Sir Thomas Robinson, bart. who was buried here in 1777, and his family; also a large picture of Christ bearing his cross, supposed to be by Luca Jordano. The church has been lately neatly plastered on the outside, and otherwise beautified. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone; and is the boundary of the three parishes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton. MERTON PLACE, the seat of the late lord Nelson, where he meant

Engraved by Abel Bedon from a Drawing by Gyfford

For D. Hughson's Description of London

LORD NELSON'S VILLA AT MERTON.

MERTON.

to have ended his days full of honour and of glory, formerly belonged to Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. lord mayor of London, and was lately put up for sale. It is a mansion replete with conveniences, and beautifully situated. There are other handsome villas.

To the south of Merton, about ten miles from London, is MORDON: at the Conquest, according to Domesday Book, "the abbey of Westminster held Mordone in Waleton hundred. In the time of king Edward it was rated at twelve hides, then at three hides. In demesne there were three carrucates and eight villans; and five cottages with four carrucates. There was one servant, and a mill of sixty shillings. In the time of king Edward it was valued at six pounds, then at ten pounds, and yielded fifteen pounds."

There is no antient account of this lordship, previously to the dissolution of Westminster Abbey, when it came into the families of Ducket and Whitchurch, the latter of whom alienated it to Richard Garth, Esq. whose family held it till within these few years.

A manuscript memorandum informs us that the large house near the church was built by Mr. Ewart, of Thames Street; it afterwards belonged to captain Conway, in the East India service, who made the greatest part of the present improvements; since which it has undergone the fate of many a nobler mansion, preys to luxury and dissipation. It was purchased by auction by Edward Polhill, Esq. who has been more prudent in his choice, and he has happily embellished by art, wh t was beautifully formed by nature. The house is of a square form, built with brick and stone, upon a fine rising ground, with a southern aspect. The extensive pleasure grounds are agreeably diversified; two fine sheets of water, an elegant temple, tea room, &c. render MORDON PARK, an elegant domain.

In Mordon is the elegant mansion of ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, Esq. The structure is formed upon a lively and beautiful model; the furniture is in the highest degree magnificent, and part of the roof is supported by twelve por-

phyry pillars. The plantations are composed of rich shrubberies, and scarce exotics; and the whole exhibits luxuriance and convenience.

The parish CHURCH, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a picturesque object, built chiefly of brick; it has regular pointed windows, which belonged probably to the former fabric. In the east window are the Ten Commandments, with the figures of Moses and Aaron, &c. in stained glass. The present church was built in 1636, and contains various memorials of the Garth family.

The neighbouring village of CHEAM is situated between Sutton and Ewell. It was antiently called CHEYHAM, and the manor was granted by king Athelstan, in 1018, to the monks of Canterbury; and the king concluded his grant with the following anathema, against such as should infringe it: "*Excommunicatus cum diabolo societur*;" which is in substance, "May he go to the Devil." Archbishop Lanfranc, afterwards held it for the monks, and divided the manor into East and West Cheam. However Henry VIII. who feared neither excommunication nor the devil, took upon him to urge archbishop Cranmer to alienate East Cheam, for Chislet Park, in Kent; and it remained in the crown till queen Mary I. granted it to Anthony lord Montague, of whom it was purchased by Henry earl of Arundel, from whom it passed to John lord Lumley, who married the earl's daughter and co-heiress. His lordship dying without issue, this manor was inherited by the descendants of his sister Barbara, who had married Humphrey Llwyd, Esq. the famous antient British antiquary. East Cheam was devised by the will of the reverend Robert Lumley Lloyd, who died in 1729, to John duke of Bedford, who sold it to Mr. Northey, and it is the property of his son. The manor house of East Cheam, the seat of Philip Antrobus, Esq. is an antient structure, and is worthy of attention; the hall remains in its original form, about the time of archbishop Cranmer; the upper part is surrounded by an open wooden gallery: adjoining the hall are the buttery and cellar, with antient doors; the parlour

parlour is ornamented with rich mantled carving. The chapel is converted to a billiard room. The house was held, under the crown, by the family of Fromond, in the time of Henry VIII. after the manor itself was granted to lord Montague. Bartholomew Fromond was fined 240*l.* in the reign of James I. as a popish recusant, and was the last of that family who inhabited here. The mansion became afterwards the property of the noble family of Petre, from whom it was purchased by the present possessor.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. Dunstan; in Lumley's chancel, is the monument of Jane lady Lumley, who died in 1577. She translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates, into English, and one of the latter into Latin. Also the tomb of John lord Lumley, with a long Latin inscription. Camden says of him, that he was "a most complete pattern of nobility." His capital collection of books were purchased by James I. and were the foundation of the *Royal Library*, now deposited in the British Museum. This church has a neat marble tablet to the memory of Sir Joseph Yates, judge of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, who died June 7, 1770. There are several other memorials to eminent persons.

It is remarkable, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, between 1581, and 1662, five became bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, bishop of Chicester; Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester; George Mountain, archbishop of York; Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle; and John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

CUDDINGTON, or CODINGTON, was an adjoining parish to Cheam till Henry VIII. had it by exchange with Richard Codington, and admiring the situation, converted the whole into the palace and manor of NONSUCH, which obtained that name on account of its splendour. Hentzner says, "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built with an excess of magnificence. One would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art,

so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim its name of Nonsuch. It is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell along with Health. In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Acteon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions; and there is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach." On the above description Mr. Walpole has made the following observations: "We are apt to think, that Sir William Temple and king William were, in a manner, the introducers of gardening into England; but, by the description of lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of these gardens." Henry earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister," purchased Nonsuch of queen Mary, and completely finished it, according to the intentions of the royal founder. He left this house to his posterity; but lord Lumley, who had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown in 1591. It afterwards became a favourite residence of Elizabeth, and it was here that the earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure. It was settled upon Anne, queen of James I. and, in the following reign, upon queen Henrietta Maria. Charles II. granted it to the duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the house, sold the materials, and disparked the land. Her grandson, Charles duke of Grafton, sold the estate, in 1730, to Joseph

SUTTON.

seph Thompson, Esq. uncle to the present proprietor, the rev. Joseph Whately, who has a neat villa at some distance from the site of the old palace. A view of this palace is given in Lysons's Environs, I. p. 153.*

SUTTON joins Cheam, and is situated on the public road from London to Brighton, at the distance of twelve miles from the former. The manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Chertsey; after the suppression of the abbey it was granted to Sir Nicholas Carew, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown; but was restored to his son by Mary I. It afterwards came into the families of Darcey, Mason, Brownlow, Cliffe, and Hatch. Beeston Long, Esq. has the antient house in Sutton. Domesday Book, mentions two churches here; there is now only a small fabric, dedicated to St. Nicholas, at the west end of which was a wooden tower, since taken down, and rebuilt with brick. Over the north window is an antient inscription, partly in Saxon characters, requesting the prayers of the faithful "for William Foul, and Alice, his mother," probably benefactors to the church. Within are memorials for lady Brownlow, who died in 1700. Earl Talbot, who died in 1782; and Cecil, his mother, wife of Charles Talbot, Esq. barrister at law; (afterwards lord chancellor) she died in 1720, aged twenty-eight. WILLIAM STEPHENS, rector of Sutton, was a party writer in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was indicted in the court of King's Bench for a libel on the duke of Marlborough, and secretary Harley, in 1707, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of hundred marks, to stand twice in the pillory, at Charing Cross, and the Royal Exchange, and to find sureties for twelve months. The more ignominious part of his sentence was remitted; but not till he had been taken to a

* Leland, in his description of Cuddington, remarks, that "Crompton, of London, hath a close by Codington in Southerey, wher the king buildith. In this close is a vaine of fine yerth, to make moldes for goldesmithes and casters of metale, that a loade of it is sold for a crowne of golde. Like yerth to this is not to be found in all Englande."

public

public house at Charing Cross, where he saw the pillory, and the multitude assembled to witness his disgrace.

To the north-east of Sutton is CARSHALTON, nine miles from London, situate among innumerable springs, which form a sort of reservoir in the centre of the town, and joining other streams from Croydon and Beddington, form the river Wandle. Domesday Book informs us, that "In Waleton Hundred Geffrey de Mandiville holds AULTONE *. In the time of king Edward there were five freemen, who could go where they would. One of these held two hides, and the other four each six hides. There were five manors; at present there is only one. It was rated at twenty-seven hides, now at three hides and a half. The arable land contains ten carucates. In demesne there is one carucate. There are nine villans and nine cottages, with five carucates. There is a church and seven servants, and twelve acres of meadow." But it seems by the same record, that Geffrey was never lawfully seised of it.

William de Fiennes departed this life in 30 Edw. I. being then seised of the mannor of Clopham (Clapham) in Com. Surr. and xx marks yearly rent, issuing out of the mannour of KERSALTONE, in the same county. Carshalton came afterwards to the families of Carew, and St. John; thence, by various descents, to Sir William Scawen, in 1712. His great nephew James, sold it to George Taylor, Esq. Though this village is thus situated among springs†, it is built upon firm chalk, and on one of the most beautiful spots south of London, on which account it has many handsome houses; some built with such grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the seats of the nobility than the country houses of citizens and merchants. Mr. Scawen intended to build a magnificent

* It was originally written Aulton, afterwards Kersalton, and which was corrupted to Cars-Alton, as it is vulgarly pronounced.

† On the banks of the Wandle are established several manufactories; the principal of which are the two paper mills; mills for preparing leather and parchment; for grinding logwood; oil mills; snuff mills; and bleaching grounds; besides those mentioned under Mitcham.

house

CHARLTON.

house here in a fine park, which is walled round, and vast quantities of stone and other materials were collected by him for this purpose, but the design was never carried into execution.

Here also Dr. Ratcliffe built a very fine house, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious waterwork. It passed into the possession of lord Hardwick, who sold it to the late William Mitchell, Esq. It afterwards came into the possession of Theodore Broadhead, Esq. and is now the seat of John Hodson Durand, Esq.

The CHURCH has a low embattled tower, and is supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard II. but has several modern additions. It contains an antient tomb of Nicholas Gaynesford, esquire of the body to Elizabeth, queen to Henry VII. in her procession from the Tower to Westminster, previously to her coronation. Gaynesford, and Verney, the other esquire of honour, rode in the procession with the lord mayor of London, and, as described in the MS. in the Cotton library, were "welle horsede in gownes of cremesyne velvett, having mantells of ermyne, and on ther hedes hatts of rede clothe of golde ermyne, the beher forward."* Within the church are also monuments of modern structure, to the memory of Sir William Scawen, Sir Edmund Hoskins, Sir George Fellows, Sir George Amyand, &c. Carshalton was the occasional residence of the virtuous minister of queen Elizabeth, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton.

* The office of esquire of the body is thus described in the Household Book of Edward IV. "Esquiers for the body, four, noble of condition, whereof alway two be attendant upon the king's person to array and unarray hym, to watche day and night to dress hym in his clothes, and they be callers to the chaumberlayn if any thing lak for his person or plesaures; thyre busines is in many secrets, some sitting in the king's chaumber, some in the hall with persones of like service, which is called knyghts service, taking every of them for his lyvery, at night, a chete loffe, one quart wyne, &c." Their allowance for attendance was sevenpence halfpenny per diem, whilst in waiting.

Whilst

Whilst Dr. Ratcliffe resided at this place, queen Anne was attacked with the illness which was fatal to her; Ratcliffe was summoned to attend her majesty; and being himself also ill with the gout, he declined to attend, in which he was justified, as the summons had not come officially, and he was no favourite with the court physicians. His refusal, however, made him so very unpopular, that after the queen's death, he received several threatening letters, which gave him so much uneasiness, that his apprehensions of the revenge of the populace were thought to have hastened his own end. In a letter, dated from Carshalton, August 3, 1714, he mentions "the receipt of these letters, and declares his intention of not stirring from home." He died here the first of November following *.

The pleasant village of BEDDINGTON is situated two miles west of Croydon, and eleven from Westminster Bridge. Antiently there were two manors in this place, which are thus noticed in Domesday Book:

"In WALETON hundred, Robert de Watevile holds BEDDINTONE of Richard Fitz Gilbert; Azor held it of king Edward. It was then rated at twenty-five hides, now for three hides. The arable land contains six carucates. In demesne there is one carucate, and sixteen villans, and fourteen cottagers with five carucates. There is a church and five servants, and two mills of forty shillings, and twenty-four acres of meadow land. A wood with five hogs. In London there are fifteen dwelling houses, which belong to this manor, and yield twelve shillings and threepence.

"Milo Crespin holds BEDDINTONE, and William Fitz Turold of him; Ulf held it of king Edward. It was then rated at twenty-five hides, now for three hides. The arable land contains six carucates. In demesne there is one carucate and thirteen villans, and thirteen cottagers with six carucates; there is one servant, and two mills of thirty-five shillings, and twenty acres of meadow land.

* Lysons's Environs, I. 136.

A wood

A wood for five hogs. In the time of king Edward it was valued at ten pounds; afterwards at six pounds, now nine pounds and ten shillings. The dwelling houses which earl Roger held have been taken away from this manor; in London thirteen; in Sudwercke eight; they yielded twelve shillings."

The first of these manors was named HOME BEDDINGTON, and came with BEDDINGTON HUSCARL, by marriage, into the family of De Carru, or Carew, in the person of Sir Nicholas Carew, keeper of the privy seal, and one of the executors to the will of Edward III. It was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of another Sir Nicholas Carew, for a conspiracy. His son, Sir Francis, having procured the reversal of the attainder, purchased this estate of lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. He rebuilt the mansion house, and planted the gardens with choice fruit trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight*. The park is still famous for walnut

* Sir Francis spared no expence in procuring them from foreign countries. The first orange trees seen in England are said to have been planted by him. Aubrey says, they were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. But the editors of the Biographia, speaking from a tradition preserved in the family, tell us, they were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed. They flourished for about a century and a half, being destroyed by the hard frost in 1739—40. In the garden was a pleasure house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish Invasion. In August 1599, queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, for three days, and again in the same month, the ensuing year. The queen's oak, and her favourite walk, are still pointed out. Sir Hugh Platt tells an anecdote, in his Garden of Eden, relating to one of these visits, which shews the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit trees: "Here I will conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had

walnut trees. The manor house, situated near the church, is built of brick, and occupies three sides of a square. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1709. The great door of the hall has a curious antient lock, richly wrought: a shield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. In this hall is the portrait of a lady, falsely shewn as queen Elizabeth: a small room adjoining to the hall retains the antient pannels with mantled carvings; over the chimney is a small portrait of one of the Carews, surrounded by a pedigree. Another room has several portraits of the Hacket family, particularly one of bishop Hacket, by Sir P. Lely. In the parlour at the north end of the hall are some other family portraits, among which is one of Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII.

Beddington, descended by the will of Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, to Richard Gee, Esq. of Orpington, in Kent, and that gentleman, in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew.

Beddington church belonged to the abbey of Bermondsey, to which it was given in 1159, and is dedicated to St. Mary. This structure is supposed to have been built about the reign of Richard II. and is a very beautiful specimen of the architecture of that age. In the aisles are several antient wooden stalls, and the pulpit has some mantled carving. Here are many fine memorials of the family of Carew. Among others is a tablet in a wooden frame against the wall of the north aisle, with the following quibbling epitaph:

had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one month after all other cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed, by straining a tent, or cover of canvass, over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and, when he was assured of her majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity."—*Lysons's Environs of London, Vol. I. Page* 56.

"Mors

BEDDINGTON.

"Mors super virides montes."

"THOMAS GREENHILL, borne and bredd in the famous university of Oxford, Batchelor of Artes, and sometymes student in Magdalen Coll. steward to the most noble knight Sir Nicholas Carew of Bedington, who deceased

Sept. 17 day anno 1634.

William Greenhill, master of artes, his brother, and Mary his sister, erected this:—

Under thy feete interr'd is heare,
A native borne in Oxfordsheere;
First life and learning Oxford gave,
Surry to him his death and grave;
He once a *Hill*, was fresh and *greene*,
Now wither'd, is not to be seene;
Earth in earth shovell'd up is shut,
A *Hill* into a hole is put.
But darksome earth, by power divine,
Bright at last as the sonne may shine."

W. G.

WALLINGTON, is a hamlet to Beddington, situate on the banks of the Wandle. It is more populous than the village to which it is a hamlet. Here is a considerable callico printing manufactory. In a field, near the road, is an antient chapel, built of flint and stone, now used as a cart house and stable. Its origin cannot be traced. The present proprietor would have pulled it down, but was opposed in his intention by the parishioners. It seems to be of considerable antiquity.

WOODCOTE, in the parish of Beddington, at present only a single farm housc, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from many remains of antiquity found here. Camden, and other antiquaries, contend, that this was the Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; which others maintain to have been in Kent*.

* Those who wish to see the argument treated at length, may consult Aubrey's Surrey, Vol. II. p. 151, 159. Camden, Gale, Burton, Talbot, and other commentators on the Itinerary of Antoninus; and Somner's Canterbury.

CROYDON

stands on the edge of Banstead Downs, and is a handsome market town, at the distance of ten miles from the metropolis, situated in an extensive parish, supposed to be about thirty-six miles in circumference, and containing eight hamlets. The town had a market on Wednesdays, procured by archbishop Kilwardby, as early as the reign of Edward I.; and a fair, which lasted nine days; another market on Thursdays, granted to archbishop Reynolds by Edward II.; and a fair on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. A third market, the only one of the three now continued, was granted by Edward III. to archbishop Stratford; and a fair on the feast of St. John the Baptist. The two latter fairs are still held.

The present market, on Saturday, is chiefly for oats and oatmeal for London; there is also a good sale for wheat and barley; the fair on October 2, is much frequented by persons of both sexes from London, for walnuts, &c. The adjacent hills are well stored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made for London.

Dr. Stukeley, and other antiquaries, have been of opinion, that Croydon was the antient *Noviomagus*. The Romans is supposed to have passed through or very near this town, Beddington, &c. to London.

It is said that the palace at Croydon, was originally a royal residence; be that as it may, the palace was the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury at the time of the Conquest; the following history of it extracted from Lysons, Ducarel, &c. must be amusing.

"When we behold the representation of an antient building operated upon by time, and hastening to decay, it is so natural to consider it not only in a picturesque but a philosophical point of view, that the mind can be but half satisfied with its delineation, however excellent.

"The archiepiscopal palace, or, as it has in later periods been termed, the manor house at Croydon, which it will be observed has as yet suffered but little by the lapse of ages, in comparison with many others, was founded near

near the site of a royal palace, which the king bestowed upon the archbishops of Canterbury; though in process of time they dilapidated it, and with the materials erected one nearer the river Wandle.

" Near to this place John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, whom queen Elizabeth used to call her *little black husband*, built and endowed a beautiful hospital for the relief of the poor, and a school for the promotion of good learning.

" The manor of Croydon, to which the most antient house was attached, belonged at the time of the Conquest to archbishop Lanfranc. Croydon Park, of which the famous Sir William Walworth was keeper in the time of Richard II. was given by archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands; but it reverted again to the archbishop by another grant, in the reign of Edward VI

" The palace, or manerial house, which is situated near the church, was for several centuries the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, of whom there have been few that have not dated their public acts from it. Archbishop Courtney received his pall with great solemnity in the hall of this palace, in the presence of a great number of persons. His successors, Arundel Chichele, and Stafford, resided here very frequently. It seems probable that James I. king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner by the English on his passage to France, and who was kept in confinement eighteen years, was in the custody of archbishop Arundel; a charter of his being extant, by which he grants the barony of Drumlanrig to Sir William Douglas, dated at Croydon, 1412.

" Archbishop Parker, so eminent for his knowledge of Saxon literature, his general learning, and for his virtues, made this palace his principal residence. In the month of July, 1573, he entertained queen Elizabeth, and her whole court, seven days at Croydon. It appears that her majesty honoured him with another visit the ensuing year, or,

at

at least, that such a visit was in contemplation. The following original memorandum of the arrangement for her reception, written by Mr. Bowyer, gentleman of the black rod, is bound up with a manuscript copy of the History of Croydon, deposited in the library at Lambeth:

"Lodgings at Croydon, the busshope of Canterburye's house, bestowed as followeth the 19th of May, 1574.

"The lord chamberlayne, his old lodgings.

"The lord treasurer, where he was.

"The lady marques, at the nether end of the great chamber.

"The lady of Warwicke, wher she was.

"The lord admyral, at the nether end of the great chamber.

"The lady Howard, wher she was.

"The lord Honsdone, wher he was.

"Mr. Secretary Walsingham, wher Mr. Smith was.

"The lady Stafford, wher she was.

"Mr. Henedge, wher he was.

"Ladies and gentilwoman of the privie chamber, ther olde.

"Mrs. Abbington, her olde, and another small room added for the table.

"The maydes of honour, wher they were.

"Sir George Howard, wher he was.

"The captain of the gard, wher my lord of Oxforde was.

"The groomes of the privye chamber, ther olde.

"The esquyers of the body, ther olde.

"The gentlemen hussers, ther olde.

"The physysyons two chambers.

"The queens robes, wher they were.

"The groome porter, wher he was.

"The clerke of kitchen, wher he was.

"The wardrobe of beds.

"For the queens wayghters I cannot yet find any convenient roomes to place them in; but I will do the best I can, to place them elsewhere; but yf it plese you, Sir, that I doo remove them, the gromes of the privye chamber, nor Mr. Dreweye, have no other way to their chambers, but to pass throu that waye. Agayne if my lady of Oxforde should come, I cannot then tell wher to place Mr. Hatton; and for my lady Carewe,

here is no place with a chimney for her; but she must lay abrode with Mrs. Apparry, and the rest of the privye chamber; for Mrs. Skelton, here is no rome with chimneys. I shall staye one chamber without for her. Here is as mytche as I have been any ways able to do in this house from Croydon, this present Wensday morning.

"Your honours always most bounden,

"S. Bowyer."

"Archbishop Whitgift is said more than once to have entertained queen Elizabeth at his palace of Croydon. Upon the refusal of the archbishop to accept the high office of lord chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton was in this place made lord high chancellor. It appears by a letter of Rowland White's, that the queen dined at the archbishop's at Croydon in 1600. His successor Abbot, was frequently there."

"Being at Croydon when the proclamation for permitting sports and pastimes upon the Lord's day, was ordered to be read in churches, he peremptorily forbad its being read there."

"During the Civil Wars, the parliament seized on the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and leased the palace at Croydon to the earl of Nottingham. After archbishop Laud's death, it came into the hands of Sir William Brereton, "a notable man," says a pamphlet writer of that day "at a thanksgiving dinner; having terrible long teeth and a prodigious stomach to turn the archbishops chapel at Croydon into a kitchen; also to swallow up that palace and lands at a morsel."

"Archbishop Juxon repaired and fitted up the palace; restoring it to its former state. He and his successors resided there occasionally till archbishop Secker's time.

"Of the present structure," says Lysons, "I think it seems sufficiently evident, that the Guard Chamber was built by archbishop Arundel, whose arms are placed there; and the hall by archbishop Stafford, the coats of arms, with which

which it is ornamented, and its style of architecture, each adding support to the conjecture. There seems to be no satisfactory evidence to shew when the chapel was built. It appears to have been repaired and ornamented by archbishops Laud and Juxon. Several large sums of money have been expended on the palace by the succeeding prelates, particularly by archbishop Wake, who built the great gallery; and archbishop Herring, by whom the whole was completely fitted up and repaired. The materials in the survey of 1646, were valued at 1200*l.* In the year 1780, the palace not having been inhabited for above twenty years, was become much out of repair, in consequence of which an act of parliament was obtained for disposing of it by sale, and vesting the produce in the funds, towards building of a new palace upon Park Hill, about half a mile from the town. It was sold under this act October 10, 1780, to Sir Abraham Pitches, knt. for 2520*l.* It is now let to tenants, who carry on the callico printing manufactory upon the spot; the garden is used as a bleaching ground.

"The inhabitants of Croydon have obtained the use of the chapel as a Sunday school."

Croydon CHURCH, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is esteemed one of the largest and most handsome structures in the county; it is built of stone and flint, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels; a handsome tower, containing eight fine bells, and ornamented with four pinnacles and crockets. The church appears to have been rebuilt in the time of archbishop Chichele; it suffered great injury by wind, in 1639, and by fire in 1735; but having lately undergone many repairs and improvements, it is at present a very spacious and commodious building. In the chancel are some antient stalls.

Among the monuments are those of archbishop GRINDALL, who is represented lying at full length, in the habiliments of a doctor in divinity; archbishop WHITGIFT, in his robes; archbishop SHELDON, a fine piece of sculpture; archbishop

CROYDON

archbishop WAKE, and archbishop HERRING. There is also among other memorials an antient Gothic tomb, supposed to be to the memory of one of the Wareham family; these had labels, in brass, which, as well other ornaments, were torn away during the Civil Wars, when one Bleese was hired, at 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* day, to break the painted glass in the windows.

In Croydon church was buried Barclay, the poet, author of *The Ship of Fools*, &c. A capital organ has, within a few years, been placed in the gallery. Besides the parish church, here was a chantry. At present various bodies of Dissenters have their meeting houses. The Fishmongers Company of London, founded a Free School in this town; and lately were erected barracks for the accommodation of five troops of cavalry.

In the neighbourhood is ADDISCOMBE PLACE, a handsome seat, the residence of the earl of Liverpool. His lordship has not only beautified the house, but greatly improved the plantations. On the east front of the house is this inscription in Roman capitals: "*Non faciam vitio culpave minorem*—I will not reduce the estate by any vice or folly of mine."

HALING HOUSE and park, were the property of Charles Howard, lord high admiral in the reign of Elizabeth, who held it by a lease from the crown, and died here in 1624. The fine grove in the park contains a great number of exotics and evergreens; a circumstance which is thus celebrated by the late William Whitehead, in a poem, entitled, "Answer to an Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire to a Grove in Surrey." It belongs at present to William Parker Hamond, Esq.

In the parish is the mansion of Mrs. Elizabeth Panton, and the villas belonging to Christopher Taddy, Esq. and lady Blunt; John Brickwood, Esq. the Hon. Mrs. Walpole, Joseph Leeds, Esq. Sir John Bridger, and Thomas Walker, Esq. About a mile from the town, in the road to Addington, is a large chalk pit, producing extraneous fossils.

ADDINGTON, is a village, three miles to the east of Croydon, at the foot of a range of hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. On the brow of the hill, toward the village, is a cluster of small tumuli, about twenty-five in number, and in them have been found Roman urns, &c. In this parish is Addington Place, a handsome seat, lately the property of James Trecothick, Esq. It is held by a tenure of making his majesty a mess of pottage at his coronation. The origin of this tenure is from Tezelin, the Conqueror's cook, holding a carucate in Addington, by the service of cooking up in an earthen platter, a mess denominated *Maupugernon**, in the king's kitchen, at the time of his coronation.

The present archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sutton, in 1807, bought Addington Place, with the money which resulted from the sale of the archiepiscopal palace, at Croydon, by archbishop Cornwallis, with the addition of some delapidations in the time of archbishop Secker, which have been vested in the funds for that purpose.

It appears that the Knights Templars had a manor in this parish, which, on their disgrace, was transferred to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This, with another manor belonging to St. Mary Overy, at the dissolution of monasteries, passed to the family of Leigh, and ultimately to that of Trecothick.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very small structure, partly rebuilt about the reign of Edward III. It contains several memorials of the families of Leigh, Hatteclyffe, and Cole; besides a large marble urn, and an inscribed tablet to the memory of Barlow Trecothick, Esq. alderman, and lord mayor of London in 1770, and one of the members of parliament for that city; he died in 1775.

* It is supposed by Mr. Lysons, that the dish abovementioned might be the same as that called a Bardolf, more especially as the family of Bardolf were lords of this place; it was called a pottage, and consisted of almond milk, the brawn of capons, sugar and spices, chicken parboiled and chopped, &c. See p. 466, of Household Establishments, 4to. published by the Society of Antiquaries.

In

Drawn by Gyfford & Engraved by Sparrow

The Dr. Hughson's Description of London

The OAKS, Surry, *Seat of the Earl of Derby.*

In the adjoining parish of SANDERSTEAD, is PURLEY, which will be rendered remarkable by the residence of John Horne Tooke, Esq. whilst he wrote his curious work, denominated "*The Diversions of Purley.*"

Hence in a western direction, we come to THE OAKS, the villa of the earl of Derby, on Bansted Downs; it was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters Club, to whom the land was leased by Mr. Lambert, whence it took the name of Lambert's Oaks. Mr. Simmons was the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season. General Burgoyne purchased the lease, and built a dining room forty-two feet by twenty-one, with an arched roof, elegantly finished; twenty-eight small cased pillars of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the style of a hunting seat. The red hall entrance is small, but elegant: it contains two landscapes, and a few other pictures. The drawing room, on the first floor, is an octagon, ornamented with a variety of small pictures. It commands a prospect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampstead, Highgate, &c. The earl having acquired a fee simple in the estate from general Burgoyne, added, at the west end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner; and there is a similar erection at the east end, which renders the structure uniform, and gives it an elegant Gothic appearance. In the pleasure grounds are a number of antient beeches. In one tree, in particular, it is said, there is a spring; because it always contains water, although the well at the house is three hundred feet deep. His lordship can accommodate his guests with upwards of fifty bed chambers. It was here that the celebrated Fete Champetre, in commemoration of the earl's marriage with his first countess, was given; whence originated a musical entertainment, called "The Maid of the Oaks," written by general Burgoyne.

BANSTEAD, not far from Epsom, is a village noted for abundance of walnut-trees, but more for its neighbouring

downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, by reason of its fine carpet ground, covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this tract though small very sweet. The plough, however, has made such incroachments, that the pastures and flocks are much diminished. Dyer, in his Golden Fleece, after praising the beauties of its situation, thus exclaims:

"Such are the downs of Banstead, edg'd with woods and towery villas!"

The pleasant prospects of several counties on both sides of the Thames, includes a view of the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court, and also of London, from the Tower to Westminster, it being a tract of no less than thirty miles, extending from Croydon to Farnham, though under different appellations. The soil, being for the most part a sort of chalk mixed with flints and sand, is dry soon after rain. There is a four mile course on them, which, in the season of horse races, is much frequented, as all the downs are, throughout the whole summer, for their wholesome air.

To the north-west of Banstead is EWEL, a market town fourteen miles from London. Here a spring breaks out in different spots, and becomes the head of a fine stream, called Hog's Mill River, that falls into the Thames at Kingston. Here is the elegant mansion and pleasure grounds of Sir George Glyn, Bart.

The market day is Thursday, and here are two fairs on May 12, and October 29. The town has a very romantic appearance, but nothing else very particular; it is situated in the road from London into Sussex.

This place is however famous for being the birth place of RICHARD CORBET, whose father was a farmer here. He was born in the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was sent very young to Westminster School; thence to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1605, he took the degree of M. A. and entering into holy orders, became one of

of the most popular preachers of his time, and was admired for his brillant abilities and deep erudition, which recommended him to James I. who appointed him one of his chaplains; and, in 1620, promoted him to the deanery of Christchurch, where he had so successfully studied. He came out in this university, D.D. as grand compounder. In 1629, he was appointed bishop of Oxford, whence he was translated to Norwich, where he died in 1635, and was interred in the chancel of that cathedral. Bishop Corbet, was remarkable for private and public virtue, in his different stations of life; and the acuteness of his wit is sufficiently displayed in a volume of elegant poems, of which he was author.

EBBESHAM, vulgarly called EPSOM, was so denominated from EBBA, a relation of Alfred the Great, who retired here to perform works of piety; and among others built a nunnery, the remains of which were converted into a farm house, called Epsom Court, in Hudson's Lane.

This town has been long famous for its mineral waters, tinctured with allum, which come from a spring near Ashted, and which were discovered in 1618; though they are not in such repute as formerly, yet they are not impaired in virtue, and the salt made from them is famous throughout Europe, for their gently cleansing, cooling, and purifying quality. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments for the company who formerly used this watering place, are now quite in decay; and there remains only one house on the spot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places, and supply the demands of dealers in London. The reason the waters are in less repute than formerly is possibly owing, more than any thing else, to the place being too near London. The town, however, for the very reason that the waters are in less repute, is resorted to in the summer, especially during the time of the races, three days before the Whitsun week, by people of fortune; and may, perhaps, in the revolutions of fashion, be, once more, a place of amusement.

In

In the middle of the town is a clock at one end of the pond, railed in by the generosity of a gentleman, who provided for the public service what was greatly wanted, common water being scarce, especially in dry summers, when many of the inhabitants are forced to buy it of persons who get a livelihood by carrying it about for sale. The inns, shops, and bowling-greens, are not near so much frequented as formerly; but the market is on Friday; and the fair, July 25. The town is about one mile and a half in semicircle from the church to Durdans. Here are so many fields, meadows, orchards, gardens, &c. that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this was a town built in a wood or a wood surrounded by a town.

The CHURCH is a very irregular building, with a low turret and spire; it is neat in the interior, and contains respectable memorials of the dead.

The seat called DURDANS, was originally built by George, first earl of Berkeley, with the materials brought from Nonsuch, when that celebrated royal residence was demolished. The first structure being destroyed by fire, was afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac, and is the seat of Mrs. Kenworthy. It was once inhabited by Frederick, prince of Wales, his present majesty's father.

There are many other fine seats in the neighbourhood: PIT PLACE, so called from its situation, being in a chalk pit, was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimsical but elegant retirement. The late proprietor, Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. made several singular alterations and improvements in it: the drawing room, conservatory, and aviary, in particular, are supposed to be the most beautiful in Surrey. The present proprietor of Pit Place is Mr. Jewdine.

The road between Guildford and Epsom is, perhaps, the most beautiful piece of inland road in the kingdom. The country through which it passes is beautifully adorned with woods, sheep walks, parks, gardens, and the seats of the nobility and gentry, in a most pleasing and delightful succession.

ASHTED, near which the Epsom spring rises, is two miles from Epsom on the road to Dorking. It is one of the sweetest situations in England. Here is an elegant seat and park of Richard Bagot Howard, Esq. brother to lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard, on his marriage with the honourable Miss Howard, daughter of William viscount Andover, and sister of Henry the twelfth earl of Suffolk. In the church, which stands on the side of the park, are some good monuments. Here king Charles II. was entertained, and the table at which the company dined is still preserved.

Two miles from Ashted is LETHERHEAD, LEDERED, or LEDERIDE. The first account we meet with concerning this town is in Domesday Book, where we are informed that the church of Leret, with forty acres of land, to the value of 40*s.* was held by Osteo de Eu. In the reign of Richard I. Eustachius de Eya held lands in the town of Leddred, to the value of ten shillings, being a gift of the king; but we are not given to understand by what service the lands were held. Again, in the reign of king John, Richard Lewer held in the same town sixty shillings; a gift from the king, upon paying to him for one hostler. In the reign of Henry III. John de Shelesburg held half a knights fee in Leddrede, of the honor of Clare.

The next account we have of Letherhead, is in the reign of Edward III. when, by an inquisition taken in the thirty-eighth year of that reign, it was found that the priory of Ledes, in Kent, founded in 1119 by Robert Crevecoeur, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, held Ledred in Com. Surr. Next year, by another inquisition, it was also found that the prioress of Kelborne did homage for a tenement in Ledred. In the thirty-fifth of the same reign there was an elemosynary collected for the reparation of Letherhead Bridge.

Nothing more occurs of this place till the ninth of Henry IV. when Merton Priory did homage for lands in Ledred, Mickelham, Dorking, Pollesden, and Fetcham.

In

In 4 Edw. IV. an inquisition was taken of the tenements and lands held by the rector; but no account occurs of their value.

Thus Letherhead continued till the thirty-third of Henry VIII. when it was bestowed by that king, at the dissolution of monasteries, on the dean and chapter of Rochester, who at this day present to the living.

In the town was antiently a market, which has long since been discontinued; the market house was remaining in the seventeenth century. A fair is held on our Lady's Day, in three weeks before Michaelmas, but otherwise the town possesses no trade or privilege than what its being a great thoroughfare produces.

The only remarkables are the church and the bridge, which is a very neat structure over the river Mole, built of brick, and consisting of fourteen arches.

The roads to Guildford and Brighton lay through the town; but for delightfulness of situation, prospect, and healthfulness, very few places can vie with Letherhead; besides the genteel neighbourhood which surround the parish, enliven and enhance the pleasure of its situation. The fishery also in the river Mole causes much resort to the town from London, from whence it is distant nineteen miles, which cannot be deemed considerable, when so many charms attract the attention. The approximity of Box Hill, at only three miles, is equally an inducement to the traveller into the neighbourhood. The prospects from this hill are so extensive, and its situation so romantic, that not to see and walk down it would be an error of judgment scarcely pardonable. Opposite to this hill are the heights of Norbury Park, where art vies with nature to make the prospect enchanting. Mr. Lock, whose elegant house meets the eye of the beholder on the brow of the park, much enlivens the scene; but it is not here alone the curious must be satisfied. Mr. Lock's saloon exceeds description; the whole is an admirable painting on stucco, by Barret, imitating the majestic scenery of the lakes and mountains of Cumberland

Engraved by Davenport from a Drawing by J. Gray Esq.

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

LEATHERHEAD.

Cumberland and Westmoreland; and so contrived as not to interrupt the real landscape of the adjoining hills. Indeed there are so many allurements in this neighbourhood that cannot be described, but in the elegant manner in which Mr. Toland has pictured the vicinity of Epsom *.

Since Mr. Toland's time Epsom, however, has lost many of its charms, which seem to have been transferred to Letherhead.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, has all the appearance of the architecture of the fourteenth century; its situation is in the highest part of the town, in the road leading to Dorking.

It is said to have been built in 1340, by John de Rumerwick, abbot of Chertsey.

There is nothing striking to denote any of the entrances into the church, excepting at the west end, and this is nearly blocked up by a wall belonging to the adjoining house; and much of the external appearance of the building is offended by the injudicious blocking up some of the principal windows. However the beholder is compensated upon visiting the inside, which possesses all the constituent qualities of convenience and neatness. A very handsome Gothic screen separates the body from the chancel, in which is placed over the altar a masterly painting of the Last Supper, but in very bad condition from the dampness

* "You have resolved (as you do every thing) to purchase a summer retreat, cost what it will, somewhere in this neighbourhood. But whether you gently step over my favourite meadows, planted on all sides quite to Woodcot seat, in whose long grove I oftenest converse with myself; or that you walk further on to Ashted House and park, the sweetest spot of ground in our British world; or ride still farther, the enchanted prospect of Box Hill, that temple of nature no where else to be equalled for affording so surprising and magnificent an idea both of heaven and earth; whether you lose yourself in the aged yew groves of Mickleham as the river Mole does hide itself in the shallows beneath, or that you had rather try your patience in angling for trouts about Leatherhead; whether you go to some cricket match, or other prizes of contending villagers, or chuse to breathe your horse at a race, and to follow a pack of hounds in the proper weather; whether I say you delight in any or every one of these, Epsom is the place you must like before all others."

of the wall. At the opposite end of the church is a handsome music gallery; and in the steeple over it, which is of a heavy structure, were contained six bells, on the fourth of which was cast *Wilhelmes Carter me fecit*, 1711; and on the fifth *Ora pro nobis Sancta Maria.* About 1790, these bells were taken down, and a ring of eight supplies their place.

Among the monuments are those of Mrs. ROLFE, with the following inscription:

Here lies all that is mortal of Mrs. ELIZABETH ROLFE, late of Dover in the County of Kent, who departed this life the 26 of October, 1779, in the 67th year of her age; interred by her own desire at the side of her beloved Cousin, Benefactress, and Friend lady Catharine Thompson, with whom she buried all earthly happiness. This temporary separation (though borne with Patience, Fortitude and Hope) no engagements, no pursuits, could render less bitter to the disconsolate Mrs. Rolfe, who from the hour she lost her other self, knew no pleasure but in the hopes she cherished, on which point her eyes were ever fixed, of joining her friend in the region of unfading felicity. Bless'd with the power and will to succour the distressed, she excited both: and in these exercises only, found a ray of happiness. Let the ridiculers of female friendship read this honest inscription, which disdains to flatter. Much might be said; but can any encomium, more exalt a character than the unadorned, simple account of a Friendship so uncommon,—of a gratitude so extreme!

Near this place are deposited the remains of Dame CATHARINE THOMPSON, daughter of Sir Peter and Dame Elizabeth Eaton, and relict of Sir John Thompson, late lord mayor of the City of London. She departed this life on 8th day of October 1766, aged 74.

The merits of the virtuous and just
Survive when tombstones shall be turn'd to dust.

On a small tablet, underneath:

Mrs. ELIZABETH ROLFE,

Late of the Parish of Dover, in Kent, deceased, gives to the Parish of Letherhead, in Surry, the Interest of four hundred

pounds annually, in memory of Dame Catherine Thomson, Daughter of Dame Elizabeth Eaton, who also is buried in this Church. A Copy of this is to be engraved and fixt in the face of the Church; as long as it is preserved, renewed, and kept legible, together with the stone that covers her grave, so long shall the Parish be entitled to the above donation, and no longer. To be distributed as follows: By six of the Inhabitants that pay most largely towards the poors rates March 1777: to ten of the poorest familyes that receive not a constant collection of the Parish, (viz.) Elizabeth Rolfe.

March 1778, the above four hundred pounds is lodged in the Bank of England, as the best Security, and my Heir is answerable for it.

Here are many antient flat stones; the inscriptions obliterated. Near the altar is a monument ornamented with martial and marine trophies, at the bottom a ship in full sail. The long Latin inscription declares the amiable and brilliant qualities of admiral JAMES WISHART, in the reigns of William III. Anne, and George I.

At the east end of the south aisle, on a brass plate fixed into the wall, are these arms, a chevron between three bugle horns, and this inscription:

Here Fryndly Robart Gardnar lyes,
Well borne of ryght good Race
Who serv'd in Court with Credytt styll,
In worthe Rowl and Place,
Chiefe Sargantt of the Seller longe,
Whear he dyd Duetty shoe
With good Regarde to all Degrees,
As ffar as Power myght goe;
He past hys Youth in such good fraem,
He came to aeged Years,
And therby purchaest honest Naem,
As by Report apeeres.
A Frynd, whear any cawse be ffownd
And coittes unto all.
Of myrry Moode, and pleasant Spetch,
However Happ dyd fall.
Fowr Childern for to ffornish forth,
The Table round he had.

Wyth sober Wyff, modest Matron lyk,
To make a Man ffull glad,
Prepared to dye longe ear his day,
Whych argues greate good Mynde,
And told us in the other World,
Whatt hope he had to fynd.
We leave hym wheare he lockt to be,
O Lord receyve hys Spiret
Wyth Peace and Rest in Habram's Breast,
Whear we, at length, may meett.

Qd. *Church-yard.*

On the wall.—

" Remember

" That by Deed enrolled in Chancery, dated 23d June, 1715, made between Dr. Hugh Shortridge, and Sir Francis Vincent and others; the manors of Slyfield, Bigney, and divers Messuages, Lands, and Hereditaments in Surrey and Hertfordshire, are settled on Trustees for payment of several sums for the uses and charitys therein mentioned, and the residue of the profits is to go and to be equally divided between the vicars of Great Bookham, Letherhead, Effingham, and Shalford, in Surrey, and their successors for ever, upon condition, 1mo. That they do respectively read the Common Prayers in their several parish Churches every Wednesday and Friday weekly. 2do. That they do respectively preach two Sermons in their several parish Churches, (proper for their several days) on Good Friday and the 30th of January yearly. 3tia. That the vicar of Letherhed do administer the Holy Sacrament according to the form of the Church of England, in the parish Church there, on the first Sunday in every month. That the said condition may be remembered, the Trustees have caused this Stone and Inscription to be set up; which pursuant to the said deed is to be continued, and the said duties to be done by the said vicars and their successors for ever."

In the south aisle:

" John Skeete Cittizen and Draper of London born in this P^ish^, of his Charitable disposition gave by his will towards the releefe of the Poor of this P^ish^, CC^L^; LX^L^ whereof is already disposed of according to his will, and the residue being CLX^L^ is together

together with XX^{L} more, added thereunto by his executors bestowed in land lying neere Kingston upon Thames, the rents whereof beinge now VIII^{L}. XII^{s} Ayeare and further to be advanced as the leases thereof made shall be expired are according to the said will to be bestowed by the Churchwardens and 4 of the discretest of this Parish according to certain indentures in that behalfe made and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery made for that purpose to viii feoffees of this Parish in trust to the use of the Poor and that after v of these viii shall be deceased then viii more of this Parish are to be enfeoffed to the vse aforesaide and so to bee continued for ever

Vivit post funera virtus.

He deceased the XIIII day of September 1608."

Above are the arms of the Drapers Company.

In this church are also various monuments for the families of Gore, Dalton, Paget, Langstan, Cardall, &c.

Letherhead is celebrated by Skelton, the poet, for its ale-wife, *Elisor Rummin.*

A most dreadful accident occurred in this town, during the year 1806. Her royal highness the princess of Wales, on the afternoon of October 2, was on her way in a barouche, attended by lady Sheffield, and Miss Harriet Mary Cholmondeley, to pay a visit to Mrs. Lock, at Norbury Park, and was driven by the princess's own servants as far as Sutton. At this place post horses were put to the carriage, driven by the post boys belonging to the Cock inn; her highness's horses remaining at Sutton till she returned. On her arrival at Letherhead, the carriage, which was drawn by four horses, whilst turning round an acute angle of the road, was overturned. It appears that the drivers, through extreme caution, had taken too great a sweep in turning the corner, which brought the barouche on a rising ground, by which it was overset; but before its fall it swung round a great tree. The dreadful consequence was, that Miss Cholmondeley was killed on the spot; providentially the princess received no other injury, except a cut on her nose, and a bruise on her arm. Lady Sheffield did

did not receive the slightest hurt, besides that which overwhelmed the royal party, by the shocking accident. Her royal highness returned next day to Blackheath.

At the commencement of the road towards Dorking, on the bank of the Mole, is the beautful villa of HENRY BOULTON, Esq. lord of the manor of Thomcroft.

One mile north-west from Leatherhead is Randal House, formerly the seat of Lewis Montolieu, Esq. at present belonging to Dalhousie Weatherston, Esq. situated on the east banks of the river Mole, with a pleasant lawn to the south-east, bounded on the west by the river.

Between the church and the road is a large old house (almost concealed from sight by a high wall) called Church House. On the south are large gardens, from whence is a most delightful prospect.

At Fetcham, over the bridge, is the fine seat of Mrs. Hankey.

At Bookham, is the handsome house belonging to Mr. Laurel.

POLESDEN, in this parish, is the noble seat of admiral Sir Francis Geary, bart. on an eminence, which commands a beautiful prospect. Behind the house are the finest beech woods imaginable.

EFFINGHAM, three miles from Leatherhead, towards Guildford, was once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were sixteen churches. There are still proofs of its having been much larger than it is at present; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are several old stalls and monuments. This place gives the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Howard.

Pursuing the road towards Dorking, we arrive at NORBURY PARK, in the parish of Mickleham, the seat of William Lock, Esq. This estate was many years possessed by the antient family of Stydolfe, a name considerable in this and the adjoining counties ever since the Conquest. (In an old register, from 1549 to 1680, is a curious licence granted

granted 1632 by Moses Wall, parson of Mickleham, upon the certificate of Lawrence Wright, M. D. to the worshipful lady Frances Stydolfe, to eat flesh during Lent, and on all fish days, on account of her ill health, she paying all dues for this indulgence. The next year the whole family were taken ill, and had the same licence on the same conditions.) This antient family declining in a female, the Tryons came into possession: from them it passed to Mr. Chapman, of whom the present proprietor purchased the estate, with all its manerial appendages. The old mansion house stood on the lower side of the park, near the road; but being decayed and ruinous, Mr. Lock pulled down the greatest part of it, reserving the north end for his farm, and erected, upon a well chosen eminence on the opposite side of the park, one of the most elegant and beautiful seats in the county. From the church-yard, the rising slopes of Norbury Park, beautifully variegated with stately trees, appear to the greatest advantage: the park itself is extensive and well diversified: it is asserted that, when Sir Richard Stydolfe, was owner, it was famed for containing forty thousand walnut trees.

The extent and richness of prospect from the house fill the beholder with admiration. To the north a large expanse of country displays a varied and magnificent scene. The south presents a picture equally striking: elegant villas and plantations on each side; Deepden, late the duke of Norfolk's, but now belonging to lady Burrell, majestically closing the view. The hanging hills, adorned with stately beech on the right, contrast with the fine downs covered with evergreens, and the chalky crags of Box Hill, on the left. Beneath is a fertile vale through which the river Mole silently pursues its course, and then sinks imperceptibly. The far-famed banks of Arno cannot excel this scene. Mr. Lock's saloon unites this grand amphitheatre of nature with the most excellent production of the late Barrett's inimitable pencil: an attempt unprecedented. The magnificent scenery with which he has embellished the walls,

walls, being artfully managed to appear as a continuation of the view, introducing in the western compartment an assemblage of the lakes and mountains in Cumberland and Westmoreland, blended together, forming a landscape expressive of the most majestic idea of rural grandeur. The rude crags and distant summit of Skiddaw, are contrasted with the placid meer below, which seems genially heated by the warm rays of a summer's setting sun, rendered more brilliant by the tints of a retiring storm, shadowing the mountain's side. The second compartment presents a nearer view of immense rocks in the dreary complexion of those stupendous deserts: the sun here scarcely affords a ray to cheer the gloomy scene. The fire-place forms the third: here the chimney glass is so let into the wall, that were it not for the real appearance of the hearth, imagination would suggest the entrance of an elegant arbour. In the fourth compartment the scene is continued, but with the placid effect of evening serenity: here the shepherd tells his amorous tale to the attentive fair. The figures are happily introduced. This scene opens to an organ, with a figure of Cecilia, by Cipriani, who painted the landscape figures—as did Gilpin the cattle. The ocean, bounded on one hand by hills and rocks, with a variety of characteristic accompaniments, complete the fifth scene. The ceiling represents a correspondent sky, seen through a circular treilliage, by Pastorini; the carpet resembles a mown lawn. The whole is admirably connected with the view from the windows, and adapted to convey the classical idea of a perfect landscape. The water to supply the house is raised by an engine, from a depth of three hundred and sixty-one feet. At Norbury many Roman coins have been found*.

Of Mr. Lock's fine taste in rural scenery, the late rev. Mr. Gilpin, in his Poem on Landscape Painting, inserted this merited eulogy:

* Barrow's Picturesque Views of Churches, 1789.

——If

——————If taste, correct and pure,
Grounded on practice; or, what more avails
Than practice, observation justly form'd
Of Nature's best examples and effects,
Approve thy landscape: if judicious Lock
See not an error he would wish remov'd;
Then boldly deem thyself the heir of fame.

The village of MICKLEHAM, is situated near the foot of Box Hill, which, with the opposite eminences, give the village the appearance of a Punchbowl, which it is sometimes called. It is watered by the river Mole, and is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats, particularly MICKLEHAM MANOR, belonging to Sir Charles Talbot, bart. JUNIPER HOLE, built by Sir Cecil Bishop, and lately possessed by Mr. Jenkinson, who accumulated a fortune by a lottery and servants's office at Charing Cross; and now the residence of Sir Lucas Pepys. At the back of the inn, the sign of the Horse and Groom, lived Guthrie, the historian, and here he compiled many of his works.

Mickleham CHURCH, is a very old structure; the western door being Saxon. Within is a chapel, now the family seat of Mr. Lock. Here is an antient monument to one of the WYDDOWSON family; it is called by Aubrey Wyddolkson.

BOX HILL, in this parish, received its name from the box trees planted on the south side of it, by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. but the north part is covered with yews. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. From the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is a prospect over part of Kent and Surrey, and the whole of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of thirty-six miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surrey and Middlesex; and advancing to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs toward Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful unite together in forming a delightful scene: we look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole wind-

ing close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under our feet, though really at a great distance. In this charming valley are Burford Lodge, built by Mr. Ecker-sall, and the cottage called the GROVE, built by Mr. Reeves, who successfully employed art to improve the natural beauties of this spot. The cottage is situated in a dale, almost obscured from sight by the luxuriant foliage of trees, which overspread it on every side. Mr. Reeves formed in the gardens a solitary hermitage, with all its attendant furniture, and a small apartment, with a matted couch, for the repose of the hermit, should such an one be inclined to make it his abode. Previously to his entrance, however, the following lines on a head-stone were to arrest his attention:

Happy the man!—and he alone appears,
Who having once, unmov'd by hopes or fears,
Survey'd this *Sun*, earth, ocean, clouds, and flame,
Well satisfied returns from whence he came.—
Is life an hundred years—or e'er so few,
'Tis repetition all, and nothing new:
A fair, where thousands meet, but none to stay;
An inn where travellers bait, then post away;
A sea where man perpetually is toss'd,
Now plung'd in business, now in trifles lost;—
Who leave it first, the peaceful port first gain:
Hold then! no farther launch into the main;—
Contract your sail; life nothing can bestow
By long continuance, but continued woe;
The wretched privilege daily to deplore,
The funerals of our friends who go before;
Diseases, pains, anxieties, and cares,
An age surrounded by a thousand snares.

On the REVERSE.

Too oft the unthinking part of human kind,
Punctual in folly or in vice we find;
When pleasure calls or fancy leads the way,
The giddiest knows—and keeps the appointed day;

Whilst

Whilst every trifler cries—" Since life's a breath!
To-morrow nothing shall prevent—but Death!"
Why must the tongue alone that word impart,
Why comes it not, ye thoughtless! from the heart?
Why against every other debt prepare,
And Nature's still more certain debt forbear?
Death is the certain end of all who live;
Health may prolong; but can't the debt forgive:
Then why procrastinate the wholesome hour,
When the next moment is beyond our pow'r?
Millions have liv'd upon To-morrow's name,
And, dying—found To-morrow never came.
Enter the gate—unless your pausing mind,
Unwilling leaves the glittering world behind,
The scenes a momentary heaven can shew;
For Contemplation's all the heaven we know!—

Hence a serpentine walk led to the verge of the Grove, by a Gothic gate, over which appears the following:

" These are the haunts of Meditation;
These the scenes where antient bards
Th' inspiring breath extatic felt; and, from
This world retir'd, convers'd with angels,
And immortal forms, on gracious errands
Bent, to save the fall of Virtue, struggling
On the banks of Vice—in waking whispers
And repeated dreams to kindle pure thoughts,
And warn the favoured soul for
Future trials, fated to prepare;—
And numberless such offices of love
Daily and nightly, zealous to perform!

But the most elegant lines generally describing this romantic spot, were written by Mrs. Knowles, relict of Dr. Knowles, over a seat surounding one of the trees in this delightful plantation:

Come gentle wanderer!—sit and rest,
No more the winding maze pursue.
Art thou of solitude in quest
Pauze here—and take a solemn view.

Behold this spirit—calming vale,
Here stillness reigns—'tis stillness all;
Unless is heard some warbling tale,
Or distant sound of water-fall.

The letter'd stone, the Gothic gate;
The Hermit's long forsaken cell,
Warns thee of thy approaching fate;
O! fear to die!—not living well!

But if in Virtue thou increase,
Thou'lt bear life's ill, nor fear to die;—
Then ev'ry breeze will waft thee peace,
And foretaste sweets of promis'd joy!

M. K. 1782.

The Grove, since its first proprietor, has been in the possession of Mr. Bockett, and at present belongs to Mr. George Barclay.

On the opposite eminence is situated a seat, called DENBIGHS, formerly remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a singular style, by Jonathan Tyers, Esq. the first proprietor of Vauxhall of that name; now belonging to Joseph Denison, Esq. Among other singularities, Mr. Tyers had contrived to represent "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." Awful and tremendous the view, on a descent into this gloomy vale! There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments, in one of which the Unbeliever was represented dying in great agony. Near him were his books, which encouraged him in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other was the Christian, represented in a placid and serene state, preparing for the mansions of the blessed.

DORKING

is a pleasant little market town, situated about twenty-three miles from London, on a rock of soft sandy stone, in the angle of two fine vallies surrounded by beautiful hills, from which are such grand prospects as are unparallelled by any inland country in this kingdom.

The

The town was destroyed by the Danes, but being rebuilt by Canute or his Norman successors, was granted to John earl of Warren and Surrey by Edward II. in 1316. In 1518, a fourth part of this manor was recovered, by Maurice marquis Berkley, from king Henry the Eighth, by law, to whom the marquis's late brother had, to his prejudice, conveyed it. In 1547, Thomas Mowbray, earl of Surrey, held this in right of his wife in marriage. Three-fourths of this manor now belong to the heirs of the late Sir William Burrell; the other part to Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, heir to Mrs. Tucker, of Betchworth Caſtle.

The custom of Borough English prevails in this manor, that is, the youngest son is heir to a copyhold estate; which is supposed to have originated with the Saxons. Also another antient custom was, that the lord had a right to claim the first night's lodging with every bride on her wedding-night; which Dr. Plott supposes was the reason for the tenant's making his youngest son his heir, that he might be secure he was his own. But, as the lord made laws for his tenants, and not the tenant for himself, this is not probable.

The CHURCH was collegiate, founded and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It has a square tower near the middle, in which are six bells and a set of chimes. Tradition ascribes the building to the founder of the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, and that there were several other churches here. Through the churchyard passes the Roman causeway, called Stane Street, over Letherhead Downs, &c. towards London.

About half a mile north of the town are large chalk-pits, whence are carried great quantities of chalk for manure; and the lime from the neighbourhood is generally reckoned superior to that made in most parts of England.

The meal trade at Dorking is considerable. The market day is Thursday, which, for many ages, has been one of the greatest in England for poultry; it is likewise a good corn market. There is only one fair, held the day before Ascension

Ascension Day, for cattle and lambs, and used to be accounted one of the greatest lamb fairs in England; but is very much reduced, on account of the dealers round Horsham engrossing great numbers and sending them to Smithfield market. The fair still continues for toys, &c.

DORKING is seated on the river Mole; an incredible quantity of poultry is sold here, which are large and fine, and remarkable for having five claws. Frequently, about Christmas, capons are so large, as to weigh between seven and eight pounds out of their feathers.

On COTMAN DEAN, a pleasant little common or heath, which London physicians say possesses the finest air in England, are almshouses for widows, who have neat apartments and an allowance in money.

On this Dean stands DEEPDEN, situated in a valley, surrounded by steep hills. Deepden is remarkable for having been the residence of the great earl of Arundel (the collector of antique statues, &c.) in the troublesome and dangerous times of Charles I. In the eighteenth century, Mr. Charles Howard, who here amused himself with chemistry and other philosophical researches, planted the level ground about the house with a variety of exotics. In improving the pleasure grounds, some of the flues of the old elaboratory were dug up. The hills were covered with trees on every side, excepting the south aspect, which was planted with vines; and some tolerably good wine was made here, though the hill is so steep, that it is difficult to ascend it: the vineyard is no more. On the summit of this hill is a summer house, where, in a clear day, the sea may be discerned. This romantic spot descended to the late duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the old house, and built a handsome one in its stead. The offices being considerably lower than the house, the communication between them is subterraneous. The late duchess was very fond of the gardens, and formed here a hermitage, with all the humble requisites for a holy anchorite. In the gardens, on the sides of the hill, are

several natural caverns. The present duke sold the place, in 1791, to the late Sir William Burrell, bart. whose widow resides here.

About five miles from Dorking, towards Horsham, is LEITH HILL, on the highest part of which is a tower, erected by the late Richard Hull, Esq. who ordered his remains to be buried underneath. From this tower the prospect is esteemed equal, if not superior, to any in the kingdom, and perhaps in Europe. The curious stranger feels (when he approaches the platform that surrounds the tower) ſuch ſenſations as we may suppose Adam to have felt when he instantaneously burst into existence, and the beauties of Eden struck his all-wondering eyes. It is really impossible for the most descriptive and animated language to describe or justly convey a proper idea of this enchanting prospect. The best description that has yet appeared was given by that great critic Mr. Dennis, who says,

"In a late journey I took through Surrey, I passed over a hill which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me the most, were, the Valdarno from the Appennines; Rome and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo, the former at forty and the latter at fifty miles distance; and, the Champagne of Rome from Tivoli and Frescati: from which places you see every foot of that famous Champagne, even from the bottom of the Tivoli and Frescati to the very foot of the mountains of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from a hill I passed in my late journey, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, pomp, and magnificence—the hill which I speak of is called Leith Hill, and is situated about six miles south of Dorking; it juts itself out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminate the North downs on the south. When I saw from one of those hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith Hill which faces the downs, it appeared the most beautiful prospect I had ever seen. But, after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a Stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and vision! Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds

wilds of Surrey and Sussex, and a great part of those of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pasture, and every where adorned with stately rows of trees. This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about sixty in length; and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills and the sea, and it is no easy matter to decide whether these hills, which appear thirty, forty, or fifty, miles distance, with their tops in the sky, seem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a serene day, you may, at thirty miles distance, see the water of the sea through a chasm of the mountains; and that above all which makes it a noble and wonderful prospect is, that at the very time that, at thirty miles distance, you behold the very water of the sea, at the same time you behold to the southward the most delicious rural prospect in the world. At the same time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box Hill, and see the country beyond it between that and London; and, over the very stomachers of it, see St. Paul's at twenty-five miles distance, and London beneath it, and Hampstead and Highgate beyond it."

It commands a view of the county of Surrey, part of Hampshire, Berkshire, and Nettlebed in Oxfordshire; some parts of Bucks, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, and Essex; and, by the help of glasses, Wiltshire. The whole circumference of the extent of vista is at least two hundred miles, which far exceeds that of the keep and terrace at Windsor Castle, over which may be seen as far as the eye, unarmed with art, is able to distinguish land from sky. Leith Hill Tower is a very conspicuous object, and it is much to be lamented that Mr. Hull did not, by his will, oblige his heirs (who came into the possession of a large estate) to keep it in repair; the sepulchre of their benefactor is, however, entirely neglected. On the west side, over the entrance, is a stone with the following inscription:

Ut terram undique beatam
Videas viator
Hæc turris de longe spectabilis
Sumptibus Richardi Hull

Ex

Ex agro Leith Hill Place, arm.
Regnante Georgio Tertio,
Anno dom. MDCC 66,
Extructa fuit,
Oblecta mento non sui solum,
Sed vicinorum,
Et omnium.

Within side the tower, against the East wall, was a Portland stone (now dashed to pieces) containing the following inscription:

Underneath this floor lieth the body of
RICHARD HULL, Esq.
A native of Bristol,
Who departed this life January 15th, 1772, in the 83d year of his age.

Mr. Hull was the eldest bencher of the Inner Temple, and served many years in the parliament of Ireland, where, by probity and vigilance, he zealously supported the interest of his constituents, and, after a long and faithful service in that station, he retired from the exercise of public to the enjoyment of private virtues; the testimony of a good conscience being his reward. He was a person eminent for the accomplishments of his mind and the purity of his heart. He lived, in the earlier part of his life, in habits of intimacy with Pope, Trenchard, bishop Berkeley, and many other shining characters of those times; and, to wear off the remainder of his days, he purchased Leith Hill Place for a retirement, where he led the life of a true Christian rural philosopher; and, by his particular desire and directions, his remains were deposited in a private manner under this tower, which he erected a few years before his death.

Returning to Dorking, and keeping along the Mole, we arrive at BETCHWORTH CASTLE, which formerly belonged to earl Warren; from whom it passed to the Fitz Alans, earls of Arundel; by different descents, it devolved to Sir Adam Brown, whose daughter and heir married Mr. Fenwick; whence it came to the late Abraham Tucker, Esq.

(author of an excellent work on Metaphysics, entitled the *Light of Nature pursued*, under the signature of Abraham Search, Esq.) He bequeathed this estate to his daughter, Mrs. Tucker; and on her decease her nephew, Sir Henry St. John Pawlet Mildmay, bart. became lord of the manor, who has let the castle to Henry Peters, Esq.

A mile hence is TRANQUIL DALE, the elegant villa of Mr. Petty. The situation of this charming place seems to correspond with its appellation; being consecrated, as it were, more particularly to the lovers of rural quiet and contemplation.

The next place of consideration is

REIGATE,

a borough in the valley of Holmesdale, twenty-one miles from London. It had a castle, built by the Saxons, on the east side of the town, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold five hundred persons; where the barons, who took up arms against John, are said to have had their private meetings. This cave is esteemed a great curiosity.

About the year 1270, in the reign of Henry III. John earl of Warren and Surrey, and Allan lord Zouche, having a trial concerning a certain manor before the king's justices in Westminster Hall, there happened to pass very reproachful language between the earl and the said baron, and they at last came to blows, insomuch that the earl and his followers being privately armed, set upon the lord Zouche and his eldest son in open court, and wounded them both. After which he fled to his castle of Reigate, in Surrey, and stood upon his defence; but prince Edward was sent with some forces to reduce him to obedience; and at last he was fined five thousand pounds to the king, and two thousand pounds to the lord Zouch and his son*.

The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, denominated

* T. Wikes, p. 91. An. Waverl. p. 225. M. West. 399. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 345. Note I.

Holmsdale;

Holmsdale *; and its name, which in Saxon signifies the course or channel of a river, was given from its being seated on a branch of the river Mole. Its very antient castle, during the Civil Wars of Charles I. was in the possession of lord Monson, who forfeited it to the crown. Charles II. at his restoration, granted the manor and castle to his brother the duke of York; and at the revolution, they were again granted to lord Somers. The town gives title of baron to the earl of Peterborough.

Under the hill, adjoining to the south side, is a large house, formerly a priory of black canons, founded by William Warren, earl of Surrey, about the year 1245. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross; and at the Dissolution, its revenue was valued at 77*l.* 14*s.* 11*d. per annum.* It was given to the earl of Nottingham, and afterwards sold to Sir John Parsons, lord mayor of London; it was lately in the possession of Mr. Parsons, Sir John's grandson, and is now possessed by Mr. Mowbray. This seat is beautified with plantations, and a large piece of water. In the house are two halls, each fifty feet long, and of a proportionable breadth; but the ceilings are low. The carving about the house appears to be very antient. The whole is surrounded with hills on every side, so as to render the prospect very romantic. In Reigate the late lord Shaftesbury, author of "The Characteristics," had a house, to which he frequently retired when he was inclined to seclude himself from company. The house is now possessed by a private gentleman, who has laid out and planted a small spot of ground in so many little parts, as to comprise whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats; so that it may properly be called a model of a garden and park; for in the garden are a mount, a river, a parterre, and wilderness; besides the gardens, &c. a lawn

* It has been said that when the Danes were in England, the inhabitants of this town defeated some of their straggling parties, from whence they have ever since entertained a high opinion of their own bravery, of which they thus poetically boast:

The valley of Holmsdale
Was never won, nor ever shall.

with four or five deer, terminated by a small wood; yet the whole compass of ground is no more than four acres. This has occasioned it to be called *All the world in an acre.*

Reigate sent members to parliament as early as the twenty-third of Edward I.

The weekly market on Tuesday was procured by charter from Edward II.; and one monthly on Wednesday, from Charles II. The fairs are held on Wednesday in the Easter week, Whit Monday, and St. James's Day. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers-earth, and medicinal plants and herbs.

The present CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is supposed to have been built about the reign of Edward I.* and is of free stone, consisting of a nave, chancel, and three aisles, with a porch, which has been since added, now converted into a vestry room and library. The length of the fabric is about fifty yards, the breadth sixteen, and the tower, twenty-six high. The body of the church is very neatly fitted up, and the windows have crown glass. Over the principal entrance at the west end, is a large gallery for singers. In the chancel are several curious, though no very antient monuments. On the side of the communion table is a large vault, in which were deposited several of the noble family of Howard of Effingham. Here are also memorials for Sir Edward Thurland, one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the reign of Charles II. Sir Thomas Bludder, of Flanchford; the family of Ladbroke, of Trenches, &c. Over the vestry room is a very neat

* There is no mention of a church at Reigate, in Domesday Book, *Cherchefeld*, being the only name which it then bare. Salmon, in his *Antiquities of Surrey*, says, "I do not apprehend how this of Cherchefeld was taken up, unless from some church built there early upon the conversion of the Saxons; some church, either the first hereabouts, or the largest, or the most magnificent; or from a number of churches and chapels that stood here. Whatever there was, might be razed in inroads of the Pagan Danes, and nothing left besides the name (at the Conquest) and perhaps that which was afterwards, was erected by earl Warren." Aubrey mentions three places of worship antiently here; *St. Lawrence*, now a shop in Bell Street; *Holy Cross*, (a barn and coach house) both these churches anterior to the Conquest; a third, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, at present the market and sessions house.

parochial

parochial library. In the tower are eight fine bells. A free school was established here in 1675. The population of Reigate has been estimated at upwards of nine hundred persons inhabiting two hundred houses.

GATTON, near Reigate, is of very antient date; and though formerly a considerable town, is now reduced to a small village. From the number of coins and other antiquities found, it is supposed to have been a Roman station. The town was once destroyed by the Danes The borough consists of only a few houses, and was the property of Sir George Colebrooke: after his failure in the funds, it was sold by the assignees, under his commission, to lord Newhaven. Since the year 1786, it has been purchased and repurchased by three or four different persons. The returning officer is the constable appointed at the court-leet of the two proprietors. In this case, the constituent and representative body, who are the same in number, may also possibly be the same persons, as they would have the power to elect each other. Gatton began to send members 29 Henry VI. The river Mole rises in this parish, it is also noted for a quarry of white free-stone, which is soft, and endures the fire admirably well in winter, but neither sun nor air. This stone is much used by chemists, bakers, glass houses, &c.

Horley, near Charlwood, south-east of Reigate, had once a castle on Thunderfield Common, that inclosed near two acres, which are since so overgrown with wood and thorns, that there is hardly any sign of its foundation.

Gatton Park, is the seat of colonel Hay; and Upper Gatton is the mansion of colonel Mark Wood.

At the distance of five miles from Reigate, and twenty from London, is BLECHINGLEY, a small antient parliamentary borough by prescription, having enjoyed that privilege from the twenty-third of Edward I.

This borough consists of about sixty small houses, and is a proper companion to Gatton, from which it is distant about three miles. The right of voting is burgage tenure; and the lord of the manor's bailiff was the returning officer; but by the last resolution of the House of Commons in

1723,

1723, he was deprived of that office; and the borough has now the singularity of sending two members to parliament, without a mayor, constable, or any other legal officer, who can claim the exclusive exercise of such an authority. There are several instances of boroughs without electors, but this is the only one that presents itself without a returning officer. Sir Robert Clayton being sole proprietor of the majority of burgage-tenures, has the appointment of the representatives. The right of election is in the borough holders only, without the bailiff; the number of burgage holds is ninety.

This place, though it sends two members to parliament, has no market; but has fairs on June 22, and November 2. The town stands on a hill, on the side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect as far as the south downs and Sussex; and from some ruins of its castle, which are still visible, though overgrown with a coppice, there is a prospect east into Kent, and west into Hampshire. Here is an almshouse, and a free-school. Blechingley has a handsome Gothic church, the spire of which in 1606 was consumed by lightning, and all the bells melted.

NUTFIELD, or rather NORTHFIELD, lies between Reigate and Blechingley. In a red sandy common at this place, is a metalline kind of substance, looking like cast iron, and is called ragges, much esteemed for paving; there are also several pits, from which they dig a great quantity of fuller's earth.

GODSTONE, near Blechingley, is partly in the great road to Sussex, and partly, with the church, on an eminence about half a mile higher. It has its name from the excellent stone quarries here. At Rooknest is the seat of Sir Harry Strachey, bart.

Passing on to New Chapel Green, on the right of the road is BYSCH COURT, the seat of John Manship, Esq.; and at the left is situated STORBOROUGH CASTLE, the seat of Sir Thomas Turton, bart. one of the members of parliament for the borough of Southwark.

Proceeding to FELLBRIDGE PARK, the seat of John Nichols, Esq. one mile and half brings the traveller to

EAST GRINSTEAD, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

This town is situated at the northern extremity of the county, almost on the borders of Surrey and Kent, and about thirteen miles from Tunbridge, at the distance of thirty miles from London. It is an antient town, which came to the family of the Sackvilles about the time of Henry III.

It is a borough by prescription, of great antiquity, consisting of a bailiff and about thirty-five burgage-holders, who elect two members of parliament. The bailiff is the returning officer, and is chosen by the burgage holders, at the annual court of the lord of the borough, who is the duke of Dorset. The right of voting formerly was allowed to be, by a resolution of the House of Commons, in the inhabitants as well as burgage-holders; but, by a subsequent one, it is confined to the latter description of persons only. The burgage holds here are in number thirty-six. The first return of this borough is *anno* 1 Edward II.

This is a market town, pleasantly situated on a hill, commanding a beautiful surrounding prospect. The parish is one of the largest in the county; it had a large handsome church, the spire of which was destroyed by lightning in the year 1685: a very beautiful tower was then built, but, owing to the badness of the materials and the manner of building it, on November 12, 1785, having stood just one hundred years, it fell on the body of the church, and damaged it in such a manner that the whole was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt.

The town is irregularly and ill built, and has very few houses of much consequence; but the Lent assizes for Sussex are always held here: the county gaol is at Horsham (about eighteen miles distant,) whence the prisoners are brought to this place for trial.

Henry II. granted a charter for a monthly market; and at present here is a weekly corn market on Thursdays; and three annual fairs, namely, April 21, July 13, and December 11; the first and last of which are as large fairs for all

all kinds of cattle, &c. as any in the county. There are also two fairs at Forest Row, in this parish, about three miles from the town, *viz.* June 25, and November 8; the latter is a large one for cattle, pedlary wares, &c. &c.

At the east end of the town is a large handsome stone building, erected in the form of a square, called SACKVILLE COLLEGE, founded by James Sackville, earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I. about the year 1616: he endowed it with 330*l.* a year. Here twenty-four aged persons of both sexes are accommodated each with a comfortable room, and an allowance of 8*l. per annum* to each person. This college is governed by a warden and two gentlemen assistants. The duke of Dorset has a suite of rooms in the college, but, as they are seldom occupied by his grace, the judges of the circuit are accommodated with them during the assizes. There is in this college a very neat chapel for the use of the pensioners, where the warden reads prayers every morning: this chapel was used for divine service while the parish church was rebuilding.

At East Grinstead is a charity school for twelve boys, founded by Robert and Edward Payne, Esqrs. in the year 1768, and endowed with a farm called Surries. The town is a great thoroughfare, being the direct post road from London to East Bourn, Lewes, and Brighthelmstone.

In the neighbourhood of East Grinstead are several mansions belonging to the nobility and gentry, particularly KIDBROOK, the seat of the right honourable CHARLES ABBOTT, speaker of the House of Commons.

MOUNT PLEASANT is honoured by having been the residence of the brave captain FARMER, of his majesty's ship Quebec. Being on a cruize off Ushant, in the beginning of October, 1779, in company with the Rambler cutter, he closely engaged a large French frigate called the Surveillante, mounting forty guns; while the Rambler was engaged with a French cutter, as superior in force as the French frigate was to the Quebec. The action on both sides was warm and bloody, from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, when the French cutter set all the sail

sail she could crowd, and bore away; but the Rambler being much disabled in her masts and rigging, could not follow her with any hopes of success. The commander, therefore, seeing both the frigates dismasted, and the Quebec take fire, endeavoured to get as near the Quebec as possible, in hopes of saving some of her men; but no other assistance could be afforded them than by hoisting out the boat, which picked up one master's mate, two midshipmen, and fourteen more of the Quebec's people, the enemy's frigate at the same time firing at the boat. The Quebec continued burning very fiercely, with her colours flying till six o'clock, when she blew up. Words cannot sufficiently display the gallantry and magnanimity of captain Farmer on this occasion, not only in the engagement, but the fatal catastrophe with which it was attended *. Mrs. Farmer, who survived her brave husband three years, was allowed a handsome pension from government; and her eldest son was created a baronet in honour of his father, which he still enjoys.

This town gave birth to the ingenious THOMAS MAY, in 1595. He published a translation of Virgil's Georgics, and Lucan's Pharsalia; also a poem on the wars of Edward III. Having been refused by Charles I. the appointment of poet laureat, in his resentment, urged him to an inveteracy against the royalists during the Civil Wars; he was consequently appointed chief clerk to the parliament, and published the history of their proceedings, and *Historiæ Parliamenti Angliæ Breviarium.* The subject of his last tribute to the Muses, was a poem on the life of Henry II. Mr. May expired in his bed, of an apoplexy, on the 13th of November, 1650.

The situation of East Grinstead, and its surrounding hills, is extremely pleasant in summer; but the roads, except merely the turnpike road, are extremely bad in the winter, so that a residence during that season of the year must be very disagreeable.

* Lyttelton's Hist. of England, Vol. III. p. 383.

The country from this part of the county to Guildford, has nothing particularly attractive for the traveller, except bad roads and poor villages. The first of these is OKEWOOD, noted for a desolate chapel of ease for five parishes, built by Edward de la Hale, in 1431. The revenues were 200*l. per annum*, out of which only twenty nobles were paid to the clergyman, who sometimes read prayers. This arose from the circumstance of its having been esteemed a chantry, though its founder had regularly endowed it as a chapel of ease to the adjoining parishes, the inhabitants of which lived at too great distance from their churches.

OCKLEY is rendered famous for the discomfiture of the Danes, who had landed in England from three hundred and fifty ships, and destroyed all the country from London to Canterbury. They were met at this place by Æthelwulph, son of king Egbert, who had been bishop of Winton; he destroyed them in battle, so that very few were able to relate their defeat to their companions: this happened A. D. 851.

WOTTON is famous for having been the residence of the family of EVELYN; near which is WHITE DOWN, in which have been found cockle shells, pyrites, &c.

At ALBURY, the great earl of Arundel formed a beautiful mansion; it was purchased by Heneage Finch, earl of Aylesford. It is now in the possession of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M.P. This parish is famous for the residence of the Rev. WILLIAM OUGHTRED, a celebrated mathematician of the seventeenth century, who lived and died Rector. On BLACKHEATH, near Albury, have been found many remains of Roman buildings, and other antiquities.

WESTON HOUSE, the seat of the late William Man Godschall, Esq. was purchased of the family of Duncumb, by Sir Robert Godschall, alderman and lord mayor of London in 1742.

ST. MARTHA UPON THE HILL, vulgarly called MARTYRS HILL, is so named from an antient chapel, part of which is

is used by the inhabitants of Chilworth, as a parish church. It has been engraved by Mr. Grose, who says, "that the manor and patronage of the chapel belonged to the priory of Newark; it was given by queen Elizabeth to the family of Morgan. Sir John Morgan, who was knighted at Cadiz in 1596, has a handsome monument here.

The view from this hill is very fine. It exhibits an extensive prospect over the weald of Surrey and Sussex, to the hills of Hampshire, in the south; and northernly extends to a thin blue landscape of Oxfordshire.

GUILDFORD

is delightfully situated in a most healthful air, on the side of a hill of chalk, close by the river Wey, and was antiently a royal Saxon town. King Alfred devised it to his nephew Ethelwald; and several succeeding monarchs, to the reign of queen Elizabeth, sometimes resided here.

In 1036, prince Alfred, son of king Etheldred, coming out of Normandy, with six hundred attendants, to claim the crown of England, is said to have been seized, and murdered, by the treachery of Godwin, earl of Kent. After the Conquest, it continued a considerable place; and here king John kept his birth-day. When the castle was built is unknown. History shews that it was taken by the Dauphin of France in 1216, and that in 1267, the custody of it was committed to William Aquillon, sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. King James in 1611 granted it in fee to Francis Carter. Since that time it has been neglected, and gradually sunk into ruin.

Here are some remains of a palace of great extent, which, as appears by the best authorities, was the residence of Ethelwald, the above Saxon king, about eight hundred years ago.

The town is a corporation by prescription, has an elegant town hall and council chamber, and its privileges have been enlarged by several charters. It consists of a high steward, mayor, recorder, seven magistrates, and about twenty bailiffs, by the stile of "Mayor and the approved

Men of Guildford," who assemble and hold a court in their guildhall every three weeks, and are vested with power at their general sessions of judging criminals to transportation. By a grant in 1256, the county court and assizes for Surrey are to be held here at all times for ever. The assizes are now only here alternately with Kingston and Croydon. By another grant of James, the mayor and recorder and two of the approved men are annually justices of the peace in and for the said corporation and liberties of Stoke above Bar, and the mayor continues in his commission the year after his mayoralty expires.

The right of election in this borough is of a very peculiar kind, and differs from all others in the kingdom, being in the freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, and resident in the town. The town of Guildford, like Cirencester, Shrewsbury, Lewes, &c. &c. &c. is not more than half of it within the limits of the borough. This town, which was incorporated by king Henry I. gives the title of earl to the noble family of North. It sent members to parliament *anno* 23 Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer.

The three parish churches here are; TRINITY, ST. MARY'S, and ST. NICHOLAS; the last in the patronage of the dean of Sarum, the two first have long been vested in the crown, and were consolidated and augmented in 1688 by the legislature and generous benefactions. Trinity church fell down in May 1740. There was preaching in it the preceding Sunday, and workmen were employed in taking down the bells and steeple: they had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened, so that not one person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being the fair day. Three bells had been taken down, and the other three fell with the steeple, which broke the body of the church to pieces; and the glass, by the compression of air, was forced out, as though by gunpowder. It has been since rebuilt with brick.

The interior of this structure is very neat, and contains the monuments of archbishop ABBOT, with a Latin in-

scription, mentioning his being a native of the town, his preferments, and benefactions. The right honourable ARTHUR ONSLOW, speaker of the House of Commons during the whole reign of George II.; he is represented in the character of a Roman senator, leaning upon the votes of the House of Commons, whence proceed two labels, inscribed with their thanks "for his unwearied attendance, unshaken integrity, and steady impartiality; and indefatigable pains during thirty-three years" On this spot, in the old church, stood the monument of Sir ROBERT PARKHURST, lord mayor of London in 1634. The brasses, &c. of this monument, with many others, are piled up under the gallery stairs, and the room under the tower. This tower contains eight good bells.

At the upper end of the High Street, are the remains of an antient structure, commonly called "The Spytle, or Hospital of St. John." It is supposed to have been the residence of the chantry priests of Our Lady's chapel, at present remaining; and is the manor house belonging to the manor of Poyle. The premises are let on lease for a nursery.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH is situated near the lower end of the town, and is an antient building, with a back chancel of a circular form. Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinerarium Curioram*, mentions this church in the following manner: "One of the old churches in Northampton, St. Sepulchre's, seems to have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of a circular form: there has been another tack'd to it of later date with a quire and steeple, as to that at Cambridge of the same name and figure. Another such I am told is at Guildford: [*Qu.* Whether Old Trinity church had not a round chancel?] which are all of the sort I know of in England; and probably built in the later times of the Romans for Christian service, at least in the early Saxon reigns."*

* Later discoveries have proved that there are other churches built in this form, besides the Temple church in London, which the doctor has not noticed; particularly Darent church, in Kent; Bengeo church, in Hertfordshire; Hascomb, in Surrey, &c.

The

The CHURCH of ST. NICHOLAS, stands on the west side of the bridge, over the river Wey. It is an old structure, and is said to have had a round tower; but having undergone many alterations, and been new pewed, it was opened in its improved state, July 13, 1800, and is a very handsome church. Here are some good monuments to the memory of Sir William More, and his lady, with various emblems; another to Sir More Molyneux, &c. The tower contains eight bells.

Opposite Trinity church is TRINITY HOSPITAL, founded by archbishop Abbot, in 1619; his grace settled on this hospital lands to the value of 300*l. per annum*, a third of which sum was to be employed towards setting the poor to work; the other portions were appropriated for the maintenance of a master, twelve poor brothers, and eight poor sisters, who wear blue coats and gowns, and have an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d. per* week; they are to be single and unmarried, above sixty years of age, natives of, or residents in Guildford, for twenty years. The hospital is of a quadrangular form, with a noble tower-gate, crowned with four turrets at the entrance. The chapel, at the north-east corner, is spacious and lofty; but its chief ornaments are two fine Gothic windows, representing, in well stained glass, the following subjects:

NORTH WINDOW. *First light.* Isaac sending Esau for venison, Rebecca behind; and from a window is discovered Esau hunting. Underneath, Latin inscriptions, thus translated:

"By the impulse of paternal affection, blind indulgence preferring the elder, errs; but nature does not grant the favour."

Second light. Rebecca instructing Jacob to obtain the blessing.

"The mother, being inspired from Heaven while she bore the twins in her womb, advises the younger to obtain the blessing."

Third light. Isaac blessing Jacob, Rachel behind.

"The reward of the blessing belongs to those who feed, not to those who eagerly desire it; and is conferred according to the decree of Heaven, not according to birthright."

Fourth

Fourth light. Isaac, Esau, Jacob, and Rebecca; Esau with the savoury meat, threatening Jacob.

"The elder is angry with the younger, and grieves at what is taken from him, which he demands as due to him from his birth. Hence arose the greatest hatred between the brothers."

Under each of these compartments are armorial bearings of Abbot impaling the bearings of the sees of London and Canterbury, &c. In the centre, above, is 1621.

EAST WINDOW. *First light.* Jacob's ladder. Underneath, Latin inscriptions, translated as follow:

"A stone is for his pillow, and Heaven for his canopy: here the ladder is seen, and pious are even the dreams of pious men."

Second light. Laban embracing Jacob; Rachel behind, with her sheep, the well, &c.

"Being at first kindly received, he feeds strange sheep, serving on hard terms, but patient a long time."

Middle light. Jacob, Rachel, Leah, Dinah, and the twelve Patriarchs.

"Being happy in a fruitful wife, he is made father of the Patriarchs, and sees a numerous offspring the seed of a future church."

Fourth light. Laban's covenant with Jacob; behind are tents, with his wives, children, &c.

"Returning home he pacifies his envious father-in-law pursuing him, and enters into a mutual covenant, God admonishing him in a dream."

Fifth light. Jacob praying, the cattle round him; a scroll from his mouth in Latin, translated "I am not worthy of the least of thy mercies and thy truth, which thou hast shewed to thy servant." Underneath,

"He who formerly poor, passed over Jordan with a staff and a light burden, now returns full of wealth, of which he declares he is not worthy."

Near the top of the window are three angels holding scrolls; inscribed,

"I give to the poor. I restore to God. What shall I return unto the Lord? Here will I pay my vows."

Under

Under these are four angels, with escutcheons on their breasts, bearing the arms of York, France, Lancaster, and Scotland. This window is also ornamented with armorial bearings*.

Against the north wall is a half length portrait of the archbishop; of Sir Nicholas Kempe, who gave 600*l.* towards this foundation: also of the late Mr. Thomas Jackman, a magistrate of the corporation; another benefactor of 600*l.*

It has been asserted by modern historians, that the reason for the archbishop's erecting Guildford hospital was in consequence of his having accidentally killed a man, and that this foundation was intended as an atonement. This is untrue, and contrary to that prelate's mode of thinking. The accident happened in 1621, and the first stone of the hospital was laid in 1619. The archbishop founded this hospital "from the mere mercy of the blessed God (besides the inward graces of his Holy Spirit) having been partaker of some earthly and worldly benefits more than most of my birth and rank have attained unto, I have held it agreeable with my duty to leave behind me to posterity some monument of thankfulness to my Creator, and some testimony of my faith in Jesus Christ, which if it bring not forth some fruit to his glory, is to be held but a dead and unprofitable faith. And therefore my affection leading me to the town of Guildford, where I was born, and where my aged parents lived many years with good repute, I have thought upon the erecting of an hospital there, which I have dedicated to the blessed Trinity, &c." This worthy prelate, however, had such a sense of the fatal accident,

* Dr. Ducarel tells us, that "These windows, which are exquisitely fine, consisting of the most ancient and beautiful colours, were taken by archbishop Abbot from the old monastery at Guildford." But the doctor is entirely mistaken, as they were most undoubtedly painted for this place, and supposed by the same painter as of the window at Lincoln College Chapel, given by the archbishop's friend the lord keeper Williams. The designs from Albert Durer. Two of the lights in the east window, viz. the second and fourth, are in the window of Shoreditch church, London.—*Russell's Hist. of Guildford.*

which

which gave him a real and heart-felt concern; that besides a monthly fast, he kept the anniversary with great fasting and humility. The following account of this hospital, in the words of the celebrated Mr. Speaker Onslow, is the most unfeigned encomium on the founder. "He was eminent for piety, and a care for the poor; and his hospitality fully answered the injunction king James laid on him, which was to carry his house nobly, and to live like an archbishop. He had no thoughts of heaping up riches; what he did save was laid out by him in the erecting and endowing an handsome hospital for decayed tradesmen, and the widows of such in the town of Guildford; under the statutes of which, for near one hundred years [1723] that hospital has maintained the best credit of any I know in England."

In Guildford is an antient Gothic structure, called the FRIARY, belonging to the earl of Onslow, in one part of which the judges are accommodated, during the assizes: assemblies and public feasts are usually kept here; but the other part was converted into a boarding school for young gentlemen. This friary formerly belonged to an order of mendicants.

The *Grammar School* is a most elegant structure of the Gothic order, and was founded and endowed in 1509 by Robert Beckingham, of London, grocer; it has been liberally augmented by contributions before and since the time of king Edward the Sixth, who, by his letters patent in 1551, established it into a free grammar school, by the name of "*Schola Regia Grammaticalis Edwardi Sexti*," and gave 20*l. per annum* for ever. After whom William Hammond, Esq. and Dr. John Parkhurst, bishop of Norwich, were liberal benefactors; it is at this time in a very flourishing state. At this school have been educated among other very eminent persons, GEORGE ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury; his brothers, ROBERT, bishop of Salisbury; and Sir MAURICE ABBOT, lord mayor of London, in 1638. Dr. JOHN PARKHURST, bishop of Norwich, 1650. Dr. HENRY COTTON, bishop of Salisbury, 1598. Dr. WIL-

LIAM COTTON, bishop of Exeter, 1621. Sir ROBERT PARKHURST*, lord mayor of London. The right honourable ARTHUR ONSLOW, speaker of the House of Commons, &c.

The *Hall* wherein the county assizes were long held being much decayed, an elegant structure, with suitable offices, was built for that purpose in the year 1789, at the expence of lords Onslow and Grantley; adjoining to which was also built in the same year a commodious *Playhouse.*

Guildford has a small remainder of an old manufacture in the clothing trade; which extends itself to Godelmin, Haslemere, and the vale country on the east side of the Holmwood. This trade, however small, affords great assistance to the poor of this part of the county, where the lands are but very indifferent, and the inhabitants, generally cottagers, living chiefly by the commons and heath-ground in the vicinity.

The town draws great support from travellers on account of its elegance, and the public road from London to Chichester, Portsmouth, Southampton, and other capital towns in the south and west parts of England.

A fine circular course near the town is used for horse-racing. King William III. gave a plate of one hundred guineas value to be run for in the Whitsun week, at which time three subscription plates are annually run for exclusive of matches. At these diversions some of the royal family, and the numerous surrounding nobility and gentry, sometimes attend.

On DRAKE, or St. CATHARINE'S HILL, are the ruins of a chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church of St. Nicholas. This chapel was built with a sort of tile, which when broken has the appearance of iron, and the cement of them is so hard, that it is in a manner impenetrable.

* The house in which Sir Robert was born is still remaining, and is an antique mansion, in which the family were resident till within a few years. A tradition prevails that hounds were kept here from the time of the Conquest; it bears the name of Hound House.—*Russell's Guildford.*

The

The river Wey was made navigable to Guildford about the year 1656, under the patronage of Sir Richard Weston, bart. of Sutton Place, who first introduced into England those useful inventions of river locks, tumbling bays, and turnpike roads, which now, and for many years past, have enabled the inhabitants of Guildford and its vicinity to convoy their merchandise to and from London, and to supply the surrounding villages on the easiest terms; as well as to carry on a very considerable trade in corn, malt, beer, &c. This navigation is also of great support to Farnham market, corn bought there being brought to the mills on this river within seven miles distance, and, after being ground and dressed, sent down in barges to London. The road from Farnham to Guildford, runs along the ridge of a high chalky hill, which is not much wider than the road itself; whence is an extensive prospect to the north and north-west over Bagshot Heath, and the other way into Sussex, and almost to the South Downs; in short, the prospect to the west appears as it were unbounded. This hill being of chalk, the reflection of the sun makes the heat almost insupportable to the traveller in summer. This hill reaches from Guildford to within two miles and an half of Farnham. The cross road hence to London, by way of Leatherhead and Epsom, over Banstead Downs, is not much frequented by coaches, or the common stages; but, though not the nearest to London, is by much the pleasantest in this part of England.

Here is a school for clothing and educating twenty-five boys.

Guildford has a good market on Saturday, and three considerable fairs annually, *viz.* on May 4, October 2, (which is held on St. Catharine's Hill before-mentioned,) and November 22.

A number of other very curious particulars may be found by consulting Mr. Russell's ingenious and well authenticated History of Guildford, to which we are indebted for much useful information.

In the road from Guildford to Letherhead, are situated many elegant seats; among others was one inhabited by the posterity of Sir Thomas Bludworth, lord mayor of London, in 1666*. Sir Thomas himself lived and died at Camden House, near Kensington.

West Clandon, three miles from Guildford, on this road, is called Clandon Regis, to distinguish it from Clandon Abbatis, or East Clandon. The manor and advowson were purchased by Sir Richard Onslow, bart. first lord Onslow, 1716. His son Thomas built the noble seat at this place, in 1731, after a design of Leoni. "The hall, a cube of forty feet, forms a magnificent entrance. In this apartment are two elegant chimney pieces, the work of that celebrated sculptor Rysbrack: the first a sacrifice to Bacchus, and said to be this great master's *chef de œuvre* in bas-relief; the other a sacrifice to Diana, executed with prodigious taste and ability. The rooms, in general, are stately and convenient; the pictures good, but not numerous: two of Barlow's best pieces, however, deserve particular notice; they hang in the saloon. On the chamber floor is a fine portrait of Sir Edward Onslow, by Cornelius Jansen, in his best manner. In the gallery is a very curious painting of the antient mansion, with a bird's-eye view of the parish: here also is a portrait of Thomas de Woodstock, duke of Glocester.

The south-west prospect of Clandon House commands a lively and extensive prospect; the park affords rich pasture, and is plentifully stocked with deer; the pleasnre grounds are neat and romantic. The ascent near the house commands a view of the race ground near Guildford; and a chalk pit has been tastefully transformed into a rich scene

* An implacable resentment of the citizens of London, subsisted against this magistrate, for his inconsiderate expression at the commencement of the great fire during his mayoralty; "*that the fire was of no consequence, and they might —— it out.*" The joke was never forgotten; but was fixed upon him and his family as an indelible reproach.—*Tour through Great Britain*, 1724, Vol. I. p. 90.

of

of pictnresque beauty. The brick stables, built by lord Onslow, from a design of Brown, have the appearance of stone, and are seen to great advantage, surrounded by stately elms. The earl of Onslow is high steward of Guildford, from which town also the noble family of NORTH take the title of earl.

Guildford, being very advantageously situated, has other numerous mansions in its neighbourhood belonging to noblemen and gentlemen, particularly those of lord Grantley, at Wonersh; lord King, at Ockham; Sir Frederic Evelyn, at Wotton.

Two miles from Guildford, on the banks of the Wey, was a fine seat belonging to lord Onslow. The house was large, but being out of repair, was therefore pulled down, and most of the timber about it sold. Adjoining to the park is a very convenient and ingenious decoy, the first of the kind in this part of England.

The gardens at Ockham, the seat of lord King, have been lately much improved, the waters enlarged, and the whole opened according to the modern taste; the house however is inadequate for the residence of a nobleman.

In this village are wells of a purgative nature; and a mill over the Wey. The inhabitants have a tradition, there was formerly a nunnery at Ockham Court; and that a subterraneous passage went from it, under the river, to Newark Abbey, by which there was a communication between the monks and nuns.

RIPLEY, twenty-three miles and a half from London, in the road to Portsmouth, has a chapel of ease to the parish of Send. It is one of the neatest villages in the county, and was formerly famous for cricket players. A handsome house, on the green, belongs to the Onslow family.

Near Ripley are the ruins of NEWARK PRIORY, situated on the banks of the Wey. This was a priory of Black Canons, supposed to have been founded in the reign of Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin. The ruins exhibit the remains of a large structure. This foundation, at its dissolution,

dissolution, was valued at 258*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; so that it must have been of considerable revenue. It belongs at present to the earl of Onslow.

WOKING

stands on the river Wey, near Ripley and Send Heath, twenty-eight miles from London. Here is a market on Tuesdays; a fair on September 12, and a neat market house; another staple fair is held on Whit Tuesday. This place is half way between Guildford and Weybridge, and gives name to a hundred. In the churchyard, it has been remarked, that so long as there are any remains of a corpse, besides bones, a kind of plant grows from it, about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like the head of asparagus, which comes near the surface of the earth, but never above it; and, when the corpse is quite consumed, the plant dies away. The same observation has been made in other churchyards, where the soil is a light red sand, as it is in this. Coffins rot in this churchyard in six years, whilst in the church they remain eighteen.

The town is out of the way of any commerce, and is therefore very obscure. It was the last retreat of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. where the king her son repaired an old royal house, on purpose for her residence, and where she ended her days in honour and peace; the former part of her life having been much exposed to storms and dangers. It is remarkable, that the several residences of this lady are more particularly pointed out in history than perhaps those of any other. The market house was built in 1665, by James Zouch, Esq.

Sutton Place, in this parish, is a noble mansion house, built of brick, with a stately gatehouse and high tower, having at each angle, a turret, The window mouldings within the house, and the quoins of the walls, are all of baked white clay, which is as perfect as when it was first set up in the reign of Henry VIII.

We

We pass over an obscure part of Surrey, and cross the Basingstoke canal, in which there is nothing attractive of particular notice till we arrive at

BAGSHOT,

a very pleasant little town, twelve miles from Guildford, twelve from Farnham, ten from Windsor, and nine from Egham, situate on the great Western road, twenty-nine miles from London; it is remarkable for the neatness of its inns, and the good accommodations they afford to travellers. The church was destroyed by lightning in 1676, and rebuilt by the parishioners. This place was formerly called Holy Hall, and was the lordship of the British monarchs, who had a capital palace here, with a park which was laid open after the Civil Wars. King James and king Charles often came to it, on account of its convenient situation for hunting. The heath that surrounds this town, is a prodigious tract of barren country, appearing to be capable of great improvement, if any judgment can be formed from several inclosures on its borders, and even in the centre; which previously to cultivation yielded nothing but heath and worts, but now producing good grass and corn, and plantations of trees. The striking contrast betwixt the dark barren heath, and those green cultivated spots, affords pleasing sensations to the traveller; several gentlemen have been induced to build romantic villas and pleasant hunting seats, which are dispersed over every part of this prodigious waste.

Adjoining to the town, is a capital seat and park, formerly occupied by the right honourable lord Keppel. The inclosure is large and capacious; the wood walks and other plantations are at least two miles in circumference; and the park is upwards of three miles round.

Formerly the whole tract of country round Bagshot, for near twenty miles, very much resembled an arid desert. The sheep bred upon it are small, but remarkably fine flavoured; and when well fatted, and in proper order, produce

duce the sweetest mutton in the world; this induces many who pass through the town, to carry home some of the Bagshot mutton in their carriages. The town is without a market.

EGHAM, the next object worthy of notice, is a large village seated on the Thames, eighteen miles from London. Here is a neat almshouse, founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant of London, for six men and six women, who must be sixty years of age, and have been parishioners of Egham twenty years, without having received any parochial relief. They have each annually a chaldron of coals, clothing, and five pounds in money. The centre of this building is a good house for a schoolmaster, who has 40*l.* a-year and a chaldron of coals, (beside an allowance for an assistant,) for the education of twenty poor boys of Egham. Sir John Denham, father of the poet of the same name, and baron of the exchequer in the reigns of James and Charles I. resided in the parsonage house of this parish, and founded an almshouse here, for six men and six women. The school is under the patronage of the Coopers Company, of London.

Egham is divided into four tythings, and, being a thoroughfare from London to the west, has some very good inns. In the west part of this parish is Camomile Hill, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation. The fair, which continues three days, begins May 29.

COOPER'S HILL, the subject of a poem by Denham, is situated in the parish of Egham, on the right of the road from London. An ingenious but perhaps fastidious critic has observed, that Cooper's Hill, the professed subject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor is any account given of its situation, produce, or history; but that it serves, like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects.—It would however be unjust not to quote here the sentiments of a celebrated critic, (Dr. Johnson), who was perhaps too rigid, to be fascinated by mere popular opinion: "Cooper's Hill

is the work that confers upon Denham the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be termed local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospection, or incidental meditation. To trace a new species of poetry has in itself a very high claim to praise, and its praise is yet more when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper's Hill, if it be maliciously inspected, will not be found without its faults. The digressions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the sentiments sometimes such as will not bear a rigorous enquiry." Praise thus extorted from a critic not unreluctant to censure will contribute to secure the fame of Denham, which the charming eulogy of the bard of Windsor Forest alone would have rendered immortal:

Bear me, oh! bear me, to sequester'd scenes,
To bowery mazes, and surrounding greens;
To Thames's banks which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where the muses sport on Cooper's Hill.
(On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow.)
I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
I hear soft music die along the grove:
Led by the sound, I rove from shade to shade,
By godlike poets venerable made:
Here his first lays majestic Denham sung;
There the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.

Nor should we here omit the homage of Somerville, the excellent poet of the Chace:

Tread with respectful awe
Windsor's green glades; where Denham, tuneful bard,
Charm'd once the list'ning dryads with his song
Sublimely sweet.

KINGSWOOD LODGE, the elegant seat of William Smith, Esq. is delightfully situated on Cooper's Hill. Near the house, Mr. Smith has placed a seat, which the lovers of poetry will deem sacred; it being on the very spot where Sir John Denham took his beautiful view of the rich and various scenery, which he has so happily described in his celebrated poem. From this house, which is nineteen miles from London, the hour and minute hands of St. Paul's clock have, by the aid of a telescope, been distinctly seen.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, in this parish, but in the county of Berks, is delightfully situated on the summit of Cooper's Hill, in the road leading through Windsor Great Park to Reading.

But the glory of Egham, and its neighbourhood, is RUNNY MEAD, where king John, in the year 1215, after using the most criminal prevarication, was compelled by his barons to sign *Magna Charta*, the great charter of the liberties of Britain, and the basis of its laws and privileges. It is true, that here his consent was extorted; but the charter was signed, it is said, in an island between Runny Mead and Ankerwyke House, before mentioned. This island, which is still called Charter Island, is in the parish of Wraysbury.

The land a while,
Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic rage.
Instead of Edward's equal gentle laws,
The furious victor's partial will prevail'd.
All prostrate lay; and, in the secret shade,
Deep-stung, but fearful, Indignation gnash'd
His teeth. Of freedom, property, despoil'd,
And of their bulwark, arms; with castles crush'd,
With ruffians quarter'd o'er the bridled land;
The shivering wretches, at the curfew sound,
Dejected shrunk into their sordid beds,
And, through the mournful gloom of ancient times
Mus'd sad, or dreamt of better. Ev'n to feed
A tyrant's idle sport the peasant starv'd:

To

To the wild herd, the pasture of the tame,
The chearful hamlet, spiry town, was given,
And the brown forest roughen'd wide around.
But this so dead, so vile, submission, long
Endur'd not.
Unus'd to bend, impatient of controul,
Tyrants themselves the common tyrant check'd.
The church, by kings intractable and fierce,
Deny'd her portion of the plunder'd state,
Or tempted, by the timorous and weak,
To gain new ground, first taught their rapine law.
The barons next a nobler league began.
Both those of English and of Norman race,
In one fraternal nation blended now,
The nation of the free! Press'd by a band
Of patriots, ardent as the summer's noon
That looks delighted on, the tyrant see;
Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears
His strong reluctance down, his dark revenge,
And gives the charter, by which life indeed
Becomes of price, a glory to be man.

THOMSON.

In memory of the above completion of the glorious fabric of British freedom, a plan was some years ago in agitation, at the head of which were some of the principal gentlemen of the kingdom, to erect a pillar in this celebrated mead; but the attention of the projectors has hitherto been attracted to other objects, and the plan is, for the present, laid aside.

On Runny Mead are annually horse races, which are generally attended by their majesties and the royal family; and thus the place has its name, Runny, or Running, Mead. They commence September 4, and continue that and the two following days.

A road leads from Egham to the pleasant and opulent town of

CHERTSEY,

situated on the banks of the Thames, in a fertile spot of well cultivated soil. It is of considerable antiquity, having

been the residence of the Saxon kings, and famous for a monastery and burial place of the unfortunate Henry the Sixth, (who was cut off by the house of York,) till Henry the Seventh removed his corpse to Windsor.

The hundred, to which it gives name, has the special privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of the high sheriff, who must direct his writ to its bailiff, an officer appointed, by letters patent from the Exchequer, for life.

Chertsey Abbey, was founded in the year 664; but nothing more than part of the walls of that venerable building are now remaining. By the ruins of this abbey, the streets of Chertsey are somewhat raised; which, were it not also for the bank from Egham to Staines Bridge, would, by reason of its low situation, be often liable to be overflowed by the Thames. On the site of the abbey, is a very handsome building of brick, known by the name of the Abbey House. It was built out of the ruins of the abbey, by Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck hounds to king Charles the Second.

The charity-school was founded by Sir William Perkins, knt. in the year 1725, for clothing and educating twenty-five poor boys, and the same number of poor girls, and instructing them in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.

The workhouse is commodious for the aged and infirm; the younger persons are employed in winding and spining wool.

In the town are five almshouses, under the management and care of the parish officers.

The parish CHURCH, dedicated to St. Ann, is a large and spacious structure, with six musical bells.

In the year 1787, the laudable institution of Sunday schools, for the religious instruction of poor children, was established in this parish.

From the opulence and respectability of this town and its vicinity, the markets are very well supplied with corn, poultry, butcher's meat, &c. on Wednesday. There are four good annual fairs, on the first Monday in Lent for horses, cows, hogs, and toys; May 14, for sheep and lambs,

lambs, cows, horses, hogs, and toys; August 6, for black cherries, hogs, horses, cows, and toys; September 25, is a statute fair, for the hiring of servants of both sexes, and also for the sale of onions, hogs, horses, cows, toys, &c.

The residence of COWLEY is now a ruinous pile. In this situation the poet refused many preferments at court, to enjoy the calm pleasures of a country life. He had, during the usurpation, visited several European courts, and found he same ambition to rule, the same jealousies of those in power, and the same want of sincerity, was peculiar to them all. He had the utmost aversion to a mean slavish dependence on the great, as appears from the following lines in one of his poems:

> "Were I to curse the enemy I hate,
> "Attendance and dependence be his fate."

It is now the property of Richard Clarke, Esq. alderman and lord mayor of London in 1785, and the present worthy chamberlain of the same city; who resides at PORCH HOUSE, in this town, near the bridge, in which it is said Cowley died.

The principal articles manufactured at Chertsey are, malt, flour, iron hoops, thread, brooms, and bricks.

Over the river Thames, from Chertsey to the opposite shore at Littleton, is a very noble bridge, built with Purbeck stone, at the joint expence of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, toll free, for the erection of which an act of parliament was obtained. It consists of seven arches; was begun by Mr. Brown, of Richmond, in 1783, and finished in 1785, from the architectural designs of James Payne, Esq. of Says, near Chertsey.

About a quarter of a mile below the bridge, is the place denominated COWAY STAKES, generally believed to be the spot where Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames when he led the Roman army into the kingdom of Cassivelaunus, who had encamped his forces on the opposite shore. The Britains did every thing in their power to prevent the Romans from crossing, by driving stakes into the bed of the river,

river, and fencing the banks with wood; but the discipline of the legions overcame the bravery of the barbarians. Bede, who lived in the beginning of the eighth century, tells us, that some of the stakes were then to be seen, and were as big as a man's thigh. Mr. Gough has doubted this being the place.

Within a mile west of Chertsey, is ST. ANN'S HILL, remarkable for its various, extensive, and variegated prospects over the counties of Surrey, Middlesex, Buckingham, Berkshire, &c. Here is some remaining ruins of St. Ann's priory, subject to the monastery at Chertsey.

On the declivity of St. Ann's Hill, is MONK'S GROVE, the residence of Thomas Ludbey, Esq. a neat brick building; the garden seems to have been cut out of the hill at a very great expence by some of its antient possessors, as it is secured from the intruder on the south and west sides by a high perpendicular sand precipice. Above the garden, in the grove, is a piece of ruinous building, of brick and stone. Its appearance seems to justify the idea that it has been a bathing place of the nuns who inhabited the priory, being secretly embosomed in the wood, at some distance from the road. Adjoining this wall is a large bason, about twelve feet square, for the reception of the water, paved and lined with fine tiles; on one side is a spring, capable of much improvement.

On the south side of the hill is situated the seat celebrated for the retirement of the late right honourable Charles James Fox, a most compact residence. The gardens and pleasure grounds were laid out by him with taste and propriety. At the bottom of the garden, through a pleasant romantic walk, the grotto, a neat building, was completed in the year 1790. At the back of the mansion was a small dairy, fitted up in a pleasing manner, paved and lined with white tiles edged with green; the cream pans, skimmers, and ladles, of the same; the dressers and stands of marble, supported with fluted pillars, green and white. Nearly adjoining the dairy, was a large handsome green-house, supported by pillars, stored with a most capital

pital collection of odoriferous plants. The lawn and different parts of the pleasure grounds pleasingly interspersed with statues of the most celebrated heathen gods, and other warlike heroes, produced in his classic mind the most pleasing effect. The whole forms a complete and charming country residence, well worthy the enjoyment of its founder.

BOTLEYS, the residence of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. an elegant stone mansion, suited to his classic taste, is admirably situated in the middle of a fine park, well stocked with timber and abounding with game. Here is a good piece of artificial water, with a bathing house at the head of it.

OTTERSHAW, the seat of James Bine, Esq. a noble stone edifice, was built by Sir Thomas Sewell, many years master of the rolls, and father of the late possessor.

One mile south of Chertsey, is WOBURN FARM, the seat of the honourable R. Petre. It is a handsome brick edifice, situated in the bosom of the grounds, surrounded by shrubberies leading round a fine lawn, and extensive circles on the borders of the farm and pleasure grounds, which are laid out with much taste and judgment, are adorned with temples, and a ruin, on elevated situations, commanding the most pleasing prospects of the adjacent country. These are so numerous and diversified, that the scene is constantly and beautifully varied. Half a mile from the house, on the edge of the grounds, is a Catholic chapel, at the back of which is a neat dwelling house for the accommodation of the incumbent. Intermixing with the before mentioned beauties, this estate is agreeably refreshed by a serpentine canal, which, after turning and winding in a pleasing manner through the grounds, terminates in the river Wey, at the distance of a mile. Such are the real beauties and ornaments of this delightful spot, as planned and laid out by the late Philip Southcote, Esq. the inventor of the *ferme ornée*, and concerning whom Mason, in his English Garden, thus breaks forth:

> On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow
> No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
>
> Couldst

Couldst give ennobling beauties, deck'd by thee,
The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art!

HARDOITCH, or HARDWICK, about two miles from Chertsey, is the place in which the inhabitants of the hundred of Godly are summoned to appoint and choose the king's officers, at a court leet appointed by the stewards of the manor and clerk of the crown lands: it is held annually on Whit Tuesday, in the forenoon; at which place the gentlemen dine in a large barn. In the afternoon a fair is held, called Hardoitch Court Fair.

Coasting the Thames, at the distance of four miles, we arrive at WEYBRIDGE, four miles from Hampton Court: this village took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the Wey. In the parish are Say's Place, and Brooklands, the seat of George Payne, Esq. The latter a charming place; and if it were not in the vicinity of Pains Hill and Oatlands, might be held in the highest estimation.

OATLANDS, the seat of his royal highness the duke of York, by whom it was purchased from the duke of Newcastle. It is a noble mansion, is situated in the middle of a park, nearly six miles in circumference. From the verge of the Terrace, which has a grand and majestic appearance, is seen a beautiful landscape. The serpentine river, though artificial, appears as if it were natural; and a stranger, from the view of Walton Bridge, would conclude it to be the Thames. The walks in the pleasure grounds are enchanting, formed for contemplation and retirement. The shrubbery is very fine, leading through a pleasant walk, to a romantic grotto, built by the duke of Newcastle, consisting of two superb rooms and a winding passage, in which is a very neat bath about six feet square, paved and lined with white tiles, supplied by water from the outside issuing through rocks. On the opposite side of the park, through an avenue of trees, are the duke's stabling,

stabling, &c. a large building of brick and stone. The general beauties and ornaments of this delightful place, are replete with grace or majesty, so that the traveller leaves these romantic scenes with reluctance. The greatest object of admiration, however, is her royal highness the duchess! Possessing the supereminent dignity of royal birth and connexion, she can descend into all the Arcadian scenes of rural retirement, blessed by the tenantry who adore her beneficence, and by their offspring who amply partake of her bounty. The festivities of the present year (1808) at Oatlands, on his royal highnesses birth-day, exhibited at the same moment all the radiance of royalty in the persons of their majesties and the princes and princesses, who visted this place on the occasion, and the benignity of disposition which centres in the dutchess; she withdrew the curtains of a pavilion, and displayed to her royal visitors a number of female children, whom she protects, educates, and clothes, enjoying themselves at the festive banquet given on the occasion by their patroness and benefactress. Such scenes confer and receive admimiration; it is here that princes appear and are truly amiable!

At Oatlands were discovered, in 1725, some curious wedges; "the soil they were found in was a dry, loose sand, but an undisturbed stratum about twenty feet perpendicular below the surface: there were many different strata of sand, some yellow, some whitish, before you come to that where these wedges were fixed."* After the various opinions that have been broached for and against the probability of Julius Cæsar's attack of the Britons at the place now called Coway Stakes, it appears very extraordinary that such a discovery should occur to sanction the opinion of Camden, Gale, and others on that side of the question.

At Walton, between Weybridge and Moulsey, are the remains of an antient camp, supposed to have been Ro-

* Harl. MSS. 7017. p. 31.

man; and from this village runs a rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's Hill, in the same parish. A curious bridge over the Thames, was erected here in 1750, by Mr. Decker: it has been taken down, and a new one erected in its stead. In this parish is Apps Court, Ashley Park, Burwood, Burwood Hill, Burwood Park, Mount Felix, and other mansions of the nobility, &c.

Across the country by St. George's Hill, and Pains Hill, we arrive at COBHAM, a pleasant and healthy village, situated on the river Mole, at the distance of nineteen miles from London. In the river are plenty of pike, trout, perch, gudgeon, and dace, with excellent eels. There are two very good brick bridges over the river, built within a few years at the expence of the county. In this parish are two medicinal springs, Cobham Wells and the Spa, which were formerly much resorted to. Cobham belonged formerly to the abbey of Chertsey, where the abbot had a fish pond about a mile in compass; but, for want of being properly cleaned and kept in repair, it is now choaked up. To the west of the town is an antient monument, supposed to have been erected in memory of some British chief. The principal manufactory in this town is Mr. Raby's iron and copper works. Its fair is on December 11th, for horses, cows, hogs, &c.

PAINS HILL, is situated near Cobham. From the western bank of the river Mole, a series of desolate moory hills extend to a considerable distance; of this dreary tract that portion nearest the river was occupied by Charles Hamilton, Esq. whose taste and perseverance, converted a bare waste into a Paradise. A semicircular park, sloping on the Mole, bounded and overlooked by a crescent-formed girdle of plantations and gardens, constitutes the great outline, each part of which is finished in an admirable manner, so as to combine in perfect harmony a vast variety of situation and embellishment. The lake, with its islands, the

the wild woods, the ornamented groves, the shrubberies glowing with the bright tints of well-selected exotic vegetables, give and receive from each other the varied and mingled beauties of association and contrast. From Mr. Hamilton this delightful retreat passed to the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. who added a handsome and convenient house.

The premises, which consist of ninety-eight acres and three roods, are situated in the parishes of Cobham, Walton, and Wisley. They were vested, by the last will of Mr. Hopkins, in trust, in George Chamberlaine, Esq. George Bond, Esq. and Sir Samuel Hayes, bart.; by whom the whole, under certain provisions, were to be sold. This estate, however, consisting partly of freehold land, and partly of detached parcels held by lease under the crown, and the boundaries of which could not be ascertained, the trustees obtained an act of parliament in 1795, to enable his majesty to grant to them all the said parcels of leasehold ground in fee. Pains Hill was purchased by Mr. Hibbert; at the same time, a famous statue of Bacchus, which had been successively possessed by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Hopkins, and valued at 1700*l.* was sold for about 400*l.* *

This place is to be seen only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

COBHAM PARK, which belonged to the late earl Ligonier, is built after the mode of an Italian villa. The principal rooms are richly ornamented; the cielings gilt, and the offices below contrived with judgment. The river Mole passes by the side of the gardens, and, being broader than usual, has a happy effect; the banks are disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk on each side. At the end of this walk is a very elegant room, forming a delightful retreat in hot weather, being shaded with large elms on the south side, and having the water on the north and east. The house is situated about half a mile from the road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till the rise on the heath beyond Cobham.

* Hunter's London.

ESHER PLACE, was the seat of the right honourable Henry Pelham: Miss Pelham is the present possessor; it is a Gothic structure of brick, with stone facings to the doors and windows. It was originally built by William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, and altered and improved by cardinal Wolsey. Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole (except the two towers in the body of the house, which belonged to the old building) in the same stile of architecture. The river Mole glides by it; and a fine summer house on a hill, on the left of the grove, commands a view of the house, park, and all the adjacent country. The enchanting varieties in this beautiful domain, and the many happy circumstances which concur

"In Esher's peaceful grove,
Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham's love,"

render this little spot uncommonly agreeable.

CLAREMONT, was the seat of the late duke of Newcastle, by whom, when earl of Clare, its present name was given; on which occasion Garth wrote his poem of "Claremont," in imitation of "Cooper's Hill." It was a small house, built under an hill covered with wood by Sir John Vanbrugh, of whom it was purchased by the duke, who was at great expence in beautifying the gardens; adding to the house a considerable extent of building, in stile with the original; and a large room, in which he entertained foreign ambassadors, and held magnificent banquets. It was purchased by the late lord Clive, who pulled it down, and erected a very elegant villa, in a better situation. The park is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, mounts, &c. The summer house, called the Belvedere, on a mount on that side of the park next Esher, affords an extensive view of the country. This beautiful place is now the property of the earl of Tyrconnel. Claremont is the only legitimate architectural offspring of *Capability* Brown; it cost lord Clive 150,000*l*.

EMBER COURT is situated in a delightful country, not far from Ditton. The right honourable Arthur Onslow, speaker

EMBER COURT, *near* THAMES DITTON.

speaker of the House of Commons, resided many years in this mansion; and his son, lord Cranley, afterwards possessed it. This commodious building is composed principally of brick, but the front has lately been covered with plaister to give it the appearance of stone. The park has been extended and improved by the addition of several fields. The lawn before the house was so full of trees towards the centre as to resemble a wood, but the number of them is now considerably lessened. The house is elegantly furnished, and has a very handsome library. To the honour of this nation, a pension of three thousand pounds was granted by the unanimous concurrence of both houses of parliament, to the right honourable Arthur Onslow, as a reward for his eminent services; and after his death, the same annuity was continued to his son, George Onslow, Esq. afterward lord Cranley. Lord Cranley married Harriet, daughter of Sir John Shelly, of Michel Grove, in Sussex, bart. by his wife Margaret, youngest sister of Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcastle. Ember Court was afterwards inhabited by Sir Francis Ford, bart. and now by colonel Taylor.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES,

is a market town, eleven miles and a half from the metropolis; and was either a royal residence, or a royal demesne, at the union of the Saxon heptarchy. In a record of a council held here in 838, at which Egbert, king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; it is styled *Kyningestun, famosa illa locus.* Some of the Saxon kings were also crowned here; and close to the north side of the church is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which were the figures of some of these kings. Mr. Lysons gives the following list, on the authority of our antient historians. Edward the Elder, crowned A. D. 900; his son Athelstan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the

Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred, in 978. Edgar, who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath. King John gave the inhabitants their first charter, on which account his effigy was also placed here. In the inscriptions over these figures, some were said to have been crowned in the market place, and others in the chapel *.

Kingston sent members to parliament in the reign of the second and third Edwards; and ceased to be a borough, in consequence of a petition from the corporation (recorded in the town-clerk's office) praying to be relieved from the burthen of sending members to parliament, so that at present it sends none.

The wooden bridge over the Thames is said to be nearly as antient as London Bridge. The FREE SCHOOL, founded by queen Elizabeth, was an antient chapel, belonging to the demolished hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and is supposed to have been built in the fourteenth century. Here also is an almshouse, built in 1668 by W. Cleave, Esq. alderman of London, for six men, and as many women. The Lent assizes for Surrey are held in the Town Hall, erected in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The CHURCH is a stately structure; its first construction seems to be of the age of Richard II. It is very spacious, well pewed, and has convenient galleries, with a good organ, by Avery. Among the monuments are those of Sir Anthony Benn, colonel Fane, Dr. George Bate, and captain Pearce, who, with part of his family and the crew were lost in the Halsewell East Indiaman. Kingston has also places of worship for the various sects of Dissenters.

The barn belonging to Canbury House, is so spacious,

* These figures were destroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730; at which time Abraham Hammerton, the sexton of the parish, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins, with another person, and his daughter Esther Hammerton. The latter, notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, survived this misfortune seventeen years, and was her father's successor. The memory of this event is preserved by a curious print of this singular woman, engraved by M'Ardell.

that

that twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threshing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars.

In 1769, an act of parliament was obtained for separating the parish church of Kingston, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Petersham, and Kew, and forming the whole parish into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies.

Here is a weekly market on Saturdays. The fairs are, Whit Thursday; Black-cherry Fair, August 2; and Holland tide Fair, November 13, which continues nine days. The trade of Kingston is chiefly hops and malt.

Coombe Neville, a manor of Kingston upon Thames, is so called from William Neville, who was in possession of it in the reign of Edward II. This was said to have belonged to the great Neville, earl of Warwick, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster; but this is probably without foundation, as Mr. Lysons, who appears to have traced the property with great accuracy, says, that, after the death of this William Neville, the manor went to John Hadresham, who had married one of his three daughters. A subsequent proprietor, Sir Thomas Vincent, is said to have built the old manor house, which was pulled down about the year 1752. Here queen Elizabeth honoured him with a visit in 1602. It was afterwards in the family of Harvey, with one of whom king William used to hawk in the warren opposite the house. It is now the property of earl Spencer.

Near the site of the old mansion is Combe House, the residence of major Tollemache; near which are some reservoirs of water, constructed by cardinal Wolsey, to supply Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular construction. It is much esteemed as efficacious in nephritic complaints; and is excellent for drinking and washing; but unfit for culinary use, as it turns the vegetables black.

HAM HOUSE, the seat of the earl of Dysart, situated on the Thames, near Richmond, is in the parish of Kingston, and was built in the year 1610, and it is said, for the residence of Henry prince of Wales. Charles II. granted it to the duke and duchess of Lauderdale, and to the heirs of the latter by her first husband, Sir Lionel Tollemache, bart. It then underwent considerable alterations, and now remains a very curious specimen of a mansion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion. The furniture is very rich; and even the bellows and brushes, in some of the apartments, are of solid silver or of fillagree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded by an open gallery. The ballustrades of the grand staircase, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. On the west side of the house is a gallery, ninety-two feet in length, hung with portraits. Ham House contains some fine pictures by the old masters, among which the works of Vandervelde and Wouvermans are most conspicuous. Among the portraits, the principal are, the duke of Lauderdale and the earl of Hamilton, C. JANSSEN; the duke and duchess of Lauderdale, LELY; the duke, in his robes of the order of the Garter, ditto; Charles II. who sat for this picture for the duke; Sir John Maitland, chancellor of Scotland; Sir Henry Vane; William Murray, first earl of Dysart; Catharine, his wife, a beautiful picture, in water-colours, HOSKINS; Sir Lionel Tollemache, first husband to the duchess of Lauderdale; general Tollemache, who was killed in the expedition against Brest; James Stuart, duke of Richmond, a very fine picture, VANDYCK; and the late countess of Dysart, REYNOLDS.

The avenues of this fine house, to the land side, lead to the end of the village of PETERSHAM, where the wall of New Park comes also close to the town, on the other side; in an angle of which stood a fine house, built by Laurence Hyde,

Hyde, earl of Rochester, lord high-treasurer to James II. and queen Anne. This house was burnt in 1720, by an accidental fire; the rich furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the inestimable library of the first earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, were wholly consumed; a loss irreparable, as the latter contained, among other valuable things, several manuscripts relating to those times, and to things transacted by himself, and by the king his master, both at home and abroad, besides other rare and curious collections made by that noble and learned author in foreign countries. The offices escaped the fate of the house: and on the site, the late earl of Harrington erected another mansion, after a design of the earl of Burlington. The front next the court has not a very striking appearance, being very plain, and the entrance into the house not greatly to be praised; but the south front next the garden, though very plain, is bold and regular. The apartments next the garden, which are chiefly designed for state, are also elegant, and beautifully finished. An open slope of grass, which leads up to a terrace of great length, displays a prospect of the river Thames, the town of Twickenham, and all the beautiful seats round about that part of the country, almost to Kingston Bridge. On the other side of the terrace, on a rising ground, is a large plantation of wood; and on the summit of the hill is erected a pleasure house, commanding a prospect of the country, for many miles: this view is esteemed one of the most beautiful near London. On the death of the late earl of Harrington, it was sold to lord Camelford, who, in 1784, purchased the fee-simple of the crown, an act of parliament having been obtained for that purpose. The duke of Clarence bought it of lord Camelford in 1790. The pleasure grounds extend to Richmond Park, a small part of which has been added to them by a grant from his majesty, including the mount; where, according to tradition, Henry VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution.

The house was sold in 1794, to colonel Cameron, afterwards it became the residence of Sir William Manners.

Ham Common, a village between Petersham and Kingston, is a hamlet to the latter; the house formerly the residence of the duchess of Queensbury, the celebrated patroness of Gay.

RICHMOND, eight miles and a half from London, is perhaps the finest village in the British dominions. It was antiently called Sheen, which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies *shining*. From the singular beauty of its situation, it has been termed the Frescati of England. Here stood a royal palace, in which Edward I. and II. resided, and in which Edward III. died. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II. who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle. Richard was so afflicted at her death, that he deserted and defaced the palace; it was repaired by Henry V. who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497, it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; from the title of his earldom before he obtained the crown; here he also died. In this palace queen Elizabeth was a prisoner for a short time during the reign of her sister Mary I. When she was queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence. It was afterward the residence of Henry prince of Wales; and bishop Duppa is said to have educated king Charles II. here. It is not now easy to ascertain when this royal palace absolutely ceased to be such. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by king James II. whose son, the Pretender, it is said, was nursed here. It is now totally demolished. The houses adjoining the gateway, &c. are a part of the old palace, and are described in the survey taken by the order of parliament in 1649; in Mr. Skinner's garden, still exists the old yew tree, mentioned in that survey. On the site of this palace is also CHOLMONDELEY HOUSE, built by George, third earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property

RICHMOND.

Engraved by Cushyon

RICHMOND PALACE.

perty of the duke of Queensberry, who transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his seat at Amesbury, in Wiltshire. The tapestry, which hung behind the earl of Clarendon in the court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this house.

"There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, called the Old or Little Park, to distinguish it from the extensive one, made by Charles I. and called the New Park. In this Old Park was a lodge, the lease of which was granted, in 1707, for ninety-nine years, to James duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his impeachment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Soon after George II. then prince of Wales, purchased the remainder of the lease, which, after the duke's impeachment, was vested in the earl of Arran, and made the lodge his residence. It was pulled down about the year 1772, at which time his present majesty, who had resided in it, had an intention of building a new palace on the site. The foundations were actually laid; and, in the public dining room at Hampton Court, is the model of the intended palace. Not far from the site of the lodge stands the Observatory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among a very fine set of instruments are particularly to be noticed, a mural arch of a hundred and forty degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of twelve feet; a transit instrument of eight feet; and a ten-feet reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instrument. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved; an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz, in Germany. A part of the Old Park is now a dairy and grazing farm in his majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were laid out by Bridgeman in avenues, and afterward improved and altered to their present form by Lancelot Brown, the illustrious disciple of Kent, to whose exquisite taste in the embellish-

ment of rural scenery the didactic poet paid this merited eulogy, while he was living to enjoy it:

> Him too, the living leader of thy powers,
> Great Nature! him the Muse shall hail in notes
> Which antedate the praise true Genius claims
> From just posterity. Bards yet unborn
> Shall pay to Brown that tribute, fitliest paid
> In strains the beauty of his scenes inspire.
>
> MASON.

Instead of trim formality, irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful swelling lawns, interspersed with shrubberies, broken clumps, and solemn woods; through the recesses of which are walks, that lead to various parts of these delightful gardens. The banks, along the margin of the Thames, are judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the south-east quarter of which a road leads to a sequestered spot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the most elegant simplicity. These gardens are open to the public, every Sunday, from Midsummer till toward the end of autumn.

At the font of Richmond Hill, on the Thames, is the duke of Buccleugh's villa. From the lawn a subterraneous communication with the pleasure grounds on the opposite side of the road, extends almost to the summit of the hill. Near this is the charming residence of the late lady Diana Beauclerk, who herself decorated one of the rooms with lilacs and other flowers, in the same manner as at her former residence at Twickenham.

On Richmond Green is a house belonging to viscount Fitzwilliam, whose maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this house is an antient painting of Richmond Palace, by Vinkeboom; another, said to be the work of one of Reuben's scholars, is supposed to represent the lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the duke of Ormond. Richmond Green is surrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner of it, is a theatre,

SHEEN PALACE.

a theatre, in which, during the summer season, dramatic entertainments are performed.

The town runs up the hill; above a mile, from East Sheen to the New Park, with the royal gardens sloping all the way to the Thames. An elegant stone bridge, of five semicircular arches, from a design by Paine, was erected here in 1777. The parish church was repaired and enlarged in 1750.

The summit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant prospect, which Thomson, who resided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seasons:

Say, shall we ascend
Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape: now the raptur'd eye,
Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send;
Now to the sister-hills that skirt her plain,
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
There let the feasted eye unwearied stray:
Luxurious, there, rove through the pendent woods,
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;
And, sloping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;
Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt
In Twitnam's bow'rs; to royal Hampton's pile,
To Claremont's terrac'd height, and Esher's groves,
By the soft windings of the silent Mole.
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse
Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung!
O vale of bliss! O softly-swelling hills!
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
Heav'ns! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

Thomson's

Thomson's residence was at Rossdale House, in Kew Foot Lane. It was purchased, after his death, by George Ross, Esq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forebore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of 9000*l.* The honourable Mrs. Boscawen has repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. Over the entrance is inscribed:

"Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their change."

The inside is adorned with suitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inscription:

"Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the Universe, its flame glowing through all his compositions; animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, save only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of August, 1748."

Thomson was buried at the west end of the north aisle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the spot of his interment till a brass tablet, with the following inscription, was lately put up by the earl of Buchan: "In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomson, author of the beautiful poems, entitled, The Seasons, The Castle of Indolence, &c. who died at Richmond on the 22d of August, and was buried there on the 29th, O. S. 1748. The earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a man and sweet a poet should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment, for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792." Underneath is this quotation from his Winter:

Father

Father of Light and Life, Thou Good Supreme!
O, teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, substantial, never-fading, bliss.

Richmond Park, formerly called the Great or New Park, to distinguish it from that which was near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this park, and his son, Robert lord Walpole, being the ranger, he built the great lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for his amusement. This is an elegant stone edifice, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of the fine piece of water. Here also is another lodge called the Stone Lodge. When lord Walpole, afterward second earl of Orford, died, the princess Amelia was appointed ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the park was established by the issue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kington assizes, in consequence of which decision, ladder-gates were put up at some of the entrances. This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains two thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres, of which not quite one hundred are in Richmond parish: there are six hundred and fifty acres in Mortlake, two hundred and sixty-five in Petersham, two hundred and thirty in Putney, and about one thousand in Kingston. His majesty, who, since the death of the late ranger the earl of Bute, has taken the park into his own hands, is now making several improvements, which promise to make it one of the most beautiful parks in the kingdom.

The parish CHURCH of Richmond, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is an irregular building, partly antient, partly modern, with a low embattled tower, containing eight bells. The interior is very neat, and contains the monuments of Henry, lord viscount Brounker; lady Howard, of Escrick, and her son; Mrs. Mary Ann Yates, the celebrated

brated tragedian; Robert Lewes, Esq. a Cambro-Briton, and barrister at law, who died in 1649; "so great a lover of peace," says his epitaph, "that when a contention began between life and death, he immediately gave up the ghost, to end the dispute." Admiral Holbourn; Thomson, the poet, &c. In the churchyard, the rev. Dr. Henry Stebbing; the rev. James Collinson, M. A. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mr. James Fearon, of the theatre royal, Covent Garden, &c.

ALMSHOUSES. In the Vineyard are queen Elizabeth's almshouses, first erected under the Hill, 1600, at the sole expence of Sir George Wright, knt. for the accommodation of eight poor women; they were rebuilt on this site on a more extensive plan, and the endowments augmented by voluntary contributions of many gentlemen of this parish, in 1767. Also ten almshouses for the support of ten old men, built in 1695, and endowed by Humphrey Mitchell, of Richmond, gent. who died November 16, 1696, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. They are allowed four shillings a week, and half a chaldron of coals yearly. On Richmond Hill are ten almshouses, endowed by Dr. Brian Duppa, bishop of Winchester, for ten women; they are allowed ten shillings *per* month, and twenty shillings *per* year for coals. This pious prelate lived at Richmond, in a very retired manner, during the exile of Charles II. whom he had educated here. After he was consecrated bishop of Winchester, he still occasionally resided at Richmond, and, on his death-bed, in 1662, the king visited him, and begged his blessing. At Marsh Gate, nine almshouses were erected and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Houblon, in 1758, for maiden women; they are allowed about four shillings and ninepence *per* week, and firing; also a new gown yearly.

The charity school is in George Street, where thirty-four boys and thirty-four girls are educated; they are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and the boys are taught to read, write, and cast accompts; and the girls to read, write, knit, mark, &c.

The KINGS PALACE at Kew.

Kew, originally called Kayhough, was formerly a hamlet of Kingston, but united to Petersham, as one vicarage, by act of parliament in 1769. It is seated on the Thames, seven miles from London. The Church, formerly the chapel, was erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground given by queen Anne. Against the south wall is a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, a celebrated miniature painter, with some elegant verses by Hayley.

In the cemetery adjoining is interred the celebrated artist, Thomas Gainsborough, Esq. A flat stone just records his name and the day of his exit from this mortal scene. Another memorial is for Mr. Kirby, architect, the celebrated writer on Perspective.

On Kew Green, on the site of Mrs. Theobald's beautiful gardens, once stood a house, the favourite retirement of Sir Peter Lely, in the latter part of his life.

Here is a stone bridge, of seven arches, over the Thames, from a design of Mr. Paine. It was opened in 1789, and is the private property of Robert Tunstal, Esq. whose father erected it. The width is too contracted for its length and height; it has neither a pavement for foot passengers, nor recesses for shelter in case of danger; it is however a pleasing object, and heightens the beauty of the adjacent scenery.

Among the former respectable residents at Kew, were Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester; Edward, earl of Devon; Sir John Puckering, lord keeper of the great seal, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The royal Palace of Kew, formerly belonged to the family of Capel, whence it came by marriage to Samuel Molineux, Esq. secretary to George II when prince of Wales. The late Frederic prince of Wales took a long lease of the house; and it is now held by his majesty on the same tenure. The house was improved by Kent, and contains some pictures; among which are a portrait of lord Burleigh, and the celebrated picture of the Florence Gallery, by Zoffani. In the long room, above stairs, is a set

of Canaletti's works. The gardens, which contain one hundred and twenty acres, were begun by the late prince of Wales, and finished by the princess dowager; and of these we shall give a partial description, from the works of the late Sir William Chambers.

" The gardens of Kew are not very large; nor is their situation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water, With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence overcame all difficulties. What was once a desart is now an Eden.

" On entering the garden from the palace, and turning toward the left hand, the first building which appears is

" THE ORANGERY OR GREENHOUSE; it was built in 1761. The front extends one hundred and forty-five feet; the room is one hundred and forty-two feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty-five high.

" THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN, situated in an open grove, near the orangery, in the way to the physic gardens. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, the hint taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. This building was erected in 1761.

" THE PHYSIC OR EXOTIC GARDEN. THE FLOWER GARDEN. The two sides are inclosed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domestic.

" THE MENAGERIE is of an oval figure; the centre occupied by a large bason of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole inclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, &c. The bason is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake.

" THE

"THE TEMPLE OF BELLONA is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sequialteral proportion, but closer with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

"The TEMPLE OF THE GOD PAN, of the monopteros kind; is closer on the side toward the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome.

"THE TEMPLE OF EOLUS, like that of Pan, is of the menopteros figure. The order composite, in which the Doric is predominant. The TEMPLE OF SOLITUDE is situated very near the south front of the palace.

"THE HOUSE OF CONFUCIUS, commands a very pleasing prospect over the lake and gardens. The walls and cieling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and historical subjects relating to Confucius, and the Christian missions in China. The ENGINE, which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water, was contrived by Mr. Smeaton; it is raised by two horses, upward of three thousand six hundred hogsheads of water in twelve hours. A winding walk, on the right of the GROVE, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonade, called THE THEATRE OF AUGUSTA.

"THE TEMPE OF VICTORY stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory obtained in 1759, near Minden, by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over Marshal De Contades. The cell commands a fine prospect towards Richmond, and over Middlesex, and is neatly finished with stucco ornaments; those in the cieling represent standards and other French trophies.

"On the border of the wilderness, at the upper part of the garden, stands a Moresque building, called THE ALHAMBRA, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

"THE GREAT PAGODA is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is twenty-six feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and eighteen feet high; the second is twenty-five feet in diameter, and seventeen feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is eighteen feet in diamoter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is seventeen feet in diameter, and, with the covering, twenty feet high; and the finishing on the top is seventeen feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is one hundred and sixty-three feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, eighty in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well coloured and well matched greystocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The staircase is in the centre of the building. The top commands a very extensive view on all sides, upwards of forty miles distant.

"THE MOSQUE consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains twenty-eight little arches, which give light to the saloon. The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. The exterior decoration of the building, Sir W. Chambers endeavoured to collect from the principal particulars of the Turkish architecture.

ture. At the eight angles of the room are palm trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top spread and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears, finely painted by Wilson.

" In the way from the Mosque, toward the palace, is a Gothic building, the front representing a cathedral.

" Near the banks of the lake, stands THE TEMPLE OF ARETHUSA, a small Ionic building of four columns. The design of the bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake, is taken frome one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

" The portico of THE TEMPLE, in commemoration of the peace of 1763, is Ionic, thc columns fluted, the entablature enriched, and the tympan of the pediment adorned with basso-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which are inclosed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to receive statues. It is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it was erected.

" THE RUIN was built, to make a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two closed up, and converted into rooms, to which are doors made in the sides of the principal arch, piers, &c."

These gardens are opened every Monday, from Midsummer to the end of Autumn. The Exotic Garden, since Sir William Chambers wrote the above account, has been enriched with a great number of new plants, with several, in particular, from New South Wales. They were under the care of the late Mr. Aiton, celebrated throughout Europe for his excellent work, " Hortus Kewensis."

The old house, opposite the palace, was taken on a long lease by queen Caroline, of the descendants of Sir Richard Levett, and has been inhabited by different branches of the royal

royal family. The prince of Wales was educated there, under the superintendance of Dr. Markham, archbishop of York. This house was bought in 1761 for her majesty. Near this spot a NEW PALACE is now erecting by his majesty, with Gothic towers; no great progress has been lately made in the building of it, and it must be some time before it can be finished. It possesses an air of solemn grandeur from the public road.

Great part of the parish of MORTLAKE, seven miles from London, is inclosed in Richmond Park. The Stone Lodge, upon the hill, was built after a design of Henry earl of Pembroke, and was intended by George I. as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finished till the late princess Amelia became ranger of the park. Great quantities of asparagus are raised in this parish, not less than sixty acres being planted with that vegetable. The manor, now included in that of Wimbledon, belonged to the see of Canterbury; and the manor house was occasionally the residence of the archbishops, from Anselm, who celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide here in 1099; to archbishop Warham, who was the last, and whose successor, archbishop Cranmer, alienated the manor to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the Dissolution, gave the manor to his new-erected dean and chapter of Worcester, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to serve the church there and the two chapels of Mortlake and Putney. At Mortlake are the handsome house and gardens of Mr. Franks; and there is an antient house, let to Miss Aynscomb, which is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; but which was certainly the residence, in the last century, of that excellent man Edward Colston, Esq. the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, in his life time, expended more than 70,000*l.* in charitable institutions. He died there in 1721 *.

* The history of his being preserved on his voyage home from the Indies, by means of a dolphin stopping a hole in the ship, was very providential; and the boys educated at Bristol wear a brass dolphin on their breasts, thus celebrating his miraculous preservation.

The

The CHURCH of Mortlake was first built in the fourteenth century, and rebuilt in the sixteenth century; it has since had many repairs. The font, with its rich tracery, was given by archbishop Bourchier. In the churchyard are the tombs of the famous alderman Barber, and Partridge, the astrologer. Among the eminent residents of Mortlake were Sir John Temple; the famous conjuror, Dr. John Dee; and John Anstis, Esq. Garter king at arms.

In 1616, a manufactory for tapestry was formed here, but ruined by the Civil War; at present a small manufactory of earthen ware is carried on.

EAST SHEEN, in this parish, has many beautiful villas.

BARNES is a village on the Thames. On Barnes Terrace lady Archer had a villa, noted for its fine greenhouses; it is now the residence of William Lushington, Esq. The CHURCH is a very antient structure. On the outside of the south wall is fixed a small stone tablet, inclosed with pales; and some rose trees are planted on each side of the tablet. This is to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and who left 20*l.* to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose trees preserved. The late bishops Hare, and Wilson, were rectors of Barnes. About a quarter of a mile from the church is

BARN ELMS, from its majestic trees, the theme of many a pastoral poet, which consists of two houses only. The first an antient mansion, called "Queen Elizabeth's Dairy." In this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who built a gallery near it, for the purpose of occasionally accommodating a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and most celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; so denominated from Christopher Kat, the landlord at whose house the meetings were originally held. Garth wrote the verses for the toasting glasses of the club, which, as they are preserved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of this century; lady Carlisle, lady Essex, lady Hyde, and lady Wharton. In this gallery Tonson placed the portraits

traits of all the members of the club. These have been all removed, but the gallery remains; and the house is now the residence of Mr. Ackland. The other house is the manor house. Queen Elizabeth, who had a lease of it, granted her interest in it to Sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the queen and her whole court. The unfortunate earl of Essex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sydney), resided frequently at Barn Elms. Mr. Heydegger, master of the Revels to George II. was, for some time, the tenant of this house*.

This house is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late Sir Richard Hoare, bart. who, in 1771, considerably enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings. In the dining parlour and drawing room are some good pictures, particularly two landscapes by G. Poussin, which are much admired. The pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste. This house is now the jointure and residence of lady Hoare, relict of Sir Richard, and sister of Mr. Ackland. At Barn Elms, Cowley the poet resided, before he went to Chertsey.

PUTNEY is four miles from Hyde Park Corner, pleasantly situated on the Thames, opposite Fulham. The church is an old Gothic structure, with a square tower, six bells, and

* Of this gentleman the following story is told: His majesty gave him notice that he would sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profession to invent novel amusements, and he was resolved to surprise his majesty with a specimen of his art. The king's attendants, who were in the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with some difficulty that he found his way up the avenue which led to the house. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be very angry, that Heydegger, to whom he had given notice of his intended visit, should be so ill-prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered his majesty to vent his anger, and affected to make some aukward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and the avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been so disposed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the same instant. The king laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment.

an organ. It is a perpetual curacy, and has a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, built by bishop West, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery.

Within the church are memorials for Mary Knivet; the families of Palmer and Welbeck; Sir William Becher, privy councillor to king James I. and Charles I.; Sir Gerard Dutton Fleetwood; Brackley Kennet, Esq. lord mayor of London, 1780. In the churchyard, John Toland, the celebrated deistical writer; and Robert Wood, Esq. M. P. a scientific traveller and classical writer, buried 1771. This gentleman, in 1751, travelled through Greece, Egypt, and Palestine; and gratified the world with two splendid works on "The Ruins of Palmyra, and Balbec." He was also author of an "Essay on the Genius of Homer." The house in which he lived in Putney is situated between the roads which lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon. Mr. Wood purchased it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Esq. whose son, EDWARD GIBBON, the celebrated author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was born here.

In the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, is a new cemetery, the ground for which was given to the parish, in 1768, by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D.

Putney was the birth-place of the unfortunate THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex, whose father, Walter Cromwell, was a blacksmith here*. It gave birth to NICHOLAS WEST,

* This family was not one of the greatest in descent, the father of the earl being Walter Cromwell, a blacksmith of Putney, near London. There were of this name barons heretofore, but I cannot find any consanguinity to them. However his posterity became greater. This Walter, besides the earl, had issue a daughter, who became the wife to Morgan Williams, (son to William ap Morgan, of New Church, in the county of Glamorgan, and one of the privy council to Henry VIII. which Morgan had issue by her Sir Richard Williams, who being preferred by his uncle the earl of Essex, assumed the sirname of Cromwell, and left it, with lands in the county of Huntingdon, to his posterity; among whom I find that noted incendiary Oliver, miscalled the Protector, who

WEST, bishop of Ely, an eminent statesman of the same reign, whose father was a baker. In 1647, the head-quarters of the parliament army were at Putney. General Fairfax was then quartered at the antient house, now the property of Mrs. D'Aranda, and which was built in 1596. The commissary-general Ireton was quartered in a house erected in 1533, now a school. The house in which Oliver Cromwell (then lieutenant-general) was quartered, cannot now be ascertained. The house belonging to Mrs. Pettiward was also occupied by one of the officers of the army. Putney also gave the title of baron to Edward Cecil, viscount Wimbledon.

Putney Common commands a fine view of the Thames. An obelisk was erected, in 1776, on this common, on the side of which towards the road, is an inscription, importing, that it was erected one hundred and ten years after the fire of London, on the anniversary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention for securing buildings against fire; an inscription toward Putney records a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1774, granting 2500*l.* to David Hartley, Esq. for this invention; on the side toward London, is a resolution of the court of common council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public from this invention; and, on the side toward Kingston, is their resolution, ordering this obelisk to be erected. Near the obelisk is a house three stories high, with two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the cielings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no less than six were made in this house, in 1776; one, in particular, when their majesties, and some of the royal family, several of the nobility, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, were in a room under the

was son of Robert, younger brother to Sir Oliver, knight of the Bath, in the time of James I. sons to Henry Cromwell, of Hitchingbrook, knight, son and heir to this Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell."—*Collins's Peerage*, ed. 1714. Vol. II. p. 119.

ground

ground floor, while the rooms under them were furiously burning. Mr. Hartley was allowed 1500*l.* a year from government for his invention.

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are many agreeable villas; but it is infamous for scenes of duelling, as well as, formerly, for highway robberies.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet of Putney, at the extremity of the heath, has many elegant mansions belonging to the nobility and gentry, particularly the elegant mansion ROEHAMPTON GROVE, the seat of William Gosling, Esq.; it is situated on part of the antient royal park of Putney, which no longer exists. The fee simple of this park was granted by Charles I. to Sir Richard Weston, afterwards earl of Portland, whose son alienated both the house and park. They were afterwards the residence of Christian, countess of Devonshire*; whose son William, earl of Devonshire, resided in it, and made it an asylum for the famous Mr. Hobbes, of Malmsbury, who had been his lordship's tutor: the house was sold by that family in 1689; after which it came into the hands of different proprietors, till it was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, who pulled down the old mansion, and built the present elegant villa, after a design of James Wyatt, Esq.; a fine piece of water, is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common. Sir Joshua, on the acquisition of his brother's estate, sold Roehampton Grove to Mr. Fitzherbert, who likewise expended great sums in improvements. The prin-

* She was a woman of celebrity, and of singular character, but extolled for her devotion; she, however, retained Hobbes, the freethinker, in her house, as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and was celebrated for her hospitality: yet so judicious in her economy, that her jointure of 5,000l. a year was nearly doubled. She extricated her son's estate from a vast debt, and thirty law-suits; so that Charles II. once jestingly said to her, "Madam, you have all my judges at your disposal." She was the patroness of the wits of that age; and here Waller often read his verses. She was active in the restoration of Charles II. who had such a sense of her services, that he frequently visited her at Roehampton, in company with the queen dowager, and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed an intimacy till her death in 1675.

cipal front commands a view of Epsom Downs in the distance: but Richmond Park approaches so near, that it seems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of sylvan wildness to the whole. The prospect to the north charms the eye with variety. At the termination of the lawn, is the piece of water before mentioned. Beyond this, the Thames at high water winds through a well wooded valley, whence a rich display of cultivated country, adorned with villages and seats, rises to Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middlesex. ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, the seat of William Drake, Esq. at Roehampton, was built in the year 1710. The cieling of the saloon, was painted by Thornhill, and represents the Feast of the Gods.

Before we quit the parish of Putney, it will be very proper to notice one of its public charities peculiarly accommodated to its situation; a school for the education and maintenance of twenty watermens' sons, founded by Mr. Thomas Martyn, who died November 18, 1684. The surplus of the estates left for this purpose is appointed for donations to watermen who have lost a limb in the service of their country.

WIMBLEDON, is seven miles south-west of London. The manor, which includes that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the see of Canterbury, and was exchanged by archbishop Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it afterwards successively, by grant, settlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property or residence of Thomas Cromwell earl of Essex, queen Catharine Parr, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterward earl of Exeter; of his father, the great lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil, viscount Wimbledon; queen Henrietta Maria; general Lambert; queen Henrietta Maria, after the Restoration; George Digby earl of Bristol; the duke of Leeds; Sir Theodore Janssen, bart. and Sarah duchess of Marlborough. The duchess pulled down the old mansion house (a magnificent edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil), and rebuilt it on the old site, after a design by the earl of Pembroke. Her grace let it to her grandson

grandson John Spencer, Esq. whose son the late earl Spencer, formed at Wimbledon one of the finest parks in England. It contains one thousand two hundred acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing fifty acres. The eminences present many varied and delightful points of view. This house was burnt down in 1785; but some of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve for the occasional residence of his lordship*.

On the east side of Wimbledon Common, is a seat, purchased of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. by M. de Calonne, comptroller general of the finances of France, before the Revolution in 1789. The plantations, which con-

* On digging a well here in 1796, at the depth of five hundred and sixty-three feet, by Mr. Hossack, he discovered the following degrees of strata: The first seventy feet, of orchery red clay, alternating with sand; seventy to eighty, blue slaty clay, impregnated with pyrites; from eighty to one hundred, light sandy clay; from one hundred to one hundred and forty, blue slaty clay; from one hundred and forty to one hundred and ninety-two, light coloured shivery clay impregnated with pyrites; from one hudred and ninety-two to three hundred and ninety-six, hard blue clay, with various bands of pyritous stone; from three hundred and ninety-six to four hundred and twenty-five, light earth, with large and smaller masses of pyrites; from four hundred and twenty-five to four hundred and forty-three, hard and slaty clay; from four hundred and forty-three to four hundred and forty-four, hard rock; from four hundred and forty-four to four hundred and sixty-six, slaty clay; from four hundred and sixty-six to four hundred and sixty-seven one-half, hard rock; from four hundred and sixty-seven one-half to five hundred and thirty-six, blue slaty clay intermixed with sand and pyrites; from five hundred and thirty-six to five hundred and forty-two, hard blue clay, cockleshells, coal, and pyrites; from five hundred and forty-two to five hundred and forty-four, hard blue clay and pebbles; from five hundred and fifty-four to five hundred and fifty-eight, strata of shelly limestone; from five hundred and fifty-eight to five hundred and sixty, red clay. A hole was then bored with an auger two feet deep, when the water, mixed with sand, rose so rapidly, that in the space of an hour it was at the height of three hundred feet, whence it ascended to one hundred and fourteen feet of the surface, and became stationary. By the influx of sand from the bottom, the depth dimininished one hundred and sixty feet, and the water became clear, white, and soft.—*Hunter's London.*

tain

tain upward of seventy acres, join lord Spencer's. M. de Calonne sold the estate, in September, 1792, for 15,000*l.* to earl Gower Sutherland.

Wimbledon Common is surrounded with seats of the nobility and gentry; particularly WIMBLEDON LODGE, built by Gerard de Visme, Esq. This is an elegant modern structure; the architecture of which is in the most chaste and beautiful stile; ornamented with emblems, &c.. The grounds are also laid out with superior taste. On the west side are two good houses, in the occupation of the right honourable lord Melville, and the pretty villa of Abraham D'Aguelar, Esq. There are several other good houses on the Common; particularly those of John Horne Tooke, Esq. and Michael Bray, Esq.

The church, except the chancel, was rebuilt in 1788, in the Grecian style. The contributions of the inhabitants, on this occasion, were so liberal, that the whole was completed, without the necessity of recurring to parliament, or to a brief. Mr. Levi, then of Prospect Place, was one of the most considerable subscribers. Within the church are memorials of Sir Richard Wynne of Gwedir, Caernarvonshire; lord Wimbledon and his family; Sir Theodore Janssen. At one corner of the churchyard is a sepulchre of brick and stone, for the family of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. The entrance, which is on the outside of the churchyard, is by a flight of steps into a sunk area, fenced in by iron rails. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Hopkins, Esq. celebrated by Pope as Vulture Hopkins: he died in 1732.

At the south-west angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the site of the battle, in 568, between Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. There are copper

Wembledon Wells, the Seat of Gerard De Visme Esqr.

per mines in this parish; and manufactures of calico printing, and japan ware. The river Wandle runs through Wimbledon.

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surrey, five miles from London, situate in the road to Kingston, near the confluence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills, called East Hill and West Hill; on each of which are several elegant houses. At the close of the last century many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now used as a Methodist meeting house. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place for more than a century. There are likewise several considerable manufactories, one for bolting cloth; iron mills*; the calico printing manufactories; manufactory for printing kerseymeres; for whitening and pressing stuffs; linseed oil and white lead mills; oil mills†; vinegar works; and distilleries. An iron rail way to Croydon is completed.

The

* At these mills are cast shot, shells, cannon, and other implements of war; in another part of it the wrought iron is manufactured, and the great effect of mechanic power is exemplified in all their operations; in the splitting of iron bars of prodigious length; in a pair of shears which will cut asunder pieces of iron more than two inches in thickness; and in the working of a hammer, which weighs from five hundred and a half to six hundred pounds; the timbers employed are of an enormous size, and the wonderful powers of all the elements are here made subservient in the production of various tools and implements necessary for man in the arts of war and peace.

† The first operation is that of grinding the linseed under large stones, during which the seed is wetted, in order to prevent its discharging the oil; it is then dried over a furnace in an iron pan, after which it is poured into long bags, closed up in leathern cases; these are inserted perpendicularly between wedges, which are driven down by upright shafts, thrown up by an horizontal one, and then suffered to fall by their own weight; after which the seed is taken out, again ground, and passes through the whole operation as before; the oil running off through small pipes into a receptacle under the floor, and the refuse of the seed is sold to the graziers for the purpose of fattening sheep and oxen. The concern is of so profitable a nature, that the last mentioned article is said to defray the whole expence of the operation. The wholesomeness of the flesh of cattle which are thus fed, may perhaps be doubted, as it is known

The tower of the church is antient; but the church itself is a modern edifice. Beside the small cemetery contiguous to this, there is a more spacious one on East Hill.

In Wandworth, is a Quaker's meeting house, and two schools for children of that persuasion; at one of which, that excellent citizen, senator, and magistrate, Sir John Barnard, received his education.

In GARRAT LANE, between this village and Tooting, is occasionally a mock election, after every parliamentary election, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of "*The Mayor of Garrat*," has given celebrity *.

BATTERSEA, or PATRICK'S-EA, is situated on the banks of the Thames, four miles from London. The manor, with the advowson, were granted by king Stephen to the abbot and convent of Westminster, who had a perpetual vicar. They came into the hands of the crown at the Dissolution, and remained till Charles I. granted them to Sir Oliver

known to effect the milk of cows, by giving it a rank and filthy taste, notwithstanding which the cowkeepers about London sometimes use it to fatten cattle they mean to dispose of. The seed is said to be imported chiefly from France. A quartern of seed produces from twenty to twenty-three gallons of oil.

* The origin of the mayor and members of Garrat was thus:—About sixty years since, several persons who lived near that part of Wandsworth which adjoins to Garrat Lane, had formed a kind of club, not merely to eat and drink, but to concert measures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent any others being made for the future. As the members were most of them persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute a trifle, in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action against the incroachers in the name of the president (or, as they called him, the mayor) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the incroachments were destroyed; and ever after, the president, who lived many years, was called "The Mayor of Garrat." This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new parliament, of choosing out-door members for the borough of Garrat, has been constantly kept up, and is still continued, to the great emolument of all the publicans at Wandsworth, who annually subscribe to all the incidental expences attending this mock election!

St. John, ancestor of lord Bolingbroke, whose father sold them to the father of the present earl Spencer, now lord of the manor of Patricksea. Henry St. John viscount Bolingbroke, died here in 1751. The family seat was a venerable structure, which contained forty rooms on a floor; the greatest part of the house was pulled down in 1778. On the site of the demolished part, are erected an horizontal air mill, and malt distillery. The part left standing forms a dwelling house; one of the parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite study of Pope, the scene of many a literary conversation between him and his friend Bolingbroke. The mill, now used for grinding malt for the distillery, was built for the grinding of linseed. The design was taken from that of another, on a smaller scale, constructed at Margate. Its height, from the foundation, is one hundred and forty feet; the diameter of the conical part fifty-four feet at the base, and forty-five at the top. The outer part consists of ninety-six shutters, eighty feet high, and nine inches broad, which, by the pulling of a rope, open and shut in the manner of Venetian blinds. In the inside, the main shaft of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the sails, which consist of ninety-six double planks, placed perpendicularly, and of the same height as the planks that form the shutters. The wind rushing through the openings of these shutters, acts with great power upon the sails, and, when it blows fresh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated, in an instant, by lessening the apertures between the shutters; which is effected, like the entire stopping of the mill, as before observed, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are six pair of stones, to which two pair more may be added. On the site of the garden and terrace, have been erected extensive bullock houses, capable of holding six hundred and fifty bullocks, fed with the grains from the distillery, mixed with meal.

In the east end of the church (which was very neatly rebuilt a few years ago) is a window, in which are three portraits;

traits; the first that of Margaret Beauchamp, ancestor (by her first husband, Sir Oliver St. John) of the St. Johns, and (by her second husband, John Beaufort, duke of Somerset) grandmother to Henry VII.; the second, the portrait of that monarch; and the third, that of queen Elizabeth, which is placed here, because her grandfather, Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire (father of queen Anne Boleyn) was great grandfather of Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, and wife of Sir John St. John, the first baronet of the family. In this church is a monument, by Roubiliac, to the memory of viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. A panegyrical epitaph mentions his "zeal to maintain the liberty, and restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain."

Another monument, to the memory of Sir Edward Winter, an East India captain in the reign of Charles II. relates, that being attacked in the woods by a tyger, he placed himself on the side of a pond, and, when the tyger flew at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept him down till he had drowned him. This adventure, as well as another wonderful exploit, is vouched for by the following lines:

> Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
> And crush'd to death the monster of a beast;
> Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
> Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew;
> Disperst the rest: What more could Sampson do?

A third monument, of exquisite workmanship, executed by Messrs. Coade, has much attracted and gratified the curiosity of numbers. The design is marked with peculiar taste and simplicity, like the church itself, and represents a vestal, about four feet six inches high, the right arm embracing an urn ornamented with the heads of cherubs, and leaning on a triangular pedestal, the left hand gently touching the same, and exhibiting fingers of singular beauty.

The figure and pedestal are placed upon a semicircular bracket, with an oval space for a medallion left vacant, and suspended

suspended by a ribbon. On the plinth are the arms and crest, engraved on metal, richly gilt, and let into the stone, which bears the following inscription:

To the memory of JOHN CAMDEN, Esq. who died the 17th of October, 1780, aged LVII. and of his eldest daughter ELIZABETH, wife of JAMES NEILD, of St. James's Street, London; who, imitating her father's virtues, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died the XXXth of June, 1791, in her 26th year.

Tho' low in earth, her beauteous frame decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Eliza's laid;
Graceful with ease, of sentiments refin'd,
Her pleasing form inclos'd the purest mind.
Round her, blest Peace, thy constant vigils keep,
And guard, fair Innocence, her sacred sleep;
Till the last trump shall wake th' exulting clay
To bloom and triumph in eternal day.

Conjux mœrens posuit.

Battersea has been long famous for the finest asparagus. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free school for twenty boys; and here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

Battersea Bridge was built by act of parliament, and divided into shares of 100*l.* each, during the present reign.

About six miles south-east of Battersea, is a hamlet belonging to it called PENGE, which pays tithes, and all parliamentary and parochial taxes to Battersea, except poor's rates, maintaining their own. The inhabitants of Battersea claim common of pasture on Penge Common, with the right of cutting furze and brushwood.

The road from Battersea to Clapham, and Lambeth, is spacious, and in good repair; hence to Westminster, Blackfriars, and London Bridges, concludes the route through the county of Surrey.

BERKSHIRE.

A very small portion of this and the adjoining counties of of Buckingham and Bedford, and Wilts, coming under our inspection, we shall not be diffuse in our general description of those districts. Consequently we shall observe that the south-eastern side of Berkshire, was occupied by the antient BIBROCI. In the Saxon Chronicle it assumed the name of BERROCKSHIRE, from BOXWOOD; and has ultimately been denominated Barkshire, or Berkshire.

That part we are about to describe partakes mostly of woodland and forest; and towards the county of Surrey it is composed of heath and desart. The soil, however, is generally fruitful, though the eastern part, occupied by Windsor Forest, contains much uncultivated ground. "The forest of Windsor, Maidenhead Thicket, and the numerous commons in all directions, in their present wild and uncultivated state, are of little benefit to the community." Berkshire possesses very few manufactures, except clothing; agriculture seems to prevail. It is watered by the rivers Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, Ock, and Loddon. The county is in the diocese of Salisbury, and the Oxford circuit; it sends nine members to parliament, pays eleven parts of the land-tax, and supplies the national militia with five hundred and sixty men. Berkshire may, however, be justly accounted one of the most pleasant counties in England.

We enter Berkshire from the county of Surrey, and have no particular attractions of curiosity, till we arrive at

NEW WINDSOR*.

This town is pleasantly situated at the distance of twenty-two miles from London; and gained the name of WINDSOR from

* So called to distinguish it from *Old Windsor*, a village at two miles distance, "which, in Domesday Book, is said to have consisted of one hundred houses, twenty-two of which were exempted from taxes. Previously to the Conquest, this place is reported to have formed a strong pass, and to have been the residence of several Saxon kings; but from the period

Engraved by Hawkins from a Drawing Presented by G. Stevens Esq.

For Dr. Hughes's Description of London

WINDSOR.

Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill March 1st 1800

from its *winding* shore on the south banks of the Thames. Windsor was granted by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey; but the abbot exchanged it with William the Conqueror for Battersea and Wandsworth, in Surrey, and lands in Essex. This town having been chartered as a borough 5 Edward I. began to return members to parliament in the thirtieth year of the same reign, and continued to send until the 14th Edward III. when it ceased sending until the 25th Henry VI. Since this time it has regularly been represented. The corporation, according to its present charter, granted by James II. 1685, consists of a mayor, high steward, two bailiffs, twenty-eight burgesses, who are chosen out of the principal inhabitants, thirteen of whom are called fellows or benchers of the guildhall; of these, ten from among them, beside the mayor and bailiffs, are chosen, and are stiled aldermen.

The town hall in the High Street, is a very handsome structure, erected in 1686, and is supported by arches and columns of Portland stone. The hall room is spacious, and contains the portraits of James I. Charles I. Charles II. William III. and Mary II. queen Anne, and her consort George, prince of Denmark; archbishop Laud, and Theodore Randue, Esq. a considerable benefactor to the town. In the year 1707, the corporation, out of a dutiful regard to queen Anne, (who constantly made Windsor her summer residence,) erected at the north side of the town hall the statue of that princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe and other ensigns of regalia.

The Latin inscription may be thus translated:

"Erected in the sixth year of her reign
1707.

Sculptor, thy art is vain. It cannot trace
The semblance of the matchless Anna's grace.
Thou may'st as soon to high Olympus fly,
And carve the model of some Deity.

S. Chapman, mayor."

period when William I. fixed his mansion on the neighbouring hill, it gradually decayed; the new town, which sprung up under the protection of the fortress, having superior attractions."

On

On the south side is the statue of prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1713, who had been member for the town; under which is also an inscription, stiling the prince "a hero whom future ages may revere." The inscription has much of Pope's manner; and though the compliment paid to both the royal personages may appear flattering, much is to be considered from the gratitude of the town for the residence of a beloved queen, and her family, among a portion of a loyal and generous people.

In the area, underneath the town hall, is kept a weekly market on Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with corn, meat, fish, and all other provisions. The fairs are Easter Tuesday, the 5th of July, and 24th of October.

The parish CHURCH, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is an antient and stately fabric, in the tower of which are eight fine bells. The interior contains many memorials of respectable families, and the organ which stood in the collegiate chapel of St. George, presented to the parish by his majesty George III. The donations for the use of the poor have been very numerous; and the funds being assisted by grants from the crown, have occasioned the rates for their support to be less burthensome in Windsor, than in other places.

In 1706, a neat free school was erected on the north side of the church, for the clothing and education of thirty boys and twenty girls, which is in a flourishing condition.

A piece of ground was presented in 1784 to his majesty, by the corporation, for the building of an hospital for sick soldiers; it is commodious, and sufficiently spacious for the purposes intended.

Mr. Thornton, in 1793, erected an elegant small theatre; the seasons of representations are by the lord chamberlain's licence, restricted to the vacations at Eton college; but the company have since obtained permission from the magistrates to perform during Ascot races.

The system lately adopted by government for concentrating the military force, was adopted at Windsor in 1795, where

where extensive and comfortable barracks were erected for seven hundred and fifty infantry; and a large building has since been formed for four hundred cavalry.

Windsor is chiefly built of brick, and contains from five hundred to six hundred houses; the inhabitants being computed at about six thousand. It consists of six principal streets, from which branch several ones of inferior space. They are mostly well paved and lighted; to defray the expence of which, a small rate is levied on the inhabitants, by act of parliament paſſed in 1769. The parish of New Windsor, contains two thousand six hundred and eighteen acres, which, exclusive of the space occupied by the buildings, are principally disposed into parks, gardens, and pleasure grounds *.

But the principal boast of this place is

WINDSOR CASTLE.

This magnificent residence of the British monarchs, is situated on the summit of an artificial hill, the base of which is skirted on the north side by the Thames. This castle owes its origin to William the Conquesor, soon after his being settled on the throne, on account of its healthful and pleasant situation, and probably no less as a place of security and ſtrength in the beginning of his reign †. His son Henry I. greatly improved it, added many buildings, and surrounded the whole, for its greater strength and beauty, with a strong wall. Succeeding monarchs also, for the same reason, constantly resided here till the reign of Edward III. who was born here. This prince caused the an-

* Beauties of England and Wales, Vol. I.

† Previously to this the castle belonged to the abbot of Westminster, by gift of Edward the Confessor, with whom king William exchanged it for other possessions, as appears by the following extract from the charter: "Cum consensu et favore venerabilis Abbatis Westmonasterii conventionem feci de regia possessione Windlesora quod locus ille utilis et commodus visus est propter contiguam aquam et silvam venantibus aptam. Et alia plura quæ in ibi sunt regibus commoda, uno regia prebendationem aptus existit, pro qua Wakendune et Firinges concessi," &c.

tient building to be entirely taken down, inclosed the whole with a strong wall or rampart of stone, and erected the present stately castle, and chapel of St. George; here also he instituted and established the most Noble Order of the Garter. John, king of France, and David, king of Scotland, were prisoners of war in this castle during Edward's reign.

Great additions were made to the buildings within the castle by Henry II. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII. queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. who, soon after the Restoration, thoroughly repaired the castle.

Windsor Castle owes much to this prince, who, mostly, kept his court here during the summer season, and spared no expence to render this castle worthy the royal residence.

The castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large keep or round tower between, called the Middle Ward, formerly separated from the lower ward by a strong wall and drawbridge. The whole is of a large extent, and contains upwards of twelve acres of land. The upper court or ward is a spacious quadrangle, and contains on the north side the royal apartments and the chapel and hall of St. George; on the east and south sides the several apartments of the royal family, and the great officers of the crown. In the area or middle of this court is erected a noble equestrian statue in copper of Charles II. in a Roman habit, on a statuary marble pedestal, carved in basso-relievo *.

The Keep or Round Tower, forms the west side of the upper court, and is the lodging of the constable or governor; it is built in the form of an amphitheatre; the aſcent into theſe lodgings is by a flight of large stone steps; the apartments are fine and noble, and here is a guard room. This officer has the entire government of the castle, and is an officer of great antiquity, honour, and power.

* The duke of St. Alban's lodge is said to have been built by Mrs. Eleanor Gwynn.

This

This mount is neatly laid out in sloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs and flowers.

The curtain contains seventeen portholes, in each of which is placed a piece of cannon, and on the leads of the tower is placed the royal standard, which is fourteen yards long, and eight broad; and is hoisted on all state holidays. The union, which is nine yards by six, is always hoisted when the governor is present. Against the wall is this inscription:

"A list of the counties to be seen on the top of this round tower. Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Bedford."

The lower court is larger than the upper. On the south and west sides of the outer part of this court, are the houses of the alms or poor knights of Windsor. On the north are the houses and apartments of the dean and canons of St. George's chapel, the minor canons, clerks, and other subordinate officers. In this ward are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown when the court is at Windsor; also to the officers of the Order of the Garter, viz. the bishop of Winchester, prelate; the bishop of Salibury, chancellor; and Garter king at arms. A company of foot guards constantly do duty here under the command of an officer, but at all times subject to the constable or governor of the castle, to whom alone pertains the sole command of the garrison; as also of the magazine of arms, stores, and houses. The governor also, by virtue of his office, keeps a court of record in the castle, and is judge of the pleas between parties within the precinct of Windsor Forest. The deputy governor has neat and commodious lodgings or apartments at the entrance of the round tower.

Charles II. left little to be done to this castle except the painting of the apartments, which was carried on by his successors James II. and William III. in whose reign the whole was completed. James II. during his residence at this palace, gave an uncommon spectacle to his subjects on

July 3, 1687, by the public entry of a nuncio from the pope. But that prince had the mortification to see that, notwithstanding the ceremony was conducted with much state and outward show, the whole proceſſion gave offence to a people too ſenſible to be deluded by the idle parade of popish pageantry; and, at court, the duke of Somerset, lord of the bedchamber in waiting, refused to introduce the nuncio to audience, chusing rather to incur his sovereign's displeasure than to perform a task unsuitable to his high rank, and contrary to the laws of the kingdom. Queen Anne made ſeveral additions to Windsor Castle, particularly the flight of steps on the east side of the Terrace; and, though the court seldom resided at Windsor in the reigns of their late majesties George I. and II. the necessary repair of this castle and the royal apartments were always continued. His present majesty George III. has made Windsor his summer residence, and, by new-erected buildings and alterations, added greatly to the splendour and magnificence of this royal castle.

The several foundations within this structure are, the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, twelve canons or prebendaries, seven minor canons, eleven vicars choral, one organist, one verger, and two sacrists. The most noble Order of the Garter, consisting of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions. The alms knights, eighteen in number, viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of king James I.*

* It is proper to notice, that William of Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was principally employed by Edward III. in building this castle, which when he had finished, in one of the towers he caused to be cut this doubtful sentence, "This made Wickham," which was reported to the king, as if that bishop assumed to himself the honour of building this royal castle. And had not the prelate, by a ready address, assured his royal master, that he intended no meaning derogatory to his sovereign, but only an acknowledgment that this building had made him great in the favour of his prince, and was the cause of his present high station, the prelate had probably fallen under the displeasure of that monarch by this inscription, which possibly in time might have occasioned a double interpretation.

The

The castle is surrounded by a most noble terrace, faced on all sides with a noble and solid rampart of free-stone, with beautiful and easy slopes to the lower part of the park underneath. This Terrace may, with justice, be said to be the noblest walk in Europe, both with regard to the strength and grandeur of the building, and the fine and extensive prospect over the river Thames, and the adjacent country on every side, where nature and art vie with each other in beauty.

The royal apartments in the castle are on the north side, and commonly go under the name of the STAR BUILDING, from the garter and star largely displayed in gold in the middle of the building, on the outside next to the Terrace. The usual entrance into the apartments is from the upper court or ward, through a handsome vestibule supported by pillars of the Ionic order, with some antique brass bustos in the several niches; the principal of which are, a Roman vestal, and a slave in the action of picking a thorn out of his foot. The great staircare is finely painted with several fabulous stories from Ovid's Metamorphoses, particularly the story of Phaeton, who is represented on the dome petitioning Apollo for leave to drive the chariot of the Sun; and on the staircase, in large compartments, are the transformation of Phaeton's sisters into poplars, their tears distilling amber from the trees; also the story of Cycnus king of Liguria, who, being inconsolable for Phaeton's death, was transformed into a swan. Over these, and on the several parts of the ceiling, supported by the Winds, are represented the signs of the Zodiac, with baskets of flowers, beautifully disposed; and at each corner are the elements of Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, expressed by Cornucopiæ, Birds, Zephyrs, Flaming Censers, Water Nymphs with fishes, and a variety of other representations expressing each element; also Aurora, with her Nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In proper attitudes, in several parts of this staircase, are also represented Comedy, Tragedy, Music, Painting, and the other sciences; and the whole

staircase is beautifully disposed, and heightened with gold, and has a view to the back stairs, whereon is painted the story of Meleager and Atalanta. The painting of this staircase by Sir James Thornhill.

The QUEEN'S GUARD CHAMBER, is completely furnished with fire arms, beautifully ranged and disposed into various forms, with the star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime wood. Over the chimney is a full portrait of prince George of Denmark in armour on horseback, by DAHL, with a view of shipping, by VANDERVELD. On the cieling is Britannia, personified by queen Catharine, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with the four quarters of the world, and their respective symbols, attended by deities, presenting their several offerings, and surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac; the other embellishments consist of the heathen deities, &c.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER. Portrait of queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and the other virtues. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; it is also adorned with paintings of Edward III. and the Black Prince, both by BELCAMP; and of James I. by VANDYCK. In this room also were the three following cartoons of Raphael:

The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; the Miraculous Draught of Fishes; Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple. Here it is proper to mention, that the *Cartoons* have been lately removed to Hampton Court, where Mr. Holloway is taking exact copies of them for publication.

THE QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER. The cieling represents queen Catharine as Britannia, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, &c. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Coblentz, and presented to Henry VIII. The portraits are, William and Frederic

Frederic Henry, princes of Orange, HONTHORST; and Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. VANSOMER.

THE BALL ROOM. On the cieling Charles II. is represented *giving freedom to Europe*, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda: on the shield of Perseus is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata!* Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch. The tapestry, exhibiting the Months, was made at Brussels, and set up by Charles II. the room is adorned with portraits and pictures of William earl of Pembroke, VANSOMER; St. John, after CORREGIO; countess of Dorset, after VANDYCK; duchess of Richmond, VANDYCK; a Madonna; and the duchess of Hamilton, HANNEMAN.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM. On the cieling the assembly of the gods and goddesses. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the Seasons; the pictures are Judith and Holofernes, GUIDO; a Magdalen, LELY; Henrietta, duchess of Orleans, in the character of Minerva; lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, VANDYCK; De Bray and his family, by himself; Killegrew and Carew, VANDYCK. In this room is a beautiful clock by VULLUAMY.

THE QUEEN'S BEDCHAMBER. The bed of state in this room was put up by queen Charlotte. It is said to have cost 14,000*l.* On the cieling is represented the story of Diana and Endymion; the room is adorned with the picture of her majesty at full length, accompanied by all her children, WEST; six landscapes, ZUCCARELLI; and two flower pieces.

THE ROOM OF BEAUTIES, is so named from the original portraits of fourteen of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II.; viz. Mrs. Knot and Mrs. Lawson, WISSING; lady Sunderland, lady Rochester, lady Denham and her sister, and Mrs. Middleton, LELY; lady Byron, HOUSEMAN; duchess of Richmond, countess of Northumberland, lady Grammont, duchess of Cleveland, and duchess of Somerset, LELY; and lady Ossory, WISSING; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after VANDYCK, by RUSSEL.

THE

THE QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM. Anne, queen to James I.; in a closet, is the banner of France, annually delivered on the second of August by the duke of Marlborough; the tenure by which he holds Blenheim House.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S, or THE PICTURE GALLERY, is adorned with the paintings of James I. VANSOMER; the Holy Family, after RAPHAEL; Charles V. after TITIAN; the Offering of the Wise Men, PAUL VERONESE; the Misers, QUINTIN MATSYS, the blacksmith of Antwerp; Perseus and Andromeda, SCHIAVONE; Titian and a Senator of Venice, by TITIAN; Henry VIII. HOLBEIN; two Italian Markets, BAMBOCCIO; a Conversation, TENIERS; Sir John Lawson, Sir Christopher Minnes, earl of Sandwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir William Penn, Sir George Ayscough, Sir Thomas Tiddyman, Anne duchess of York, prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, LELY; a Boy with Puppies, MURILLO*; Our Saviour and St. John, VANDYCK; St. Joseph, FETTI; a Man's Head, CARLO CIGNANI; a Boy paring Fruit; MICHAEL ANGELO; Men playing at Bowls, TENIERS; Ascension of the Virgin, BASSAN; Boors drinking, TENIERS; St. Charles de Borromeo, FETTI; Angel and Shepherds, N. POUSSIN; Our Saviour in the Garden, N. POUSSIN; Emmanuel Phillibert duke of Savoy, MORE; Angel and Peter, STEENWYCK; Indian Market, POST; Marquis del Guasto and Family, after TITIAN; and Rinaldo and Armida, ROMANELLI.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S CHINA CLOSET, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly disposed; and the whole room finely gilt and ornamented: the pictures are, the Children of Henry VII. MABUSE; a Woman with a Kitten; and a Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge. In this closet is also a fine ember cabinet, presented to queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, bishop of London.

THE KING'S CLOSET. The cieling painted with the story

* This is ascertained by Mr. West to be a genuine work of LUCA GIORDANO.

of

of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures, Anne duchess of York, the princess Mary, and Mary duchess of York, LELY; a Man's Head, RAPHAEL; St. Catharine, GUIDO; a Woman's Head, PARMEGIANO; two Landscapes, BREUGHEL; a Landscape, TENIERS; Thomas third duke of Norfolk, HOLBEIN; Holy Family, VANUDEN; Luther, HOLBEIN; Erasmus, PENS; queen Henrietta, VANDYCK; the Creation, BRUEGHEL.

THE KING'S DRESSING ROOM. On the cieling the story of Jupiter and Danae. The pictures, prince George of Denmark, KNELLER; a Magdalen, DOLCI; two Views of Windsor Castle, VORSTERMAN; a Man's Head, DA VINCI; a Landscape, WOUVERMANS; Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus, LE SUER; countess of Desmond, who lived one hundred and fifty years, wanting a few days, REMBRANT; a Farrier's Shop, WOUVERMANS; a Youth's Head, HOLBEIN; Charles II. RUSSEL; Herodias's Daughter, DOLCI; an old Man's Head, HOLBEIN; James duke of York, RUSSEL; queen of Charles II. LELY.

THE KING'S BEDCHAMBER is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Hero and Leander: the state bed rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of queen Anne; on the cieling Charles II. represented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; Charles II. when a boy, in armour, VANDYCK; Henry duke of Gloucester.

THE KING'S DRAWING ROOM. The cieling represents Charles II. riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune paying obedience to the monarch as he passes. In the other parts are painted the Labours of Hercules. The pictures, a converted Chinese, KNELLER; a Magdalen, YOUNG PALMA; the Roman Charity; St. John; St. Stephen stoned; St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, MICHAEL ANGELO CARAVAGIO; Cupid and Psyche,

DAHL; Endymion and Diana, GENARIO; Harvest, BASSAN; Our Saviour before Pilate, SCHIAVONE; Martha and Mary, from BASSAN; a Shepherd and Shepherdess, GENARIO; Danae, ditto; and Venus turned painter.

THE KING'S AUDIENCE ROOM. On the cieling the Banquet of the Gods. The pictures, Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the Birth of Venus, Venus and Adonis, GENARIO; a Naval Triumph of Charles II. H. VERRIO; the Marriage of St. Catharine, DANCKERS; Mercury represented with an original portrait of Charles II. which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, &c. Over the canopy is Justice, shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs. At the lower end is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and sea nymphs. The paintings, Duns Scotus, SPAGNOLET; Peter I. of Russia, KNELLER; Prometheus, YOUNG PALMA; and the other four Cartoons of Raphael: The *Death of Ananias; St. Paul preaching to the Athenians; Christ delivering the Keys to Peter; Elymas the Sorcerer struck with Blindness.*

These inestimable cartoons had remained in Flanders, from the time that Pope Leo X. sent them thither to be copied in tapestry. The money for the tapestry having never been paid, they were purchased by Charles I. at the recommendation of Rubens. At the sale of the royal pictures, in 1653, they were purchased for 300*l.* by Cromwell, against whom no one would bid. He pawned them to the Dutch court for upward of 50,000*l.*; and, after the Revolution, king William brought them again to England, and built a gallery for their reception in Hampton Court, to which place these have been also lately removed.

THE KING'S GUARD CHAMBER, is a noble room, in which are pikes, pistols, guns, bayonets, &c. disposed in colonnades, pillars, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, formerly master gunner of Windsor Castle; who invented the beautiful arrangement of arms here, and in the armory of the Tower of London. The cieling is finely painted in water

water colours: in one circle, Mars and Minerva; in the other, Peace and Plenty. In the dome is a representation of Mars. The pictures, Charles XI. of Sweden, on horseback, WYCK; Nymphs and Satyrs, by RUBENS and SNYDERS; Hunting the Wild Boar, SNYDERS; Still Life, KALF; the Taking of Bears, BASSAN; a Bohemian Family, by PURDIONI; Divine Love, BAGLIONI; Lacy, the Comedian, in three characters, WRIGHT; a Sea Piece; Diana; a Family singing by candle-light, HONTHORST; a Japan Peacock; the Cocoa Tree; architecture and figures. The beautiful carving of this chamber is by GRINLIN GIBBONS.

THE KING'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER. On the cieling is represented the re-establishment of the Church of England at the Restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the Cardinal Virtues; Religion triumphing over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by angels from before the church. This room is decorated by the masterly hand of Mr. WEST. Over the door, is *The Surrender of Calais.* The companion to this is *The Entertainment given by Edward to his Prisoners*, in which the brave Eustace de Ribaumont, who engaged the king, unknown, in single combat, during the siege of Calais, is introduced. The king is in the act of nobly rewarding the valour of his enemy with a crown of pearls, and, at the same instant, granting him his liberty.

Under this picture is the representation of *The Passage of the Somme, near Abbeville*, in which Edward is opposed by Godemar de Faye, king Philip's general.

The Interview between the King and his victorious Son, the Black Prince, after the Battle of Cressy.

The Victory of Poitiers, in which the Black Prince is represented receiving as captives the French king John, and his youngest son Philip.

The First Installation of the Garter in St. George's Chapel. The bishops of Winchester and Salisbury performing the service, and the king, queen, and knights,

kneeling round the altar. In the gallery appear the king's children, the captive king of Scotland, the bishop of St. Andrew's, French prisoners, and spectators. In the fore ground two of the poor knights of Windsor, kneeling; behind them two foreign ambassadors; and, behind these, is the portrait of the painter, &c.

The Battle of Nevill's Cross, near Durham, where queen Philippa, in the absence of the king, takes the command of the army, and defeats, and makes prisoner, David king of Scotland *.

Over the chimney, the History of St. George.

THE KING'S PRESENCE CHAMBER is hung with tapestry, containing the History of queen Athaliah.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL is set apart to the honour of the order of the Garter †, and is one of the noblest rooms in Europe.

* The celebrated historical pictures of *The Embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover*; his *Interview with Francis I.*; and *The Battle of the Spurs*; together with a picture of Henry VIII. and his family, have been removed from Windsor, and deposited, by order of king George III. in the meeting room of the Society of Antiquaries. The following capital paintings have been removed from the queen's palace, St. James's Park; *Venus attended by the Graces*, GUIDO; *Holy Family*, RUBENS; *Charles I. with the duke D'Epernon; the same monarch with his family*; and another *of him and his queen*; all by VANDYCK.—*Lysons.*

† Windsor Castle being the seat of honour of the most illustrious order of the Garter, the ceremonies of the installation of each knight is performed in St. George's chapel with great state and solemnity; and it is the peculiar privilege of this chapel, that the installation, by the heroic and warlike founder, is expressly appointed to be solemnized and held therein, either by the knights themselves in person, or, on allowance from the sovereign, by their proxy. In former times the new or knights elect went in a solemn and stately procession to Windsor, attended by their friends and servants in the richest liveries with exceeding great pomp and cavalcade; also the procession of the knights from their lodgings in the castle to the chapel of St. George, has sometimes been on horseback, but most frequently on foot, as is the present custom. The installation or inauguration of a knight of this most noble order, consists in a conjunction of many ceremonies, established by the royal founder, and succeeding sovereigns of the order, for the greater dignity and regularity of this illustrious society; and the sole ordering of these ceremonies.

rope. In the cieling, Charles II. represented in the habit of the order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on

monies of installation belongs unto Garter King at Arms, a principal officer of the order, whose peculiar appointment is to maintain and support the dignity, and preserve the honour, of this most noble order of knighthood. On the morning of installation, the knights commissioners appointed by the sovereign to instal the new, or knights elect, meet in the great chamber in the lodgings of the dean of Windsor, dressed in the full habit of the order, where the officers of the order also attend in their habits, and the knights elect come thither in their under habits only, bearing their caps and feathers in their hands. From the dean's hall the first procession of the knights is made into St. George's chapel, and the new knights there rest themselves in chairs behind the altar, and are respectively introduced into the Chapter House, and by the lords commissioners (garter and the other officers attending) are here invested with the surcoat or upper habit of the order, which is buckled over with a girdle of crimson velvet, and the hanger and sword also girded on; the dean at the same time reading the several admonitions appointed by the laws and statutes of the order, which the knights elect here subscribe, and take the oaths required by the statutes. The procession of each knight elect separately, is afterwards made into the choir, attended by the lords commissioners, and other companions of the order, down the north aisle, and preceded by the poor knights, prebends, heralds, pursuivants, and other officers of the order in their several habits, Garter king at arms bearing the robes, great collar, and George, of each knight, on a crimson velvet cushion. On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar and the sovereign's stall, the knights are conducted to their several seats or stalls, under their respective banners and other ensigns of honour; and with great state and reverence this most solemn part of installation is performed, and here the knight is completely dressed, and invested with the mantle of the order, and the great collar of St. George.

After the solemnity of installation, the knights make their solemn offerings at the altar; and, prayers being ended, the grand procession of the knights from the choir in the full habits of their order, with their caps and plumes of feathers on their heads, (which are frequently richly adorned and surrounded with diamonds,) is made round the body of the church, and, passing out at the south door, the procession is continued in great state through the courts of the Castle into St. George's Hall, preceded by his majesty's music. After the knights have for some time rested in the royal apartments, a sumptuous dinner or banquet is prepared

on each side. Regal government, upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, repelling Rebellion and Faction. Toward the throne is represented, in an octagon, St. George's Cross,

in St. George's Hall, if the sovereign be present, and in his absence in the great Guard Chamber next adjoining; and the knights are introdueed and dine in the habits of the order, and a band of music attending; Garter king at arms, before dinner is ended, proclaims the style and dignity of each knight; after which the company retire, and the evening is closed with a ball for the ladies in the royal lodgings. This procession of the knights of the Garter, and the whole ceremony of installation, is most noble and stately. The habit of a knight of the Garter, in richness and majesty, surpasses the dress of all other orders of knighthood, and is suitable to the high dignity of this illustrious society, which stands foremost in honour and renown amongst the princes of Europe. It may be proper to observe here, that the order of the Garter was instituted by the most heroic and warlike prince Edward III. king of England and France, A. D. 1349, in the twenty-third year of his reign, for the improvement of military honour and the reward of virtue: it is also called the order of St. George, the renowned patron of England, under whose banner the English army always marched to the field of battle; and the cross of St. George was appointed the ensign of this most noble order: at the same time the sovereign appointed the Garter to be the principal mark of distinction of the order, and to be worn by the knights on the left leg; not from any regard to a lady's garter, as has idly prevailed among the vulgar, and improved by the fancy of poets and painters, contrary to truth and history, but as a tie or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the knights companions strictly to himself and each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their prince and sovereign. Farther, king Edward, being at this time engaged in prosecuting by arms his right to the crown of France, caused the following French motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in letters of gold round the garter, declaring thereby the purity and equity of his intention in this his institution, and at the same time to retort shame and defiance upon him that should dare to think ill of his royal intent in this noble institution of honour, and of the just enterprize he had undertaken for the support of his right to that crown. But, for a more general account of the order of the Garter, the reader is referred to Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter, wherein the institution, laws, and ceremonies, of this most noble establishment of honour are treated of at large, with the statutes of the order, and

Cross, encircled with the Garter, within a glory supported by Cupids, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense;* the Muses attending in full concert.

On the back of the throne a large drapery, on which is painted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed, *Veniendo restituit rem*, in allusion to William III. who is painted in the habit of the order, sitting under a royal canopy, by KNELLER. To the throne is an ascent of five marble steps, to which the painter has added five more with the pencil, with such perfectness as to form a strong deception to the beholder.

and a catalogue of the knights companions from the first foundation to Mr. Ashmole's time, by which it is evident that there is no royal or princely family in Europe, but has been of the company of this most illustrious society, which from its first institution, now more than four hundred years since, has flourished with great splendour and glory, and been the most distinguished mark of honour among the princes of Europe, the reward of merit, and great and heroic deeds. A knight of the Garter may be elected; but, according to the statutes of the order, they are not deemed knights companions, nor are they intitled to the full honours of the order, till they have been duly installed with the ceremonies of honour in St. George's Chapel at Windsor; as in the case of the late earl of Halifax, who was elected a knight companion April 23, 1764; but, dying before his installation, is not inserted in the catalogue of knights companions.

Since the institution of this order of knighthood, there have been knights elected, eight emperors of Germany, three kings of Sweden, five kings of Denmark, two kings of Prussia, three kings of Spain, six princes of Orange, five kings of France, one king of Scotland, exclusively of James VI. five kings of Portugal, one king of Poland, two kings of Naples, one king of Arragon, three infants of Portugal, one prince of Denmark, two bishops of Osnaburgh, many princes of Luxemburgh, one elector of Brandenburgh, seven electors palatine, two electors of Saxony, two dukes of Lorrain, four dukes of Wirtemburgh, two dukes of Holstein, two dukes of Savoy, &c. &c. &c.

The god's great mother, when her heavenly race
Do homage to her; yet she cannot boast
Among that numerous and celestial host
More heroes than can Windsor, nor doth Fame's
Immortal book record more noble names.

St.

St. George's Hall, is one hundred and eight feet long; and the whole north side is taken up with the Triumph of Edward the Black Prince. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III. the founder of the order, seated on a throne, receiving the kings of France and Scotland prisoners: the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives; he is attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia*, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has indulged his fancy, by closing the procession with the fiction of the countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor. In this last, he has humourously introduced himself in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince. Over the gallery, on the lower compartment of the cieling, is the collar of the order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was by VERRIO, in which, as well as in other parts of the palace, he has exhibited the prominence of his absurd stile.

ST. GEORGE'S, or THE KING'S CHAPEL. On the cieling is represented the Ascension; and the altar-piece is adorned with a painting of The Last Supper. On the north side of the chapel The Resurrection of Lazarus, and other miracles, by VERRIO; and in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of SIR GODFREY KNELLER, and COOPER, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of the chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his majesty and the royal family. The carved work is done by GIBBONS, in lime-tree wood.

From this chapel visitors are conducted to the QUEEN'S GUARD CHAMBER, the first room entered, but the last of the state apartments shewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court reside at Windsor. They consist

sist of many beautiful chambers adorned with paintings by the most eminent masters.

THE INNER OR HORN COURT, is so called from a pair of stags horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of David playing before the ark.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGIATE CHAPEL, is situated in the middle of the lower court of the Castle, and must not be confounded with ST. GEORGE'S, or the KING'S CHAPEL, in the Castle. It is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture; and was first erected by Edward III. in 1377, for the honour of the Order of the Garter. But however noble the first design, Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, designed and undertook the present structure. The work was carried on by Henry VII. who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K.G. assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof. The architecture of the inside has ever been esteemed for its great beauty; the stone roof in particular is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole roof, every part of which has some different device. On each side of the choir, are the stalls of the sovereign and knights of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword of each knight, set up over his stall, on a canopy of antient carving curiously wrought. Over the canopy is affixed the banner of each knight blazoned on silk, and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The sovereign's stall, on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is distinguished by rich ornaments. The prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the knights; the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions, equal in honour and power.

In

In a vault under the choir are interred Henry VIII. and his third queen Jane Seymour, Charles I. and a daughter of queen Anne. Under the south aisle, near the door of the choir, rest the remains of Henry VI.; Edward IV. is interred in the north aisle*. The tomb of this king is fronted with touchstone; over it is a beautiful monument of steel, said to have been the work of Quintin Matsys.

There are several chapels in this fabric, in which are the monuments of many illustrious persons; particularly, of Edward earl of Lincoln, a renowned naval warrior; George Manners lord Roos, and Anne, his consort, niece of Edward IV.; Anne, duchess of Exeter, her mother and sister; Sir Reginald Bray; the famous lord Hastings, beheaded by Richard III.; and Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, who married the sister of king Henry VIII.

Modern Monuments. Dr. Theodore Aylward, Gresham professor of Music, died 1801. Nathaniel Giles, Mus.D. 1633. William Child, Mus. D. sixty-five years organist at Windsor and Whitehall, 1697. Dr. Samuel Prat, dean of Windsor, 1723. Hon. Frederick Keppel, bishop of Exeter, 1778. John Buller, Esq. one of the lords of the treasury, 1786; and several others.

This chapel was repaired and beautified in 1790. The altar consists of curious and delicate workmanship, in various carved devices, surrounding West's picture of the Last Supper. Over this altar is a noble painted window; the subject the Resurrection, divided into three compartments. In the centre is Our Saviour ascending from the

* In 1789, the workmen employed in repairing the church, discovered the vault of king Edward. The body, inclosed in a leaden and wooden coffin, measuring six feet three inches in length, appeared reduced to a skeleton. The bottom of the coffin was covered with a muddy liquor, about three inches deep, of a strong and saline taste. Near this was a wooden coffin, supposed to have contained the body of his queen, who died three years after the king, in confinement, at Bermondsey Abbey, and is supposed to have been secretly interred. On the sides of this vault were inscribed, in characters resembling those of the times, "Edward IV:" with some names, probably those of the workmen employed at the funeral.

sepulchre,

sepulchre, preceded by the angel, above whom, in the clouds, are cherubims and seraphims; and among these is a portrait of prince Octavius, eighth son of George III. and his consort. In the front ground are the Roman soldiers, thrown into various postures with terror and astonishment. In the right hand compartment are represented Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James, and Salome, approaching the sepulchre, with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body. In the left hand division are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Christ was missing, and are running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment, and speed, toward the sepulchre. This masterly performance was designed by Mr. West in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and 1788. This window cost 4000*l*. In the windows on each side are painted the arms of the sovereign and knights who subscribed toward the above sum.

Several of the windows in this beautiful fabric are finely stained, and consist of various scripture subjects.

The organ, of Gothic exterior construction, built by Green, is a noble production of genius. It is supposed to be superior to any in the kingdom, particularly in the swell. The organ case was built by Mr. Emlyn. The carved work to this erection is very curious and costly. The ascent to the choir, from the west door, is by a flight of steps, under an arcade of artificial stone, extending the whole width of the choir.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the stalls of the knights of the Garter, which have received great embellishments; the most conspicuous of which is the king's stall. It was erected in 1788, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, and is carved in a neat Gothic style. In the centre are the arms of the sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem; the whole surrounded with fleurs-de-luce, and the star of the order, with G. R. III. properly disposed. The curtains and cushions are of blue velvet fringed with gold. The old

banners of the knights that have been installed are taken down, and beautiful new silk ones substituted, with helmets, crests, and swords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected knights. No part of the church appears to have been neglected. Taste, as well as convenience, has been consulted; a great degree of airyness pervades the whole, and the effect of the stone work, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the spectator with wonder.

At the east end of St. George's Chapel, is a free-stone edifice, built by Henry VII. as a burial place for himself and his succesors; but afterward altering his purpose, he began the more noble structure at Westminster; and this remained neglected until cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII. and, with a profusion of expence, began a sumptuous monument for himself, whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb House. This monument was so magnificently built, that it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and, at the time of the cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Benedetto, a statuary of Florence, received four thousand two hundred and fifty ducats, for what he had already done; and 380*l.* 18*s.* had been paid for gilding only half of this monument. The cardinal dying soon after his disgrace, was buried in the cathedral at York, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, the statues and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, were sold. James II. converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The cieling was painted by Verrio, and the walls were finely ornamented and painted; but the whole having been neglected since the reign of James II. is now in a state of decay, and being no appendage to the college, waits the royal favour, to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present appearance.

Windsor Little Park, a fine inclosure, which embraces the north and east side of Windsor Castle, and is about four miles in circumference, declining gently from the Terrace to the Thames. It is a charming spot, pleasantly wooded; and there is a row of antient trees, near the

Queen's

Queen's Lodge, which is said to have been planted by order of queen Elizabeth, and still retains her name.

Here also an old oak was said to exist, by the name of Herne's Oak. The admirer of natural antiquity, who would wish to investigate the subject, will find an ample account of it in Mr. Gilpin's "Remarks on Forest Scenery." It is thus celebrated by Shakspeare:

> There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter,
> Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
> Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,
> Walk round about an oak, with great ragged horns;
> And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
> And makes milch-kine yield blood, and shakes a chain,
> In a most hideous and dreadful manner!
>
> *Merry Wives of Windsor, Act IV. Sc. IV.**

Formerly, numerous herds of deer were kept in this park; but since the year 1785, it has been stocked with sheep and cattle of various denominations; yet there are still some deer remaining, and plenty of hares, which frequently afforded to the king the diversion of coursing.

WINDSOR GREAT PARK, an extensive park, adjoining to the south side of the town of Windsor. A noble road, near three miles in length, called the Long Walk, and adorned, on each side, with a double plantation of stately trees, leads to the summit of a delightful hill, near the Ranger's Lodge, whence there is a very luxuriant prospect of the Castle, Eton College, and the distant country. This park possesses a circuit of fourteen miles; and, since the death of the late Henry Frederick duke of Cumberland, his majesty has taken it under his own immediate care, and amuses himself in giving it every advantage which the united efforts of good husbandry and landscape improvement can

* This Herne is said to have been keeper of the forest in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and having been guilty of some offence, for which he expected to be disgraced, hung himself upon the oak which afterwards bore his name. Ignorance and credulity induced the supposition, that his spirit haunted the spot; the bard therefore improved the circumstance, as a fit scene of action to expose Falstaff's cowardice.

bestow. It consists of near four thousand acres, beautifully diversified in hill and dale; many parts of it nobly planted with venerable bodies of wood, varied with wild and romantic scenery *.

WINDSOR FOREST is a tract, according to Roque, forming a circuit of fifty-six miles, abounding with deer and game; and it is a magnificent appendage to Windsor Castle. It was originally formed and preserved for the exercise of the chase, by our antient sovereigns, and is still employed in those recreations by his present majesty.

"There belongs unto the libertie of Windsor Castle," says Norden, in his '*Description of the Honour of Windsor*,' "sundrie bailywickes, lying within several shires, the seaven hundreds of Cookeham et Braye, and the hundred of Sunninge, within Barkshire, the manors of Upton and Burneham; the manors of Wicadeskery and Langley; Maries; the manor of Datchet; the manor of Farneham-Royall; the manor of Eaton, within Buckinghamshire; the hundreds of Oking, and the hundreds of Gadley, within

* While this extent of domain remained in the hands of a ranger, he employed it as a temporary advantage, and never thought of bestowing upon it any permanent improvement: but his majesty having taken that office upon himself, every rational experiment which can add beauty, or produce advantage, is brought forward; and persons of the first eminence and skill are employed in the execution of a magnificent plan of embellishment in the park; as well as to hold forth an example of improved husbandry to the imitation of the surrounding country. The principal outlines of this plan embrace a vast compass of draining, which is completed, without deformity, after the mode adopted in Essex; an extensive scene of planting upon the high grounds and eminences, where a grandeur of effect can be produced; a delicate opening of the bottom parts, in order to throw the vales into beautiful savannas; a selection of the fine sylvan parts into harbours for game; with sheep walks for large flocks; and the formation of two contrasted farms at the opposite ends of the park. The one, from the lightness of the soil, is established on the Norfolk system of husbandry, under a rotation of six course cropping, with all the advantages of tulip cultivation; and the other, which consists of a loamy soil, is carried on in due conformity to the agricultural practice of Flanders, where the course of husbandry almost invariably consists of an alternate crop for man and beast; one of the most productive dispositions to which land can be applied.

Surrey, together also with others forame liberties, namely, the libertie of lady Elizabeth Pircain, of the hundred of Wargrave; the libertie of Sir Henrie Nevill, of his hundred of Wargrave; the libertie of the manor of Bentlisham, within Barkshire; the libertie of Andrew Windesore, Esq. of his manor of Eaton; the libertie of Sir Edward Cooke, lord cheife justice of the Common Pleas, of his manor of Stoke Poges, within Buckingshamshire. All theis are liable to the Castle warrantes, though for want of due execution some of them begin to be denied, and the warrants disobeyed; the true limmits and bounds being also nere worne out of knowledge, and will shortlie be worne out of minde, without meanes of reformation."

The castle and forest of Windsor is mentioned as an honour, by statute, in the seventeenth of Henry VIII. cap. 18.

Frogmore House, which had many possessors during the Civil Wars, afterwards became the property of George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, in the reign of Charles II. his widow died here at an advanced age. This place was also the residence of marshal Belleisle, after his release from the Castle; it was afterwards the seat of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and of the honourable Mrs. Egerton, of whom it was purchased by her majesty queen Charlotte, who has made very considerable additions to the house and gardens. In different parts of the grounds, Gothic temples, rural huts, &c. have been erected, as a relief to the sameness of a dead flat. On the opposite side of the road, is a neat house, the seat of the late earl of Pomfret, as ranger of the Little Park, within the limits of which it is situated. The queen's dairy, is commended for its neatness and simplicity.

We now describe the various towns and villages, &c. within Windsor Forest, and the county of Berks.

The Belvidere, or Shrub's Hill, is a triangular building, with a tower at each corner. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a delightful scene. The noble piece of water, in the valley underneath, was formed

at

at a great expence, and, from a small current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water duke William built a bridge of curious architecture, being one arch, one hundred and sixty-five feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the Rialto at Venice. This piece of water terminated in a beautiful cascade; but, the pond head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did such damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be taken down, and rebuilt with five arches to it. Half a mile from this bridge is the Chinese Island, so named from the building on it, after the Chinese manner; and near this pond is a beautiful grotto. Beside these improvements, the duke laid out the race ground on Ascot Heath, at a great expence.

This heath is six miles from Windsor, on the road to Bagshot; on it the king's plate of one hundrod guineas is annually run for, and the races usually constitute five days sport. Near the course is the lodge for his majesty's huntsmen, where also the royal staghounds are kept.

Cranbourne Lodge, belonged to the late duke of Cumberland, as ranger of the forest. This lodge is most pleasantly situated, and has an extensive prospect over a fine plain and country, which commands the most beautiful landscape, or picture of nature. In a spacious chamber in the house are painted, and regularly ranged in large pannels, the military dresses of the different corps in the armies of Europe. His royal highness prince William of Gloucester is the present ranger of the forest. Opposite to the front of this lodge, on the plain, in the parish of Wingfield, is a handsome building, erected and endowed by the late earl of Ranelagh, formerly ranger, for the education of twenty boys and girls.

St. Leonard's Hill, in the parish of Clewer, requires particular notice, on account of its delectable situation, and the large plantation of oak and beech, which here form a most agreeable variety. On the summit of the hill is a noble lodge, first begun by the late duchess of Gloucester, when countess of Waldegrave, on the site of a cottage, and greatly

greatly improved by his royal highness the late duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady; and from this improvement, and the residence of their highnesses, was named Gloucester Lodge. The house is elegant, and commands an extensive prospect over the river Thames, and a most beautiful fruitful country. On the side of the hill is a pleasing villa, equally beautiful in its situation and large plantations, for many years the residence of several persons of distinction, and afterwards purchased by the duke, as an appendage or farm to the first-mentioned house. This delightful spot has since been sold to general Harcourt, the present possessor *.

In Clewer church is a brass plate to the memory of Martin Epence, a famous archer, who shot a match against one hundred men, near Bray.

Sunning Hill, at a small distance, is a most delightful part of the forest. The situation is picturesque, and many gentlemen of fortune have pleasant villas or lodgings for the summer season, to drink the mineral waters. The wells are designed with taste, neatly laid out. Assemblies, or public breakfasts, were formerly held here, which have gradually diminished. Sunning Hill church may be regarded as an early specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. In the common road from Windsor to Sunning Hill, is a large inclosure made by king Charles II. Many other pleasing villas are dispersed in different parts of the forest, to describe which would far exceed our compass.

Swinley Lodge, at no great distance from Sunning Hill, belongs to the master of the buck hounds, an office of honour and profit. Here a number of deer are kept for the royal chace,

* St. Leonard's Hill seems to have been a Roman encampment; many relicts of antiquity have been discovered here at different periods, particularly in 1707, when a brass lamp, some celts, a spear head, trumpets, coins, &c. were dug up. The lamp was presented by Sir Hans Sloane to the Society of Antiquaries, who chose it as the crest to the arms of that corporation, with the motto "*Non extinguetur*." Coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and of the Lower Empire, were found in 1725, and purchased by the society.

under

under his care and direction: he appoints the days for hunting, takes care of the forest deer, and his majesty's stag and buck hounds, and for this purpose has many officers under him, who superintend the several parts of the forest, divided into different walks or appointments.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, was for many years a royal residence; it was a hunting seat of Richard II. and it was here, that in 1531, Henry VIII. sent some of the lords of the council to persuade queen Catharine of Arragon to consent to a divorce. James I. resided at Easthampsted in 1622 and 1623. Soon after it was granted to William Turnbull, Esq. agent to James and his successor at Brussels; whose grandson, Sir William, was one of the principal secretaries of state to William III. and the friend and correspondent of Pope. Sir William is buried in Easthampstead; as is Mr. Fenton, the poet, who died here in 1732. The marchioness of Downshire, is the present lady of the manor.

Near this place is a large irregular fortification, denominated CÆSAR'S CAMP, defended by a double ditch. At about half a mile distance was a raised road, nearly ninety feet wide, called the DEVIL'S HIGHWAY, with a trench on each side, running east and west. This was levelled when the ridings were cut across the heath, and is now called THE DEVIL'S RIDING. Various writers have been of opinion that this was a continuation of the Roman road from Silchester to London.

OAKINGHAM.

This is frequently written Wokingham, and is a populous market town on the edge of Windsor Forest, partly in Berkshire and Wilts, at the distance of thirty-two miles from London. The town is populous, and is chiefly built with brick; the church is a spacious and handsome edifice, and contains a monument for Dr. Thomas Godwin, dean of Canterbury, and bishop of Bath and Wells, who was born here in 1517, and died in 1590. His son Francis, bishop of Hereford, author of "*De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius*," wrote the epitaph.

Oakingham is a corporation, consisting of an alderman, high steward, recorder, town clerk, &c.; the forest courts for Windsor, are also kept here. The market house is a very antient building, framed with timber.

Lord Braybrooke is lord of the manor of Ashridge, formerly belonging to the Lacies, earls of Lincoln.

The Rose inn is celebrated in the well known song by Gay, in praise of the daughter of Mr. Mog. "This cruel fair," says Mr. Lyson's, "died a spinster at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Standen, of Arborfield, is said to have been the enamoured swain alluded to in the song. The current tradition is, that Gay and some of his poetic friends having dined at the Rose, and being detained by the weather, proposed that each should contribute a verse to a song in praise of the *Fair Maid of the Inn*. By mistake they praised Molly when they should have praised Sally, who was the greater beauty. A portrait of Mr. Gay is still at the inn*.

BINFIELD,

* *Lysons's Magna Britannia.* The song, printed in Swift's works, Vol. XXIV. 1803, and intitled *Molly Mog: or, The Fair Maid of the Inn*, is as follows:

I.

Says my uncle, I pray you discover
What hath been the cause of your woes,
Why you pine and you whine like a lover:
I've seen Molly Mog of the Rose.

II.

O nephew! your grief is but folly;
In town you may find better prog;
Half a crown there will get you a Molly,
A Molly much better than Mog.

III.

I know that by wits 'tis recited,
That women at best are a clog:
But I'm not so easily frighted;
From loving my sweet Molly Mog.

IV.

The schoolboy's delight is a play-day;
The schoolmaster's joy is to flog;
The milkmaid's delight is on May-day;
But mine is on sweet Molly Mog.

V.

Will-o'-wisp leads the traveller a gadding
Thro' ditch, and thro' quagmire and bog:
But no light can set me a madding,
Like the eyes of my sweet Molly Mog.

VI.

For guineas in other men's breeches
Your gamesters will palm and will cog:

BINFIELD, is a pleasant village, surrounded by elegant seats, and situated in the midst of that part of Windsor Forest, called The Royal Hunt. A small neat brick house in the road to London, was possessed by the father of Mr. Pope; the poet himself spent the early part of his life, and continued to reside here till he purchased the villa at Twickenham. The surrounding scenery suggested the idea of his juvenile but fine poem, WINDSOR FOREST. The house is now inhabited by Thomas Neate, Esq.

In the church are contained memorials of the families of Blount, Dancastle, and Lee; Henry, earl of Stirling, 1739;

But I envy them none of their riches,
So I may win sweet Molly Mog.

VII.

The heart, when half wounded, is changing,
It here and there leaps like a frog:
But my heart can never be ranging,
'Tis so fix'd upon sweet Molly Mog.

VIII.

Who follows all ladies of pleasure,
In pleasure is thought but a hog:
All the sex cannot give so good measure
Of joys, as my sweet Molly Mog.

IX.

I feel I'm in love to distraction,
My senses all lost in a fog;
And nothing can give satisfaction
But thinking of sweet Molly Mog.

X.

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a jog;
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog.

XI.

If I would not give up the three Graces,
I wish I were hang'd like a dog,
And at court all the drawing-room faces,
For a glance of my sweet Molly Mog.

XII.

Those faces want nature and spirit,
And seem as cut out of a log:
Juno, Venus, and Pallas's merit
Unite in my sweet Molly Mog.

XIII.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of hogan and nog,
Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mine to my sweet Molly Mog.

XIV.

Were Virgil alive with his Phillis,
And writing another eclogue:
Both his Phyllis and fair Amaryllis
He'd give up for sweet Molly Mog.

XV.

When she smiles on each guest, like her liquor,
Then jealousy sets me agog;
To be sure she's a bit for the vicar,
And so I shall lose Molly Mog.

admiral

admiral Sir Edward Vernon, who commanded the English fleet at the taking of Pondicherry, and died 1794; and of the famous historian Mrs. Macaulay Graham, who died here in 1791.

LAWRENCE WALTHAM, ten miles west of Windsor, appears, by the several Roman coins that have been dug up here, especially of the later emperors, and by the ruins of bricks, &c. to have been once a considerable Roman fort. It stood in a field now called Weycock Highrood, which contains one hundred and fifty acres, entirely open and free of trees, on the most elevated spot of which was the Roman fortress called Castle Acre, where also a variety of Roman antiquities have been ploughed up. The church is very antient; it contains several tombs of the Neville family, the first representative of which, by a female heir, is the right honourable Richard Aldworth Neville Griffin, lord Braybrooke, high steward of Wokingham, &c. whose seat is at Billingbear, in this neighbourhood.

In WHITE WALTHAM, the adjoining parish, were discovered many Roman bricks and tiles. THOMAS HEARNE, the architopographer of the university of Oxford, and a famous collector of antiquities, was born here in 1680, and died at Oxford in 1735.

The small parish of Shottesbroke, claims the honour of being the residence of the pious and learned HENRY DODWELL, Camden professor of History at Oxford, the friend and patron of Hearne; in the churchyard is the tomb of Francis Cherry, Esq. the friend of both those eminent men. The inscription on his monument is singular: "*Hic jacet Peccatorum maximus. Obiit anno dom.* 1713, *Sept.* 13. *Anno ætatis* 48."

On the banks of the Thames is seated BISHAM. The manor was given by William I. to Henry de Ferrars; whose grandson Robert, earl Ferrars, bestowed it, in the reign of king Stephen, to the Knights Templars, who are said to have had a preceptory in this place. Upon the suppression of that order Bisham passed to Thomas, duke of Lancaster, Hugh le Despencer, and Eubulo L'Estrange. Ed-

ward III. granted it to William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, who erected a monastery for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which was surrendered to Henry VIII. Within the precincts of the monastery were interred several of the noble family of Montacute, earls of Salisbury, particularly Thomas, "the mirror of all martial men, who, in thirteen battles, overcame, and first trained Henry V. to the wars."* Yet this could not check the destruction of his tomb, nor those of his house, who had shone in the battle of Poitiers, and other great actions, for the service of their country! To shew the versatility of Henry's disposition, after the dissolution of this monastery as a minor religious house, the king restored it, increased its possessions, and changed its establishment to an abbacy; it soon, however, was finally dissolved, when its revenues were estimated at 661*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The site was granted by Edward VI. to the Hoby family, the last of whom died in 1766. It was purchased by George Vansittart, Esq. one of the knights of the shire, of the widow of Sir John Hoby Mill, bart. who died in 1780, and is now his residence. The only remains of the abbey is the doorway to the house.

In a chapel of the parish church is a window richly ornamented with the arms and quarterings of the Hoby family; the church contains many memorials to the same family.

STUBBINS, in the parish of Bisham, is the property and residence of the earl of Dorchester.

MAIDENHEAD

is a corporation town, distant from London twenty-six miles. It is said to have had its name from an head worshipped there before the Reformation, of one of the eleven thousand virgins, that, the legends tell us, were martyred with St. Ursula; yet it was incorporated, in the twenty-sixth of Edward III. by the name of "The Fraternity or Guild of the Brothers and Sisters of Maiden Hithe;" the

* Shakespeare.

more

more antient name was South Ealington. It lies in two parishes, Bray and Cookham. The chapel in th etown is a neat modern building, not subject to episcopal visitation, and the minister is appointed by the inhabitants.

The market is on Wednesday; it has also three fairs, on Whit Wednesday, Michaelmas Day, and St. Andrew's Day. The stone bridge over the river Thames, with thirteen arches, six brick and seven stone, was begun in 1772, and cost upwards of 20,000*l.*: the architect was Sir Robert Taylor; it was originally of timber. This town, now so considerable, did not begin to flourish, till, by the building of its bridge, travellers were brought this way, who before used a ferry at that time called Babham's End, two miles north of it. The barge pier bridge is maintained by the corporation, for which they are allowed the tolls both over and under it. The barge pier divides Berks from Bucks. There is a great trade here in malt, meal, and timber, which they carry in their barges to London. As this is the great thoroughfare from thence to Bath, Bristol, and other south-west parts of England, the adjacent wood or thicket has been noted for many robberies.

James II. incorporated it by the name of Mayor and Aldermen, with liberty to chuse a high steward and a steward; so that their present magistracy consists of a mayor, a high steward, a steward, and ten aldermen, out of which last two bridge masters are chosen every year; but they send no members to parliament. The mayor and his predecessors, and the stewards, are justices. The mayor is also clerk of the market, and coroner, and is judge of the court, which he must hold once in three weeks. He, likewise, holds two sessions in a year. Here is a gaol both for debtors and felons. Eight almshouses were erected in the town by James Smith, Esq. citizen of London, in the year 1659, for eight men and their wives, who are allowed four shillings a week, and one pound ten shillings a year for coals; also a coat and gown once in two years.

Bray, a village on the Thames, between Maidenhead and

and Windsor, is noted in a famous song, for its vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three successors; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray. The story is told with some variations, but the fact is not questioned.

Ockholt House, the antient seat of the family of Norreys, is still standing. In the hall is a large bay window full of coats of arms in stained glass, among which are those of the abbey of Abingdon, and of the Norreys family, with the motto "feythfully serve."

At Bray is an hospital, founded in 1627, by William Goddard, Esq. for forty poor persons, who are each allowed a house, and eight shillings a month. At Braywick, are several seats of the gentry.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

IT appears from various authorities that this county was antiently inhabited by the *Cattieuchlani*, and the *Ancalites*, at the Roman invasion; under their government it formed part of the division of *Flavia Cæsariensis*; after being the scene of much warfare between the Roman Britains and Saxons, it was included in the kingdom of Mercia. The origin of its name is variously conjectured; Camden derives it from the Saxon word *Bucken*, the *beech tree*; Spelman, Willis, &c. imagine the etymology to be traced to *Buccen*, *bucks* or *deer*, with which this vast tract of country antiently abounded.

It is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the east by the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex; on the south by Berkshire; and on the west by Oxfordshire. Buckinghamshire is about forty-five miles in length, eighteen in breadth, and one hundred and thirty-eight in circumference, containing five million eighteen thousand four hundred acres, eight hundreds, sixteen market towns, one

one hundred and eighty-five parishes, about twenty-one thousand houses, and one hundred and seven thousand four hundred and forty inhabitants.

The soil of this country is principally composed of rich loam, strong clay, chalk, &c. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Thame. The interchange of traffic has been much facilitated by the Grand Junction Canal.

Buckinghamshire is mostly in the diocess of Lincoln; it sends fourteen members to parliament; pays twelve parts of the land tax; provides the militia with five hundred and sixty men; and is in the Norfolk circuit.

Our circuit of this county, within thirty miles of London, commences at DATCHET, a village on the Thames, between Eton and Staines. The wooden bridge here, built by queen Anne, fell down in 1795, and has not since been rebuilt. Below this bridge, the banks of the river are enriched with handsome villas, commanding a fine view of Windsor Castle, &c. Among these, Ditton Park, the seat of the earl of Beaulieu, is worthy of notice. It was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, secretary of state to James I. on the site of a mansion which had been occupied by cardinal Wolsey. It is surrounded by a moat. The apartments are spacious and finely painted; and in the gallery there is a good collection of pictures. The park is famed for its antient majestic oaks. The manor of Datchet, after several grants, belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield, in 1730; the late duke of Montague purchased it in 1742 of their representatives; and it is at present the property of his daughter, the duchess of Buccleugh.

In the parish church are the monnments of lady Catharine Berkeley, and Christopher Barker, Esq. printer to queen Elizabeth.

DATCHET MEAD has been rendered famous by Shakespeare, for the pranks of the Merry Wives of Windsor, and the disasters of Sir John Falstaff.

ETON, a village on the Thames, is situated opposite Windsor, and famous for its royal college and school, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the support of a provost

vost and seven fellows, and the education of seventy youths in classical learning. It consists of two quadrangles; one appropriated to the school, and the lodging of the masters and scholars; in the midst of which is a copper statue of the founder, on a marble pedestal, erected at the expence of Dr. Godolphin. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the provost and fellows. The library is one of the finest in England. The chapel is a stately structure, apparently by the same hand who designed King's College, Cambridge. At the west end of this chapel is a marble statue, by Bacon, of the "ill-fated Henry."

The seventy king's scholars, as those are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, when they are called according to seniority; and after they have been three years at Cambridge, they claim a fellowship. Beside those on the foundation, there are seldom less than three hundred noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board at the masters' houses, or within the bounds of the college. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each of these into three classes. To each school there is a master and four assistants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000*l.* a year. Gray's *Ode to Eton College* will always be read with pleasure and satisfaction.

Among the eminent men educated at this college, on the foundation, are to be recounted the names of bishop Fleetwood, doctors Hales, and Stanhope; Sir Robert Walpole; the late earl Camden; and John Horne Tooke. Of the celebrated characters not on the foundation, Oughtred the mathematician, hon. Robert Boyle, Waller the poet, the great earl of Chatham, Horace Walpole earl of Orford, Gray the poet, Gilbert West, and Jacob Bryant, the eminent mythologist.

In the chapel were buried Richard lord Gray of Wilton; John Longland, bishop of Lincoln; Sir Henry Saville, founder of the Astronomical and Geometrical Professorships

in

in Oxford; Sir Henry Wotton; Francis Rouse, a distinguished writer among the puritans; Dr. Allestree; and Dr. Ingelo, author of Bentevolio and Urania.

In the provost's lodgings are portraits of queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Stewart, clerk of the closet to Charles I.; Sir Henry Saville, Sir Henry Wotton, Francis Rouse, and several other provosts. A picture also here, is said to be a portrait of Jane Shore *.

SLOUGH,

* Messrs. Lysons have given the most probable origin of the *Ad Montem* at Eton. "Before we dismiss the subject of Eton School, the ancient custom of the procession of the scholars *ad montem* may be thought not undeserving of notice. This procession is made every third year on Whit Tuesday, to a *tumulus* near the Bath road, which has acquired the name of *Salt Hill*, by which also the neighbouring inns have been long known. The chief object of the celebrity is to collect money for *salt*, as the phraze is, from all persons present, and it is exacted even from passengers travelling the road. The scholars who collect the money are called *salt bearers*, and are dressed in rich silk habits. Tickets inscribed with some motto by way of pass-word, are given to such persons as have already paid for *salt*, as a security from any further demands. This ceremony has been frequently honoured with the presence of his majesty and all the royal family, whose liberal contributions, added to those of many of the nobility and others, who have been educated at Eton, and purposely attend the meeting, have so far augmented the collections, that it has been known to amount to more than 800l. The sum so collected is given to the senior scholar who is going off to Cambridge, for his support at the university. It would be in vain perhaps to endeavour to trace the origin of all the circumstances of this singular custom, particularly that of collecting money for salt, which has been in use from time immemorial. The procession itself seems to have been coeval with the foundation of the college, and it has been conjectured with great probability that it was that of the *bairn* or *boy-bishop*; and that this part of the ceremony has been supposed by some to have originated from an ancient practice among the friars of selling consecrated salt. We have been informed, that originally it took place on the 6th of December, the festival of St. Nicholas, the patron of children; being the day on which it was customary at Salisbury, and in other places where the ceremony was observed, to elect the *boy-bishop*, from among the children belonging to the cathedral. In the voluminous collections relating to antiquities bequeathed by Mr. Cole, (who was himself of Eton and King's College) to the British Museum, is a note, in which it is asserted, that the ceremony

SLOUGH, a village, twenty miles and a half from London, and two from Windsor, is partly in the parishes of Stoke and Upton. In the parish church of Upton, which is a Saxon structure, are memorials for the family of Bulstrode. At Slough Dr. Herschel pursues his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension. His forty feet telescope is a prodigious instrument. The length of the tube is thirty-nine feet four inches; it measures four feet ten inches in diameter; and every part of it is of rolled or sheet iron, which has been joined together, without rivets, by a kind of seaming, well known to those who make iron funnels for stoves. The concave face of the great mirror is forty-eight inches of polished surface in diameter! The thickness, which is equal in every part of it, is about three inches and a half; and its weight, when it came from the cast, was two thousand one hundred and eighteen pounds, of which it must have lost a small part in polishing. The method of observing by this telescope, is by what Dr. Herschel calls the front view; the observer being placed in a seat, suspended at the end of it, with his back toward the object he views. There is no small speculum, but the magnifiers are applied immediately to the first focal image. From the opening of the telescope, near the place of the eye glass, a speaking pipe runs down to the bottom of the

of the *bairn* or *boy-bishop*, was to be observed by charter; and that Geffrey Blythe, bishop of Litchfield, who died in 1530, bequeathed several ornaments to King's College and Eton, for the dress of the *bairn-bishop*. From whence the industrious antiquary procured this information, which, if correct, would end all conjecture on the subject, does not appear. We cannot learn that there are any documents in support of it at King's College, or at Eton; and the prerogative court of Canterbury, as well as the registries of London, Chester, and Litchfield, where alone there is any probability of its being registered, have been searched in vain for bishop Blythe's will. Within the memory of persons now living, it was a part of the ceremony at the *Montem*, that a boy dressed in a clerical habit, with a wig, should read prayers.

The custom of hunting a ram, by the Eton scholars, on Saturday in the election week, supposed to have been an antient tenure, was abolished by the late provost, Dr. Cooke.—*Magna Britannia*, Vol. I. p.557.

tube,

tube, where it goes into a turning joint; and, after several other inflexions, it at length divides into two branches, one going into the observatory, and the other into the work room; and thus the communications of the observer are conveyed to the assistant in the observatory, and the workman is directed to perform the required motions. The foundation of the apparatus by which the telescope is suspended and moved, consists of two concentric circular brick walls, the outermost of which is twenty-two feet in diameter, and the inside one twenty-one feet. They are two feet six inches deep under ground, two feet three inches broad at the bottom, and one foot two inches at the top; and are capped with paving stones about three inches thick, and twelve and three quarters broad. The bottom frame of the whole rests upon these two walls by twenty concentric rollers, and is moveable upon a pivot, which gives a horizontal motion to the whole apparatus, as well as to the telescope. The description of the apparatus and telescope occupies sixty-five pages in the second part of the Philosophical Tranfactions for 1795, and the parts of it are illustrated by nineteen plates. It is altogether a most curious piece of art, and the discoveries made by means of its powers constitute some of the leading topics of modern astronomy.

BULSTRODR, the seat of the duke of Portland, in the parish of Upton, four miles from Beaconsfield, is a noble house, containing fine apartments, and the following pictures by the old masters: A Holy Family, RAPHAEL; St. Cecilia, CARLO DOLCE; Orpheus charming the brutes, SAVARY; the portrait of the first earl of Portland, and others of that noble family; and Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, with the cat which accompanied him in the Tower of London. The park is peculiarly fortunate in situation, by means of contrast. The country adjoining is very flat, and has few of those elegant varieties which are pleasing to the traveller; and yet this happy spot contains not a level acre; it is composed of perpetual swells and slopes, set off by scattered plantations, disposed in the

purest taste. Bulstrode formerly belonged to the abbess and convent of Burnham, and afterwards to that of Bisham. It was purchased of Sir William Bowyer, by Sir Roger Hill, and by him sold to lord chancellor Jeffries, from whom it was purchased of Mr. Dyve, his son-in-law, by the earl of Portland, about the latter end of the reign of William III. His son, created duke of Portland in 1716, was grandfather of the present noble owner.

BURNHAM, a village four miles from Eton, had a nunnery, built by Richard, son of king John. Part of the building is now a farm house, known by the name of Burnham Abbey. In the church are memorials for judge Willes, and the families of Eyre, Evelyn, Hawtrey, and Sumner. Mr. Cole, the Cambridge antiquary, was vicar of this parish; of which Robert Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, was a native.

BRIGHTWELL COURT formerly belonged to the family of Cage, whence it came by marriage to that of Hastings. It was for some time the seat of the accomplished Charles, earl of Orrery; afterwards of lady Ravensworth, lord Grenville, and at present belonging to the honourable Mr. Irby, eldest son of lord Boston.

STOKE, is twenty-one miles from London; it is called also Stoke Poges, from its antient lords, named Poges. Edward lord Loughborough founded here an hospital, with a chapel in which he himself was interred. Henry, third earl of Huntingdon, is supposed to have erected the mansion in Stoke Park, afterward the seat of lord chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke next resided here, and was visited, in 1601, by queen Elizabeth, whom he sumptuously entertained, presenting her with jewels, &c. to the value of 1000*l.* and here, in 1634, he died. It became afterward the seat of Anne viscountess Cobham, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Penn, one of the late proprietors of Pennsylvania. John Penn, Esq. his representative, took down the antient mansion, and has erected a noble seat, in a more elevated situation. In the park is a colossal statue of judge Coke. Among the pictures are portraits of admiral Penn, and his son the founder of Pennsylvania, painted

in armour, *æt.* 22. He has likewise rebuilt lord Loughborough's hospital, on a more convenient spot. In lady Cobham's time, Mr. Gray, whose aunt resided in the village, often visited Stoke Park, and, in 1747, it was the scene of his poem called, A Long Story; in which the style of the building in Elizabeth's reign is admirably described, and the fantastic manners of her time delineated with equal truth and humour.

The churchyard must ever be interesting, as the scene of Mr. Gray's celebrated Elegy; and, at the east end of it, he is interred; but without even a stone to record his exit. In an adjoining field Mr. Penn has erected a monument with the following inscription:

"This monument, in honour of THOMAS GRAY, was erected A. D. 1799, among the scenery celebrated by that great lyric and elegiac poet. He died in 1771, and lies unnoticed in the adjoining churchyard; under the tombstone on which he piously and pathetically recorded the interment of his aunt and much lamented mother."

In this parish is the handsome seat of the late field marshal Sir George Howard, K. B. now belonging to general Vyse; and, at the west end of the village, the neat residence of the rev. Dr. Browning.

TAPLOW, near Maidenhead, is twenty-five miles from London. It is finely elevated above the Thames, is distinguished by its noble woodlands and picturesque appearance, and is adorned with many handsome houses. Taplow House, the antient seat of the late marquis of Thomond, stands on the summit of the hill. On a fine eminence in the park, is an oak, said to have been planted by queen Elizabeth, when in confinement here. "But I suspect," says Mr. Ireland, "that it must at that period have been of sufficient growth to afford ample shade to her majesty, which could not have been the case had she planted it herself. It is the noble remains of a very aged tree,

"Whose antique root peeps out
"Upon the brook that brawls along the wood!"

This delightful village is adorned with handsome houses.

CLIFDEN

CLIFDEN HOUSE, formerly the seat of the countess of Orkney, and built by George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham; it came by purchase to the earl of Orkney. It was a favourite residence of his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales. This stately mansion, which had a noble terrace in front, supported by arches, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 20th of May, 1795, together with all the furniture and paintings, and the fine tapestry hangings, representing the victories of the great duke of Marlborough, in which the earl of Orkney himself had a conspicuous share *.

GREAT MARLOW

is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, over which a new wooden bridge was erected by subscription of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood in 1789: the inhabitants have likewise paved the foot-paths of the town by voluntary subscriptions. The chief manufacture of the place is black silk lace, and paper.

The town lies under the Chiltern hills, in a marly soil; it is a considerable borough, though not incorporated, and

* Pope has commemorated this place, in the celebrated lines, in which he records the wretched end of its founder:

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
With tape-ty'd curtains never meant to draw.
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies. Alas? how chang'd from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
Gallant and gay, in Clifden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and Love.
Or just as gay, at council, in a ring
Of mimic statesmen, and their merry king.
No wit to flatter left of all his store!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends?

has

has a handsome church and town hall, with a charity school for twenty boys, who are taught and clothed.

This borough sent fourteen times to parliament before the 3d Edw. II. and then ceased sending for four hundred years, until it was restored 21 James I. when it began again to send members. The right of election was resolved to be in those only who pay scot and lot. The returning officers are the constables.

The Thames brings goods hither from the neighbouring towns, especially great quantities of meal and malt from High Wycomb, and beech from several parts of the county, which abounds with this wood more than any in England. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races; and here are several corn and paper mills, particularly on the river Loddon, between this town and High Wycomb. It has two fairs, one on the 29th of October and two following days, for horses, cattle, hops, cloathing, and toys; also a statute for hiring servants: and the other on the 1st and 2d of May for cattle and toys. Market day is Saturday. There are two good inns in the town, one, the Upper Crown, the post and excise office, the other the Lower Crown.

The manor, which originally belonged to the earls of Mercia, was given by William I. to queen Matilda; it was bestowed by Henry I. on his natural son Robert, earl of Glocester, from whom it descended through the noble families of Clare, Despencers, Beauchamp, and Neville, when it reverted to the crown till Mary I. granted it to William lord Paget; it afterwards came by purchase to Sir Humphrey Winch, lord Falkland, Sir James Etheridge, Sir John Guise, and Sir William Clayton; whose descendant, Sir William Clayton, bart. is the present proprietor: his house at Harleyford, beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames, was built after a design of Sir Robert Taylor.

WIDMER formerly belonged to the Knights Templars; part of the manor house, (now a farm) is very antient. The chapel is desecrated to a brewhouse.

The parish church of Marlow contains a fine screen of chalk, with Gothic tracery, and a monument to the memory

mory of Sir Miles Hobart, one of the members for the borough, who was killed by the overturning of his coach in going down Holborn Hill, 1632. Also for the families of Clayton, Chase, &c. Among the curious brasses is one for the children of Sir John Salisbury, 1383. Part of the antient rectory house, appropriated to the abbot and convent of Tewkesbury by Russell, bishop of Lincoln, in 1494, is still standing; the great hall is now used as a kitchen. Anthony Ellys, bishop of St. David's, was vicar of Marlow in 1753. The register book exhibits lamentable and horrid specimens of civil war; among the churchwardens accounts appears the sum of five shillings paid to the ringers, when the unfortunate Charles I. passed through the town as a prisoner in 1647!

The second department of the Royal Military College for the instruction of such who at early age, are intended for the military profession, has been placed at Marlow for some years; and is intended to remain here, till its final removal to Sandhurst, in Berkshire.

LITTLE MARLOW, two miles north-east of Great Marlow, had formerly a small convent of Benedictine nuns founded before the reign of king John. The manor belonged to the family of Borlace. Sir John Borlace, bart. died in 1688, leaving a daughter married to Arthur Warren, whose great grandson, admiral Sir John Borlace Warren, bart. K. B. sold the manor in 1781 to the guardians of William Lee Antonie, Esq. M. P. (then a minor) the present proprietor, and patron of the vicarage.

The parish church contains an altar tomb with brass plates, for Nicholas Ledwich, founder of the church or chancels; he died 1430. Also memorials for the families of Chase and Warren. The present vicar is the rev. Thomas Martyn, regius professor of botany at Cambridge.

HIGH WYCOMBE,

is also called CHIPPING WYCOMB, from *cwm*, a British word for valley. It is a large handsome town, consisting of one great street, branching out into divers small ones.

It

It is full of good houses and inns, being a great thoroughfare from London to Oxford, twenty-nine miles from London; and has a market on Fridays, which is plentifully supplied with fish, flesh, and other provisions; besides a fair on September 25. It is seated on a small river which passes through a fine valley to the Thames.

The many antiquities discovered near this town, particularly a tescillated pavement, coins of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, &c. have induced a supposition that this was a Roman town; it was however inhabited by the Saxons. There is a strong double intrenchment in the neighbourhood, denominated Desborough Castle, probably designed by the Saxons as a refuge during the incursions of the Danes.

Wycombe was certainly considered as the property of queen Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor. It was during the short reign of his successor Harold II. held by Wigod, lord of Wallingford, whose daughter having married Robert D'Oyley, one of the followers of William I. these domains became his property. Milo Crispin, and afterwards Brian Fitz-Count, having successively married the daughter and heiress of D'Oyley, she and her second husband assumed religious habits; in consequence of which Henry II. took possession of their estate, which he bestowed on his natural son Geoffrey, archbishop of York. This manor afterwards became the property of Alan, lord Basset of Wycombe, from whose family it became the property of the De Spensers, and reverted to the crown by their attainder in 1326. This manor, which had taken the name of Bassetbury, afterwards passed to William de Bohun, and in 1421, reverted to the crown. Edward IV. gave it to the church of Windsor, from which it was leased by the family of Dashwood, and Sir John Dashwood King, bart. is the present lessee.

The other manors are Temple Wycombe, so called because it belonged antiently to the Knights Templars, afterwards came into the possession of the family of Petty, earls of

Shelburne and marquisses of Lansdowne; the present marquis sold these and other manors by auction, which were purchased by lord Carrington. Among these the manor of Loakes, or, as it is otherwise called, WYCOMBE ABBEY, was much improved by lord Shelburne, and the marquis of Lansdowne bestowed much cost in its improvement. The house was almost totally rebuilt in the Gothic style from designs by Mr. Wyatt; and the small river which passed it, added great beauty to the grounds.

The parish church of High Wycombe is of antient structure, though not so remote as the year 1273. The tower was built in 1522, and the pinnacles added at the expence of the earl of Shelburne in 1755. An antient oak screen divides the body of the church from the chancel; it bears an inscription, implying that it was put up in 1460, at the expence of the father of William Redhead, who was mayor in 1476. The altar piece was painted by Mortimer, and represents St. Paul converting the Druids. The chancel contains a fine monument by Scheemakers, for Henry earl of Shelburne, who died in 1751; it cost 2000*l.* and represents the deceased lying on a sarcophagus, ornamented with emblematical figures, and a medallion of the famous Sir William Petty, the earl's father. The south aisle contains a fine monument by Carlini, for Sophia, countess of Shelburne, who died in 1771. There are also memorials for the families of Archdale, Llewelyn, Shrimpton, and Bradshaw. Robert Williams, the late sexton, has a tomb in the churchyard; he died in 1793, aged one hundred and two. Dr. Gamble, who wrote the life of Monk, duke of Albemarle, and was supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Charles II. was vicar of this church.

High Wycombe was first incorporated in 1461, and at present consists of a mayor, high steward, twelve aldermen, a recorder, and other officers; these and the burgesses compose a body of one hundred and eighty persons, who elect members to parliament. This borough first sent members to parliament in the twenty-eighth of Edward

ward I.* It also gives the title of earl to the marquis of Lansdowne.

The town hall is a very handsome brick structure on stone pillars, built at the expence of John earl of Shelburne in 1757; there are also a free grammar school, and two almshouses.

The prosperity of High Wycombe in a great degree arises from the corn and paper mills on the Wycombe stream. Another source of wealth is its situation on the road to Oxford, &c. Part of the trade is lace making, and the yearly donations for the poor amount to about 220*l.* of which 30*l.* is appropriated as the salary of the grammar schoolmaster. The town in 1801, contained four hundred and fifty-eight houses, and two thousand three hundred and forty-nine inhabitants.

In July 1724, in a meadow in the neighbourhood, was discovered a curious piece of Roman antiquity, a pavement of about nine feet square, with stones of various colours, wrought with exquisite art, the biggest no broader than the square of a die.

High Wycombe is at present the residence of the senior department of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

This liberal institution was established in 1799, at the suggestion and under the superintendance of major-general

* The three following resolutions are inserted from the Journals of the House of Commons: "March 17, 1725. Resolved, *nem. con.* That it appears to this house, that in an entry of burgesses made at the borough of Cheping Wycomb, in the county of Bucks, dated the 20th of May, 1717, there has been an erazure lately made, and the name of capt. Paget inserted without any legal authority. Resolved, *nem. con.* That it appears to this house, that, in an entry of burgesses made in the borough of Cheping Wycomb, dated the 26th of September, 1723, an erazure has been lately made, whereby the name of David Shilfore, a burgess of the said borough, is erazed. Resolved, *nem. con.* That Sampson Tresly and John Widiner, who were admitted to vote at the late election of a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the said borough of Cheping Wycomb, (having no pretence to be burgesses of the said borough, but under a charter of James II. which was never accepted, or enrolled,) have no right of voting in election of burgesses to serve in parliament for the said borough."

Le Marchant. The establishment is divided into two departments, the senior and junior, and embraces a complete system of military education. The senior department is intended for such officers as are desirous to qualify themselves as general staff officers; for this purpose four years service in their regiments, thorough knowledge of the care of a company, and their duty in the field, is necessary, preparatory to their introduction to the college.

The following will more fully express the system of education for those of the junior department:

ABSTRACT OF THE REGULATIONS, &c. OF THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

"The junior departmentof the Royal Military College is appropriated to the instruction of those, who from early life are intended for the military profession, and who, by this means, may be grounded in science, previously to their attaining the age that enables them, consistently with our regulations, to hold commissions in the army. This department of the college is also intended to afford a provision for the orphan sons of those meritorious officers who have fallen, or been disabled, in the service of their country, as well as for the sons of those officers in our military service, who, from pecuniary difficulties, might not otherwise be able to give them an adequate education. One company of this department shall be formed, to consist of one hundred gentlemen cadets, and to be called "The First Company of the Junior Department of the Royal Military College." The said company shall be formed and governed, according to the following rules, orders, and regulations, and by such others as his majesty, from time to time, shall think fit to direct.

"*Section the First.* The cadets shall, for the present, be received into the junior department, upon three different establishments, according to the following specification, viz. *Thirty*, the orphan sons of officers who have died, or been maimed, in our service, and who have left such orphans in pecuniary distress: these shall receive their education, board;

and clothing, free from expence. *Twenty*, the sons of officers actually in our service: these shall pay forty pounds *per annum* each, for which sum they shall receive their education, board, and clothing. *Thirty*, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen; and, *Twenty*, the cadets of the East India Company's service: these shall pay ninety guineas *per annum* each, for which sum they shall receive their education, board, and clothing. Linen is not included under the head of clothing.

"*Section the Second.* No cadet shall be admitted, who is under thirteen, or above fifteen years of age, or who has any mental or bodily defect which may disqualify him for military service; and he shall produce a sufficient certificate of the time of his birth. Every candidate for admission shall be well grounded in a knowledge of grammar, and of common arithmetic; he shall likewise write a good hand. If he should be found deficient in any of these elementary parts of learning, he will not be qualified for admission; and his application will be rejected, or must be postponed. The sums directed to be paid by each cadet for education, board, and clothing, shall be paid half yearly, in advance; and should any cadet leave the college before the expiration of the half year, he shall be regularly accounted with for the six months advance. Each cadet shall nominate an army agent, in London, from whom the half yearly payments are to be received by the treasurer of the Royal Military College. No cadet shall at any time join his company with a greater sum of money in his possession, than one guinea; and this regulation is considered to be so indispensable, that the governor shall communicate it to the parents or friends of each candidate previously to his being admitted, and inform them, that any deviation therefrom will subject the cadet to be sent away from the college. The parents or friends of each cadet may, however, if they think proper, make an arrangement for his receiving an allowance not exceeding half a crown *per* week, for pocket money.

Section

Section the Third. The undermentioned military staff shall, for the present, be appointed to the junior department, *viz. One Superintendent.* This officer shall not be under the rank of captain in the army. He shall act as commandant of the department, until one is appointed. He shall receive his orders from the governor, or lieutenant-governor, of the college, and report to them accordingly. He shall also diligently superintend and direct the studies in strict conformity to the orders on that head; and shall be responsible for the discipline, interior regulation, and government, of the department. *One Inspector of a Company.* This appointment shall be filled by a person not under the rank of a subaltern officer in the army. He shall command the first company of gentlemen cadets, under the orders of the superintendent. He shall attend the cadets at the hours of study, and shall in all instances act in conformity to the rules and regulations of the department. *One Serjeant Major of a Company.* This appointment shall be filled by a person who has served in a regiment of the line. He is to do the duty of serjeant major to the first company of gentlemen cadets.

" *Section the Fourth.* In order that the cadets may be instructed in military exercises and duties, they shall be formed into a military body; and those composing the first company shall be formed according to the following distribution, *viz.* one captain-lieutenant, two lieutenants, one ensign, five serjeants, ten tents, or squads, of nine each, one supernumerary, making a total of one hundred.

" *Section the Fifth.* The cadets shall be instructed in the study of mathematics, fortification, and the general principles of gunnery, and artillery service. They shall also be taught drawing of plans, military movements, and perspective; likewise the knowledge of tactics, military geography, and history; together with the German and French languages. Frequent lectures shall be given on natural and moral philosophy. Riding and fencing, the use of the sabre, and swimming, are also to be included among their acquirements.

acquirements. As the cadets intended for the service of the East India Company do not require to be instructed in the German language, provision shall be made for their instruction in the oriental languages, as better adapted to their particular service. In this, as in the senior department of the college, it shall be a fundamental principle, in conducting the instruction, to elucidate theory by practice; and, as far as circumstances will admit, invariably to regulate the progress of the one by the other. Public examinations shall, from time to time, be held for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of the cadets; and none shall be recommended from the college for a commission in the army, until he has undergone a public examination as to his sufficiency, and has obtained a certificate thereof, signed by such of the commissioners as shall be present at the examination. Any cadet, who, after having been four years at the college, has not made such a progress as to enable him to pass the required examination, and to obtain a certificate of his being fitted for our service, must quit the college; unless it shall be especially represented to the president of the supreme board, that his insufficiency arises from a continuation of ill health, or from some other unavoidable interruption, and unless he shall be licensed, by the supreme board, to prolong his stay accordingly.

"*Regulations for the Formation of the Collegiate Board, with the Authorities vested in the same.*

"For the interior government and better regulation of the two departments of the Royal Military College, a collegiate board shall be established, which shall consist of the governor, the lieutenant governor, and the commandants of departments; any three of whom may form a board, at which the governor, or lieutenant governor, shall always preside. All reports and returns required from the two departments, relative to the conduct and progress of officers and gentlemen cadets in their studies, shall be examined by the collegiate board; and whenever the board perceive a want of proper application in any individual under instruction, and consider his removal from the college to be

be a necessary example, it shall be reported by the governor to the president of the supreme board, in order that our pleasure may be taken thereupon. Public examinations of both departments, on points of science, shall be held in presence of the collegiate board, according to such regulations as shall, for the present, be established by the supreme board; upon which occasions, the president shall call upon one or more members of the supreme board, to attend at the college, who are to take their seats at the collegiate board; and no examinations for certificates of qualification to serve in the army as a commissioned officer can take place, without a member of the supreme board being present. The collegiate board is to be responsible, that no person belonging to the establishment shall, on any account, reside in any other place, than where the department of the college to which he belongs is fixed. No persons shall be recommended for the important situations of commandant, or superintendent of a department, until they have been examined by the collegiate board, and have obtained therefrom certificates of their being duly qualified, in all respects, to discharge the duties of the same. Professors and masters shall be recommended to the supreme board by the collegiate board; by whom they are previously to be carefully examined, touching their abilities and capacities, in the science they severally undertake to teach. Professors and masters are liable to be suspended for misconduct, by an order of the collegiate board; but every such suspension shall be reported immediately by the governor to the president of the supreme board; in order that it may be by him laid before the supreme board, for their decision thereon. The collegiate board shall examine and settle all accompts of the two departments; and shall, at the expiration of every quarter, transmit, through the treasurer to the supreme board, a statement of receipts and expenditures, accompanied by proper vouchers; and the governor and lieutenant governor shall be responsible, that the accompts are regularly inspected by the collegiate board. The superintendents shall regulate the expences of their respective departments, according to the established regulations, and such directions as they shall receive from time to time.

Given at our court at St. James's, this 4th day of March, 1809, in the forty second year of our reign.

By his MAJESTY's command,

C. YORKE."

The

The learned WILLIAM ALLEY, bishop of Exeter, 1560, and one of the translators of the Bible, was a native of High Wycombe; as was Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, author of a Treatise on Rhetorick, and the Female Monarchy, or Treatise on Bees.

A road through a dreary part of the county leads to

TRING, HERTFORDSHIRE.

This is the most westernly town in the county of Herts, on the confines of Buckinghamshire, at the distance of thirty-one miles from London; it stands upon a neck of land projecting into the latter county, by which it is encompassed on three sides, and therefore properly described in this place. It formerly gave name to one of the hundreds of Herts. In Domesday Book it is called TREUNG, whence its present corruption TRING.*

* Salmon observes, that "without much hardiness one may venture to say the name is originally Roman. It stands upon the *Ikening Street*, so called by the Saxons, by the Romans *Via ad Icianos*. It led, from Dorchester and beyond, to Colchester, in the imperial Itinerary, *Iciani*. This was one of the four grand military ways, and so accounted in that law *De Pace quatuor Cheminorum*. I don't pretend this was a *station*, here are no remains that I know of; nor do I affirm it to be a *mansion*; yet as it stood upon the military way from Dorchester to Dunstable, so to Royston, Linton, Haverill, Maldon, Colchester, it might serve for a mansion to lodge or take fresh horses at: or even without that, they might give it a name as it lay upon their road. Nor do I find any attempts to bring it from any other language: the etymology has either not been enquired after, or no satisfactory one been found.

"If we look into king Stephen's charter, by which he gives this manor to the monks of Feversham, in Kent, and into the confirming one of Henry II. we find it written in both, *Manerium de Triungula*. This I take to be from *Triangulus*, which in the Saxon times might be corrupted into *Treungula*, and in the Norman into *Treung*. What this was that resembled a Triangle 'tis hard to say. It might be the figure in which the town was built then: it might be from a wood in that form above Mr. Gore's park: or from two small rivulets that are the source of the Thame here, and joining a little farther, make two sides of a triangle, if we will imagine the cross road to serve for a third. This will not seem extravagant to any one that looks at the station *ad Ansam*, at Tallow Wratting in Suffolk, &c."—*Hist. of Hertfordshire*, p. 129.

A circumstance is mentioned concerning the antient tenure of this place, that seems to be very contradictory; Salmon says, that "there is one thing remarkable in the record relating to this town, that it was worth to the earl of Ewe, or Comes Eustachius, 22*l. in albis denariis*. This *white money*, or white *pennies*, are silver, with what alloy is not certain, but probably it was coarse. It was *ad pensum comitis*, according to the earl's weights. But that may mean it was taken *pondere non numero*, rather than that his weights were different from those of others."

There was no earl of Ewe named Eustachius; but there was an earl of Bologne so named in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who came over from that country to visit Edward, whose sister Goda he had married; and it appears that he and some of his attendants having killed one of the citizens of Canterbury, the other citizens rose and drove them from the city. Godwin, earl of Kent, upon this assembled his followers and took up arms to uphold the Kentish men; earl Eustace did not forget the affront, but revenged it in the deception he used at the conquest of England, by making his men to appear as retreating from king Harold, Godwin's son, by which stratagem he caused the English army to pursue in disorder, when the Normans returned and made great slaughter, besides killing the king. William, upon obtaining the victory, in his passage from Wallingford to Berkhampstead, most probably bestowed Tring on Eustace, as above specified, for his service on that occasion.

In 1148, Tring manor reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by king Stephen on the abbey of Feversham, which he had recently founded; the grant was confirmed by succeeding monarchs; and it was found by an inquisition before the justices itinerant in the sixth year of the reign of Edward I. that Tring manor was worth 30*l. per annum*. Edward II. granted the market on Friday, which is still continued, and two fairs. Edward III. granted to the archbishop of Canterbury, probably in favour of the abbot and monks, all the privileges of this manor.

Thus

Thus Tring was held till the dissolution of monasteries, when the archbishop of Canterbury reconveyed it to the crown, with the patronage of the rectory. This conveyance and reconveyance seemed to be only matter of form; for the archbishop again conveyed it to Sir Edward North, treasurer of the augmentations, who passed it away to Sir Richard Lee, of Blunts; this gentleman exchanged it with Edward VI. for lands in St. Alban's, who granted it to the archbishop of Canterbury; this prelate regranted it to the crown, and queen Mary gave it to Henry Peckham, Esq. and his wife, for his services against the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyat. Mr. Peckham having forfeited the manor, for treason in the reign of queen Elizabeth, it reverted once more to the crown, and was settled by James I. in trustees for ninety-nine years to the use of prince Charles, who, when he succeeded to the throne, again settled it in the same for the use of his queen Henrietta Maria. Tring manor remained in the crown till it was granted to Henry Guy, Esq. who built the house, and laid out the grounds with great beauty.

The manor came by purchase from Mr. Guy to Sir William Gore, knight, alderman of London, who paid the quit-rents of the manor to queen Catharine, consort of Charles II. as part of her dowry during her life. Sir William's son laid out the park, three hundred acres of which are on the Chiltern *.

Having remained in the Gore family for a considerable time, Tring manor was purchased of the last representative by Drummond Smith, Esq. who, in the year 1804, was created a baronet, and is the present possessor. The custom of this manor is two years fine, upon admission to a copyhold.

* Hills which nearly divide the county of Bucks, and were formerly covered with beech, to such a degree as to be a constant harbour for thieves; this, according to antient historians, induced Leoffstan, abbot of St. Alban's, to cause the trees to be levelled, and removed the nuisance. These hills reach from Bedfordshire to the county of Oxford, and form part of the great chain from Norfolk to Dorchester.

There were several subordinate manors to Tring; MISSEWELL, called in Domesday Book MASCEWELLE, given by William I. to Robert de Todeny. A future possessor bestowed it on Feversham Abbey. GUBLECOTE, belonged to earl Moreton, who is said to have separated it from Tring, when he was lord of Berkhampstead. DANESLAI belonged also to earl Moreton, and appears to have been a portion of Gublecote. WILLSTON was held antiently by the family of Lake. These manors falling into the hands of the chief lord, are now accounted parcels of the manor of Tring.

The TOWN OF TRING, has a very romantic and picturesque appearance; but the houses are mostly built low, and the streets are very uneven and unpaved, except the foot path, which abounds in rough pebbles; the MARKET HOUSE, if a miserable barn on tottering oak pillars can be so called, is in a dreadful state, for want of repair, or, more properly, of a new and handsome structure. Were such a desireable alteration to take place, it would form a good object to terminate the fine opposite avenue to the park; or if it were entirely removed, and an opening left, the church, the greatest ornament of the town, might be seen to the utmost advantage; whereas, at present, it is nearly hid from public view. ACKMAN STREET, which retains its antient name from the Roman way which passed here, has all the appearance of a Welsh town. The entrances to Tring, however, from London and Aylesbury, are very fine, particularly the former, where the traveller is shaded by stately trees on each side of the road, closed by the handsome hedges of the park.

TRING PARK, the seat of Sir Drummond Smith, bart. is ornamented with a fine mansion, the entrance to which, under a large portico, surmounted by a gallery, leads to the GREAT HALL, which is paved with black and white marble, and decorated with stately Corinthian pillars and pilasters; above which, at the east end, is a gallery: whence are seen the following portraits. SOUTH SIDE. James I.; general Lambert; Oliver Cromwell; Mary II.; general Ireton.

Ireton. WEST SIDE. George I.; Hunting piece, SNYDERS; Edward VI. NORTH SIDE. Charles I.; queen Elizabeth; Beauclerk, first duke of St. Alban's; Anne of Denmark, queen of James I.; antient portrait of a lady. FIRST ROOM, LEFT HAND. Queen Elizabeth, as Una; Sea fight between admiral Rodney and Don Langara; fine head of an old man, over the chimney piece; and a beautiful Cupid. ARABESQUE ROOM. Chairs of fine Gobelin tapestry; the ceiling representing the Seasons, finely painted by Sir Drummond's first lady. The room adjoining has an enchanting view of the park; on the cieling a fine representation of Venus and Adonis. FOURTH ROOM, on the right hand, is handsomely finished in the Chinese style. In the BILLIARD ROOM is the fine picture of *the Relief of Gibraltar*; View of the Adelphi, in the manner of Canaletti. The upper rooms are very rich in their bed furniture of the old fashion. In the first room, on the right hand, is a fine painting of a devotee, seemingly by Spagniolletti. The centre of the upper rooms forms a grand Ball Room, the breadth of the house; the offices are extensive and convenient; adjoining the house, in the park, is a fine tulip tree; the front towards the town of Tring, commands a fine prospect; and though the road passes a short distance from this side of the park, a contrivance by means of a wall, continues the landscape, without any interruption.

The PARK consists of a hill and dale, finely blending together an assemblage of forest scenery, enlivened by deer, sheep, &c. The south side of the park is skirted by an amphitheatre of stately trees, in the midst of which is a terrace, commanding views of an extensive country to Aylesbury; and nearly to Buckingham, north-west; beyond Leighton Bosard, north, and nearly to Dunstable, north-east. A fine coach way is about to be formed round this part of the domain, which will afford one of the most pleasant rides in Great Britain.

TRING CHURCH is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is a very handsome fabric, constructed about the reign of

of Edward IV.; the interior is peculiarly handsome, the Gothic arches, supported by slender clustered pillars, above which are monstrous animals, such as a bear muzzled, a boar, a talbot, a wild man, &c. intended either as crests, agreeably to Salmon; or rather in allusion to the vicious lives of the monks; the upper story is supported and surmounted by oak pillars, carved with the twelve Apostles, and a fine oak roof. At the west end is a recess, in which an organ might be placed to great advantage; indeed it seems to be the only necessary ornament of which the church stands in need. It has been said that Sir William Gore, or his son, proposed to give 500*l.* for the purchase of an organ, provided the parish would provide an annuity of 20*l.* for an organist; this was refused, and the donation was retracted. The body is well pewed and paved. The chancel was originally wainscoted by Sir Richard Anderson; but decorated in the present manner by Mr. Gore, whose taste in forming it with Corinthian pilasters and pannels, did not accord with the other embellishments of a Gothic structure. The altar is painted in a masterly manner, exhibiting Moses and Aaron, and the arms of England. The only monument worthy of particular description is on the north side of the chancel, to the memory of Sir William Gore and his lady; Sir William is dressed in his prætorial gown and chain, and the lady in the habit of her time, adorned with lace; above are the sword and mace; the inscription under Sir William is as follows:

"Here lieth the body of Sir William Gore, knt. Alderman of the City of London, who served the chief offices of dignity and trust in that City with great reputation and applause, and was the third Lord Mayor of his name and family. He was a wise and impartial magistrate, faithful to his prince, and useful to his country. He was Governor of the Hamburgh Company, a fair and successful merchant, a loving and careful husband, a kind and provident father of many children, of which 4 sons and 5 daughters survived him. He was remarkable for diligence in his calling, for encouraging those to industry that could work, and for charity to those who could not. He was a good benefactor

factor to the hospitals of the city, to the parish in which he lived, and to this parish. He was sound and steady in the principles of religion and loyalty, and exemplary in the practice of them. *Ob. Jan.* 20. 1707. *æt.* 64."

The inscription under dame Gore, specifies her virtues. The monument was erected by their son, William Gore, Esq.

In the tower are six deep toned bells, and chimes. The tythes of Tring, with the chapelry of Long Marston, and parish of Wiggington, are appropriated to the use of the dean and chapter of Christchurch, Oxford, who lease them out to Sir Drummond Smith, and find a curate to officiate here and at the other livings; the consequence is that though the curate of Tring has all the duties of a vicar or rector, his yearly allowance is little more than 50*l*. It was observed when we visited this neighbourhood, that Sir Drummond had offered, with the concurrence of the patron, to have made the income 100*l*. but it has never been carried into effect.

At LITTLE TRING, in this parish, rises one of the heads of the Thames, which, leaving the county at Puttenham, runs by Aylesbury to Thame. WILSTERN is a hamlet in the manor of Tring.

WIGGINGTON is on a hill between Tring and North Church, and joins on the south-west to Bucks, and the Ikening Street runs over the common. It is a new-erected parish, taken out of that of Tring. It has a small ruinous church.

The Ikeneld and Ackman Streets crossed near Tring, and there are several encampments in the neighbourhood.

Besides the fine view from Tring Park, there are others of most extensive and brilliant prospects from Hastow Hill, and Aston Hill, which take in a circuit of spectacle, from Wendover by Oxfordshire, Buckingham, Luton, &c. to Dunstable. The soil about Tring consists of chalk, and the bye-roads are some of the most untractable we have seen in all our perambulations; yet the beauty of the country, compensates all the inconveniences of the roads. Sir Drummond Smith is about to erect a mill, for the use of the inhabitants.

The town abounds with sectaries; there are not above from three hundred to four hundred houses, yet there are four meeting houses, for Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers.

We dismiss this article with relating, that in the year 1751 a most extraordinary affair happened at this place. Some country people were possessed of an opinion that an old man and woman of that town, John and Ruth Osborne, were witches, on account of several cattle dying of a contagion which then raged: great numbers of them assembled, some on horseback and others on foot, and went and had them proclaimed as such in three different market towns. These unfortunate people were afterwards dragged from the vestry of the church, where they had been concealed, and so severely ducked, that the woman died on the spot, and the man a few days after. Several persons were committed to custody on the verdict of the coroner's jury; and one Thomas Colley, (who, though a principal actor in this horrid affair, was prompted by others, and by the liquor which he had drank;) was tried at the ensuing assizes for Hertfordshire, and capitally convicted.—The following circumstances came out at the trial.

It appeared, that, on the 18th of April, 1751, one Nichols came to William Dell, the crier of Hemel Hempstead, and gave him a piece of paper, with four-pence, that he might cry the words written thereon in the market place. The words were these: "This is to give notice, that on Monday next a man and woman are to be publicly ducked at Tring, in this county, for their wicked crimes."

The overseers of the parish, where these people lived, having heard this cried at Winslow, Leighton Bosard, and Hemel Hempstead, on the several market days, and being informed that the two people were John Osborne and Ruth his wife, he sent them to the workhouse for safety. The master of the workhouse, to make still more secure, removed them, in the middle of the night of the 21st, into the vestry room of the church, thinking the sanctity of the place would have some awe upon the mob, if they came. However, on the day appointed, more than five thousand people

people were collected together at Tring, declaring revenge against Osborne and his wife as a wizard and witch: they pulled down a large wall belonging to the workhouse, and demolished the windows and window frames. The master of the workhouse assured them they were not there; the mob would not believe him, but rushed in and searched the house, the closets, and even boxes and trunks. They declared they would pull the house down if the victims were not produced, and some proposed setting fire to it; at last they all swore, that, if Osborne and his wife were not delivered to them, they would not only burn the workhouse, but the whole town of Tring. The master of the workhouse, being apprehensive that they would do as they had promised, at length informed them where the unhappy people were. The mob now went off in triumph, with Colley at their head.

As soon as the mob entered the vestry-room, they seized Osborne and his wife, and carried them to a place called Gubblecote, about two miles off, where not finding a pond to their purpose, they carried them to Wilston Green, and put them into separate rooms in a house there; they stripped them naked, and tied them up separately in a sheet or cloth; but first they crossed the man's legs and arms, and bent his body so as to tie his thumbs to his great toes.

When they came to the pond, called Wilston Wear, a rope was tied under the armpits of Ruth Osborne, and two men dragged her into the pond, and through it several times; and Colley went into the pond, and turned her several times over and over with a stick. After they had ducked the woman several times, they brought her to land, and then dragged the old man in, and ducked him. Then he was set by, and the woman ducked again as before, and Colley made the same use of his stick. Then the old man was ducked again. After which the woman was a third time ducked; and Colley went into the pond and pulled her about till the sheet wherein she was wrapped came off, and she appeared naked. She expired soon after. Colley then came out of the pond, and went round collecting money

for the sport he had shewn them in ducking the old witch as he called her. After the woman was dead, the mob carried John Osborne to a house, put him to bed, and laid his dead wife by his side. Ruth Osborne was seventy years of age; John was fifty-six. In consequence of these circumstances of cruelty, Colley was ordered for immediate execution; and his body was afterwards hung in chains at Gublecote, in the parish of Tring, three miles off.*

Tring Grove, is the residence of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq. and the road towards Bulborn Head leads to

IVINGHOE, in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

This was formerly a large market town, but is now very small. It has a market on Saturday, scarcely frequented, and two fairs in the year, 6th of May, and 17th of October. The chief manufactory is of lace, and straw plat. It had formerly a large sheep fair.

Ivinghoe is situated at the side of a range of large high chalk hills, which are covered with fine green pasture: from Crawley Wood and Albury Hovers are extensive prospects over the counties of Bucks, Herts, Bedford, and Oxon. In a fine clear day may be seen distinctly, without the help of any glass, thirty-six different parish churches; the country being quite open, and free from any inclosures.

This manor was given by Edward the Confessor to the see of Winchester, with which it remained till bishop Poynet,

* Another instance of credulity and superstition occurred in this neighbourhood in the year 1759. At Wingrove one Susannah Hannokes, an elderly woman, was accused by her neighbour of being a witch; for, that she had bewitched her spinning wheel, so that she could not make it go round, and offered to make oath of it before a magistrate; on which the husband of the poor woman, in order to justify his wife, insisted upon her *being tried by the Church Bible*, and that the accuser should be present: she was conducted by her husband to the ordeal, attended by a great concourse of people, who flocked to the parish church to see the ceremony, where she was stripped of her cloaths to her shift and under petticoat, *and weighed against the Bible!* when to the no small mortification of her accuser, *she outweighed it*, and was *honourably acquitted* of the charge.—*London Chronicle*, Feb. 27, 1759.

in

in the reign of Edward VI. surrendered it to the crown; it was restored to the see through the influence of bishop Whyte; but reclaimed and kept by queen Elizabeth, who granted it, with the market and fairs, to Sir John Mason. It reverted to the crown, and was granted to lord keeper Egerton, whence it descended to the earls and dukes of Bridgewater, and is the property of the present earl.

Henry de Blois, brother of king Stephen, bishop of Winchester, cardinal of the Holy See, and abbot of Glastonbury, is said to have had his residence at Berrysted House, in this parish, now a farm house belonging to the earl of Bridgewater.

The parish church is a stately Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, with three porches; there are two chapels on the north and south sides, which contain memorials of the family of Duncombe, of Barley-end House. On the north side of the chancel, in a niche in the wall, is placed the effigy of a man in full length, in a recumbent posture, his hands folded, and a cowl covering the head. This has been imagined the tomb of bishop Blois, who is said to have died in this place, in his way from Wendover to Dunstable, and was buried at Ivinghoe; the monument however is of too modern date, and may probably belong to a Peter Chaceport, according to Mr. Browne Willis. The most antient inscription in the church is in Norman French, on a brass plate, to the memory of a man and his wife of the name of Falley, in 1368. The choir seats in the chapeel are richly carved, as are the pulpit, and the capitals of the pillars that support the fabric; but the whole church is in a state of decay from want of due reparation. Here is preserved one of the irons for the pans in which combustibles were burnt to serve antiently as a beacon on Ivinghoe Hill*.

At St. Margaret's, a populous hamlet in this parish, about five miles distant from the town, are the remains of the monastery of Muresley, founded by the above bishop

* We are obliged for great part of this description to the minute investigation of G. V. Knibb, Esq. attorney at law, of Tring.

Blois, in the reign of Henry I. for nuns of the Benedictine order. The building was nearly entire in 1802; the parlour and hall of Totternhoe stone, apparently are of the age of Henry VII.

BARLEY-END HOUSE is seated in a valley between two hills, and much surrounded with wood. This estate was possessed by the family of Duncombe* for many centuries. The last of that family who died on the estate was Mrs. Rebecca Lucy, relict of the rev. Edward Lucy, and only surviving daughter of John Duncombe, Esq.; her daughter, Sarah Lucy, married Thomas Meacher, Esq. whose son, Edward Lucy Meacher, Esq. lately sold the estate to the earl of Bridgewater. George Meacher, Esq. a considerable brewer and farmer, has lately erected a stately mansion at Ivinghoe.

A handsome house here belongs to William Hayton, Esq. of Stocks House, in the parish of Aldbury.

The parish of Ivinghoe contains the hamlets of Ivinghoe Aston, St. Margaret's, Witchcraft Bottom, Ringsall, Horton Scabrook, and part of Cheddington.

* The family of Duncombe, seems to be of northern extraction, several of that name having existed in Yorkshire, Northumberland, &c. William Duncombe, first settled at Great Brickhill, in Bucks; he first purchased that estate of Sir George Somerset, in 1549? and from him descended the Duncombes of Great, or Much Brickhill, Ivinghoe, East Claydon, Bolebec Castle, in Whitchurch, &c. William, fourth son of William Duncombe, of Ivinghoe, was great grandson of the first William, and lies buried in Battlesden church, Bedfordshire. His two sons were both knights; the third a merchant. Of this family was Sir Charles Duncombe, knight, lord mayor of London in 1709, whose nephew, Anthony Duncombe, was created lord Faversham, baron of Downton, in Wilts, in 1747, and died June 18, 1763, without issue, in consequence of which the title became extinct, but his estates devolved to Thomas Duncombe, Esq. M. P. for Morpeth, in Northumberland. His lordship's will, after settling 1000l. per annum on his lady, bequeathed all his estates, &c. to his two daughters, had they lived. He also bequeathed 500l. to St. George's Hospital, at Hyde Park Corner, 500l. to the Westminster Infirmary, and 500l. to the first hospital or infirmary that should be erected in Wiltshire within five years after his death. His property amounted to 200,000l.

Having

Having returned by Tring over Wiggington Common, over a dreary country at seven miles distance, we arrive at a fine valley, in which is seated the market town of

CHESHAM.

The town consists of three streets, the chief of these goes almost in a direct line from north to south, in which is the market house: the market is kept on Wednesday, chiefly for corn. Chesham is considerably full of inhabitants. The principal manufactures are lace, especially black lace; shoes, of which it is computed that near one thousand pair are made per week; and wood ware. There are three fairs annually, *viz.* April 21, July 22, both for cattle; and September 28, for cattle and servants. Here is one church, and four meeting houses for Dissenters; also, a charity school.

The manor of Great Chesham was originally a parcel of the barony of Bolebec, whence it passed to the Veres, earls of Oxford; it was sold in 1550 by that family to that of Seymour; whence it passed to Sandys, of whom it was purchased by the family of Cavendish. The present possessor of the manors of Great Chesham, Chesham Higham, and Chesham Bury, is the right honourable lord George Cavendish, only brother of the duke of Devonshire, who has a seat called Latimers, in this parish.

The parish church of Chesham, is a large Gothic structure, and contains memorials for the family of Skottowe, particularly an elegant monument, by Bacon, for Nicholas Skottowe, Esq. who died in 1798. The south aisle contains monuments to the memory of Sir John Cavendish, K. B. a younger son of the first earl of Devonshire, who died in 1618; and Mary, first wife of Sir Francis Whichcote, bart.

At Latimers, antiently called Isenhampsted, and formerly a distinct parish, was born Hester, daughter of Miles Sandys, Esq. in 1569, of whom Fuller says, that she was the parent stock of a posterity of seven hundred persons, whom she lived to see descended from her to the fourth generation.

generation. This lady married Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, and died in 1656, at the age of eighty-seven.

Isenhampsted Cheynes, is so called from being possessed by the family of Cheyne; it had originally been a royal residence, till it was given by Edward III. to Thomas Cheyne, his shield bearer. It passed from the Cheynes to the family of Sapcote; Sir John Broughton, of Tuddington, in Bedfordshire, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Guy Sapcote; her second husband was John lord Russell, afterwards earl of Bedford. This nobleman upon coming into possession, rebuilt the greater part of the manor house, and made it his principal seat; queen Elizabeth was entertained here by his son Francis, earl of Bedford, in 1570. Since the family have removed to Woburn Abbey, Cheynes has been deserted, and the old mansion, still remaining, has been changed to a farm, and is the residence of the duke of Bedford's principal tenant on this estate.

The church contains many handsome monuments in memory of the noble house of Russel, earls and dukes of Bedford; and some antient memorials for the Cheynes. It is still the place of sepulture for the Russel family.

AGMONDESHAM, OR AMERSHAM,

is a borough town, twenty-six miles from London, and has a market on Tuesday; fairs Whitsun Monday for cattle, 19th of September for cattle, and a statute. The chief manufactures are lace, the sacking manufacture, and a manufactory of all kinds of white cotton goods, by machinery. The town lies in a vale between woody hills, near the river Colne, and consists of a long street, in the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, divided about the middle by a shorter cross street; in the intersection of which stands the church; its town hall, or market house, is the handsomest in the county.

The manor of Agmondesham, or, as it is called in Domesday Book, Elmodesham, was given by William I. to Geoffrey de Mandeville; whence it descended, with other estates,

estates, to the noble families of Fitz-Piers, Bohun, and Stafford, till the attainder of Edmund Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII when that monarch granted it to Sir John Russel; William earl of Bedford, in 1665, sold it to Sir William Drake, whose family had been previously settled here by marriage with that of Totehill, of Shardiloes. William Drake, Esq. was created a baronet in 1641, but dying a bachelor in 1669, the title became extinct; but having bequeathed his estates in Amersham to his nephew, William Drake, Esq. afterwards Sir William Drake, knight, they still continue in his family, in the person of Thomas Drake Tyrwhit Drake, Esq.

The old manor house of SHARDELOES, the seat of Mr. Drake, appears to have been the occasional residence of queen Elizabeth. The present house is seated on the brow of a hill, overlooking a broad sheet of water, planned by Mr. Richmond; the view of the town of Amersham, and the surrounding eminences surmounted by woody tracts, is beautiful. The house was erected by the father of the present possessor, from designs of Messrs. Adam. The portico is supported by four Corinthian columns; the hall is thirty feet square. The dining parlour, on the right, is thirty-six feet by twenty-four; on the left, a handsome drawing room of the same dimensions, contains, among other valuable pictures, the following:

A fine portrait of QUEEN ELIZABETH; in the distance the Spanish Armada. A small landscape and figures, F. VANLINS, 1741. Lord chancellor Hatton, C. JANSEN. Four sea pieces, VERNET, 1747. Sea engagement, CARTER. Landscapes and ruins, VAN BLOMEN. Rocks and water fall, VAN DIEST. Birds, fish, &c. BARLOW; among which is the portrait of a jack caught in the lake before the house, weighing thirty-four pounds.

AMERSHAM CHURCH is a spacious brick building, covered with stucco. It was handsomely pewed; when the church was repaired in 1778, at the expence of the late Mr. Drake, who placed in the chancel a window of painted glass, representing whole length figures of the twelve Apostles,

Apostles, Faith, Hope, and Charity; and in the upper compartment the Lamb and the Dove. The galleries were added by the present lord of the manor in 1800.

Among the monuments are several to the Drake family in the MONUMENT ROOM, erected, and paved with marble to receive them. That erected by Scheemakers, for Montague Gerard Drake, Esq. in 1728, is very magnificent. The chancel contains a large monument to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Bent, who bequeathed 700*l.* to purchase lands, the income of which she directed to be given to the clergyman for preaching sermons and administering the sacrament to the poor. She also appropriated the interest of 100*l.* to the use of godly widows, who should constantly attend divine service, and receive the communion.

The rectory of Amersham, possessed by the brother of Mr. Drake, is esteemed one of the best in England, and has a manor annexed to it, with a court-leet and court-baron; formerly it belonged to the prior and convent of Brecon, in South Wales, to whom it was given in 1347, by Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford.

The town appears to have been peculiarly the object of popish persecution in the reigns of Henry V. Henry VII. and Mary I. The execution of William Tillsworth, in the reign of Henry VII. was attended with peculiar barbarity; he was ordered to be burnt for speaking against pilgrimages and worshipping images, and for reading the Scriptures in English; but to add to his sufferings his innocent daughter was *compelled* to set fire to the faggots that were to destroy her beloved parent!

Here are a grammar school, a writing school, and a Sunday school; besides almshouses for six poor widows. The town has sent members to parliament from the time of Edward I. JOHN GREGORY, author of several learned treatises, peculiarly that respecting the election of the boy-bishop at Salisbury, was born at Amersham, in 1607.

The hamlet of COLESHILL, though belonging to this parish, forms an insulated portion of Hertfordshire, and is remarkable for having been the birth place of WALLER, the poet;

poet; it was purchased of his family by Mrs. Bent, for the purposes expressed in her will, as before mentioned.

Near Amersham is GREAT MISSENDEN, formerly a benedictine monastery; at the Dissolution it was leased to Richard Greneway, and afterwards to Richard Hampden, Esq. clerk of the kitchen. After having been possessed in 1553 by John, duke of Northumberland, and in 1573, by the earl of Leicester, it was purchased by the famous Sir William Fleetwood, the active recorder of London, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, an antiquary and historian, who made Missenden his residence. It continued in his family till the commencement of the last century, after which it was put into chancery, and purchased under a decree of that court by James Oldham Oldham, Esq. an eminent ironmonger in Holborn, the present possessor.

PETERLEY HOUSE, belonging to lord Dormer, is now an academy in Great Missenden parish.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, twenty-three miles from the metropolis, was the residence of Milton, during the plague in London, in 1665. The house in all probability, from its appearance, remains nearly in its original state. It was taken for him by Mr. Elwood, the Quaker, who had been recommended to the blind bard as one that would read Latin to him for the benefit of his conversation. Here Elwood first saw a complete copy of Paradise Lost, and having perused it, said, "Thou hast said a great deal on Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?" This question suggested to Milton the idea of his Paradise Regained. Near this place Sir Henry Thomas Gutt has a seat called Newland Park; and the late admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. a seat called the Vache, now the property of James Grant, Esq.

At the Vache was born Dr. JAMES FLEETWOOD, a persecuted divine during the Civil Wars; he afterwards died bishop of Worcester, in 1683.

The church contains memorials for the Fleetwood and Clayton families, and a monument for the admiral Palliser.

Here also was buried, without any memorial, Dr. Francis Hare, bishop of Chichester, who died at the Vache, in 1740.

We now cross a pleasant country till we arrive at

BEACONSFIELD,

a small market town, twenty-three miles from London, situated on a hill, and supposed to derive its name from the word beacon, a signal well known, in consequence of its situation being high, although not near the sea-coast; it is reckoned one of the most healthy situations in the kingdom. It consists of several good well-built houses, and contains four streets, which are in the form of a cross. The streets are extensive and wide; the principal street is in the road leading from Uxbridge to Wycomb, being the high road to Oxford, and is nearly three quarters of a mile in length: the part east is called London End, and the part west is called Wycomb End; that on the right, which leads towards Aylesbury, by the name of Aylesbury End; that on the left, being the road towards Windsor, is called the Windsor End. On the right hand side of Windsor End is the church, which belonged formerly to the monastery of Burnham. In the middle of the town is the market house, which is a low building. A market is held weekly on Wednesday; and two fairs, chiefly for cattle, viz. on Candlemas Eve and Day, and on Ascension Day. The soil in general is of a gravelly kind, the water exceeding good and plenty.

The church is a neat structure of flint and square stones, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and small spire, at the west end. The principal object of the inside of this edifice is a small plain tablet, with the following inscription:

"Near this place lies interred all that was mortal of the right honourable Edmund Burke, who died on the 9th of July, 1797, aged 68 years. In the same grave are deposited the remains of his only son, Richard Burke, Esq. representative in parliament for the borough of Malton who died on the 2d of August, 1794, aged

aged 35. Of his brother, RICHARD BURKE,* Esq, barrister at law, and recorder of the city of Bristol, who died on the 4th of February, 1794."

In the churchyard a table monument of white marble records the memory of the poet WALLER. On each side is a Latin inscription. That on the west expresses, that "he had so improved his native language, that should the Muses cease to renounce Greek and Latin, they would be in love with the English."

The substance of the inscription on the east side, is to this effect:

"EDMUND WALLER, to whom this marble is sacred, was a native of Coleshill, and a student at Cambridge. His father was Robert; his mother of the Hampden family. He was born the 30th of March, 1605. His first wife was Anne, only daughter and heiress of Edward Banks. Twice made a father by his first wife, and thirteen times by his second, whom he survived eight years: he died the 21st of October, 1687." †

HALL BARNS, at Beaconsfield, is celebrated as the seat of Waller the poet. It is remarkable that this great man, who was born at Coleshill, as before related, bought a small house toward the decline of life, with a little land, on his natal spot; observing, "that he should be glad to die, like the stag, where he was roused." This, however, did not happen. "When he was at Beaconsfield," says Johnson, "he found his legs grow tumid: he went to Windsor,

* The son and brother of Edmund Burke.

† This celebrated poet died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, at the age of eighty-two. The above handsome monument was erected to his memory, by his son's executors, in 1700, on the east side of the churchyard, near the family vault, where an old walnut-tree is remaining, at the west end of the monument, inclosed within the iron rails around the tomb. Part of the branches hanging over the spiral pillar that rises from the monument, has a pleasing effect, and happily illustrates the rebus alluded to in the family arms, which is a walnut leaf. The Latin inscription on the monument is by Rymer, editor of the "Fœdera," and is to be seen in every edition of Waller's works. He is celebrated for the tenderness and softness of his poetical effusions.

where Sir Charles Scarborough then attended the king, and requested him, as both a friend and physician, to tell him what that swelling meant. 'Sir,' answered Scarborough, 'your blood will run no longer.' Waller repeated some lines of Virgil, and went home to die. As the disease increased upon him, he composed himself for his departure; and calling upon Dr. Birch to give him the holy sacrament, he desired his children to take it with him, and made an earnest declaration of his faith in Christianity. It now appeared what part of his conversation with the great could be remembered with delight. He related, that being present when the duke of Buckingham talked profanely before king Charles, he said to him, "My lord, I am a great deal older than your grace, and have, I believe, heard more arguments for atheism than ever your grace did; but I have lived long enough to see there is nothing in them, and so I hope your grace will."

The manor of Beaconsfield formerly belonged to the Windsor family, and afterwards became part of the possession of Burnham priory; that and Hall Barns now belonging to Edmund Waller, Esq. of Farmington, in the county of Glocester, and is at present occupied by Mr. Maxwell. Among the pictures are two portraits of the poet in early and admired life; also the portrait of a lady, supposed to be his favourite Saccharissa.

Butler's Court, formerly called Gregories, was another seat of the family of Waller, but recently acquired much celebrity as the seat of the late right honourable Edmund Burke: it has great similarity in front to the queen's palace, and is situated in a country, where the prospects are diversified by a profusion of beautiful inclosures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and a number of beech and coppice woods, The apartments contain many excellent pictures, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and some valuable marbles.

This residence, it is asserted, became the property of Mr. Burke through the friendship of the marquis of Buckingham and earl Verney; whose munificence enabled him to make

make the purchase, through which he was furnished with an elegant retreat, and enabled to pursue his studies unembarrassed by want, and free from those perplexing cares by which the operations of genius are too frequently retarded *.

WILTON PARK, the elegant seat of Mr. Dupré, near Beaconsfield, formerly belonged to the family of Basill. It is built of Portland stone, in a beautiful situation, from the design of the late Mr. Jupp, surveyor to the East India Company, by the late governor Du Pré, but finished by Mr. Du Pré's widow. Many of the fine pictures here were purchased from the celebrated collection of Mr. Purling.

DENHAM, two miles from Uxbridge, belonged, in 1299, to the abbott and convent of Westminster, and after the Dissolution was granted to the family of Peckham; after the decease of Sir George Peckham, in 1586, it was seized for a debt to the crown. The manor, rectory, &c. were granted, in 1596, to William Bowyer, Esq. and purchased of his family by Sir Roger Hill, sheriff of the county in 1673; by a female descent they became the property of the family of WAY. The house is a large brick building, erected by Sir Roger Hill; the chapel fitted up with mantled wainscot and carving; the windows ornamented with armorial bearings in stained glass. The library contains a curious representation in painting of the House of Commons, probably of that in 1679, in which Sir Roger was member for Amersham.

DENHAM COURT is the property of Sir George Bowyer, bart. son of the late gallant admiral Bowyer, created a baronet in 1794, during the life time of his elder brother, Sir William.

DENHAM DURDANTS was the property of the family of Durdant, from the year 1259 till 1414, after which it belonged to the Savoy Hospital, and was given by Edward VI. to the citizens of London, towards the endowment of St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark.

The parish church contains many fine monuments, particularly for Agnes Jordan, last abbess of Sion; to the me-

* Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England, Vol. I. p. 391.

mory of Sir Edmund Peckham, and family. Also for the families of Bowyer, Hill, Lockey, and Way.

On the left side of the great road from London to High Wycombe, &c. lies LANGLEY, otherwise called LANGLEY MARIES. It belonged to the crown in the reign of Edward I. It lately belonged to lord Masham, in 1714, of whom it was purchased by the duke of Marlborough, in 1738. The present duke sold it in 1788 to Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, bart. It is a handsome stone building, erected by the late duke of Marlborough, in the centre of a fine park, abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the south front of the house, at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are scattered some beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland scenery. A rising ground, at the west extremity of the park, leads to an extensive inclosure, called the Black Park, entirely covered by firs, except where some roads are cut. In the centre is a fine lake.

The parish of Langley consists of three districts, called Westmore Green, Horsemore Green, and Southern or Middle Green. The parochial chapel contains memorials of the family of Kederminster. The aisle, which goes by that name, was separated from the nave by a Gothic screen, executed by Coade, at the expence of Sir R. B. Harvey. At the south end of the chapel is a small library, left for public use by Sir John Kederminster, with an express injunction that no book should ever be taken out of it.

IVER, is a village three miles from Uxbridge. Here was Delaford, the seat of Sir William Young, bart. which was lately pulled down; the extensive pleasure grounds being added to those of Mr. Cleves, whose seat is near the church. This parish was called Evre, and Evreham, in Domesday Book, and belonged to Robert D'Oiley, from whom it passed by marriage to Milo Crispin. After various descents it came to the crown, and was given by Edward VI. to lord Paget, in whose family it continued till 1772, when the earl of Uxbridge sold it, and it is now the property of Henry Piper Sperling, Esq.

At

At Shredding's Green, in this parish, is the seat of Mrs. Colborne, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, for the dowager of lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel, that was likewise fatal to his antagonist James duke of Hamilton. A considerable cotton mill has lately been erected at Iver.

RICHING PARK, near Colnbrook, in Bucks, is a new seat, erected by John Sullivan, Esq. It stands on the site of Percy Lodge, the residence of Frances countess of Hertford, afterward duchess of Somerset, (the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe, and the patroness, whom Thomson invokes in his "Spring.") "It was her practice," says Dr. Johnson, to invite, every summer, some poet into the country, to hear her verses, and assist her studies. This honour was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in carousing with lord Hertford and his friends, than assisting her ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons." But whatever were the merits of this excellent lady's poetry, some of her letters, which have been published, evince, in the opinion of Shenstone, "a perfect rectitude of heart, delicacy of sentiment, and a truly classic ease and elegance of style."

In Iver church are monuments to the memory of Sir George and Sir Edward Salter, carvers to Charles I.; of lady Mary Salter, wife of Sir George, rising from her coffin in a shroud; and of John King, killed in his own house in 1604, by his kinsman Roger Parkinson, who, in a drunken frolic, stuck a shoemaker's awl into his forehead.

COLNBROOK,

is a market town, eighteen miles from London, on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. One part of it is in Middlesex, and the other in Buckinghamshire. Here is an antient chapel, said to have been founded by Edward III. It was removed from its old site in Langley parish in 1790, and rebuilt on the side of the road belonging to the parish of Horton. Some antiquaries have supposed this place to have been a Roman station, but their imagination is not supported by any antiquities having been found here.

Colnbrook has several large inns, and is accounted the greatest thoroughfare in England for carriages, according to its distance from London, or, as it is called, the great Bath road. It consists principally of one street, is in three parishes, and has a market day on Tuesday, which was used for corn, but has failed some years. The town was incorporated in 1543, by the stile of a bailiff and burgesses.

HORTON, a village near Colnbrook, was antiently possessed by the family of Windsor, and afterwards by that of Scawen. It was purchased in 1794, by Thomas Williams, Esq. M. P. whose son, Owen Williams, Esq. M. P. is the present proprietor. The great Milton, after he had left the university, resided five years at Horton with his father. The house, called the manor house, is now in the occupation of Mrs. Hugford. Here Milton's mother died, in 1637, and is buried in the chancel of the church.

END OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

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